"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 2, 1930 — Number 1

PREPARE FOR ENTERTAINMENT OF CONVENTION

Federation Delegates to Be Warmly Welcomed.

TENTATIVE PLANS ARE ANNOUNCED

Theater Party, Sightseeing Trip, Smoker and Banquet to Feature.

Central Body delegates Monday night decided on the Read House for convention headquarters when the state body meets in Chattanooga Monday week. All sessions of the federation will probably be held at that hostelry. It had formerly been announced that the Patten would be headquarters, and Secretary Birthright has mailed a supplemental notice to all affiliates in the state.

Tentative plans for the entertainment of delegates and visitors to the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, which meets in Chattanooga Monday, May 12, were announced Friday morning by George Forbes, chairman, who stated, however, that a formal meeting of the committee named Monday night by President Ortwein has not yet been held, but the announcement is based on suggestions made by the various members which will, Mr. Forbes believes, be approved by the whole committee in formal session. Other members are Dave Sivley, Machinists; W. W. Kirkpatrick, Carmen; W. D. Canada, Painters, and Matt Gerlach, Cigarmakers.

First meeting of the committee is called for next Tuesday night, May 6, at Central Labor hall, 7:30 o'clock.

Upon their arrival in the city and registration at the headquarters hotel, Mr. Forbes said, the tentative plan is to present each delegate and visitor with tickets to the American theater, where the program of vaudeville and talking pictures may be enjoyed at the convenience of the individual.

On Monday afternoon the invitable sightseeing trip is carded, the route to be selected by the committee at its meeting next Tuesday night. A smoker is planned for Monday night, with possibly some vaudeville stunts, short talks and a general social get-together.

The big event of the entertainment program, according to the present plans, will be staged on Tuesday night, when a banquet will be given the delegates and visitors, probably at the Read House. A program of stunts will also be worked out for this occasion, said Mr. Forbes, and the workers' guests will be well entertained.

Local Unions Naming Delegates.

List of delegates named by local unions is being constantly added to, and several are yet to be heard from. The list so far reported to the Labor World is as follows:

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—George Forbes, Matt Gerlach, Paul J. Aymon.

Soft Drink Workers—Roy Lee.

Carpenters—S. P. Rose.

Painters and Paperhangers—W. Canada.

Electrical Workers—W. M. Williams.

Local 62, Sheet Metal Workers—Alvin J. Pfitzer.

Lodge 1450, Machinists—Count Arlisle.

Lodge 56, Machinists—Dave Wiley.

Lodge 211, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen—W. W. Kirkpatrick.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Lester Green.

Local 53, Iron Moulders—Joe Burgess.

Local 415, Barbers—George W. Terry.

Signwriters—M. H. Ortwein.

Plumbers and Steamfitters—H. Brown.

Typographical—R. M. Cooke.

Extra! Look What Brush Smith Did!

Preliminary report of the census operators for Graysville, Tenn., one of our own Brush Smith, indicates what public spirit and civic pride may do for a community.

Brush Smith has been a citizen of the Graysville community for 10, these many years, and his activities from 1920 to 1930 are believed to be largely responsible for the population growth shown by the federal enumerators.

The figures for 1920 showed the population of Brush's city to be 786, while a preliminary report sent The Chattanooga World Friday morning gives the official count as of April 1, 1930, 1,036.

There's nothing like being a booster.

LIEB HONORED BY BUILDERS

Named to Represent Council as Business Agent at Last Regular Session.

After having been appointed temporarily to succeed E. E. McDaniels as business representative of the Chattanooga Building Trades Council when Mr. McDaniel resigned to enter business for himself recently, T. G. Lieb, of Local 62, Sheet Metal Workers, was formally elected by the council at its regular weekly meeting Wednesday night to continue in that position.

Since taking up the duties following the resignation of Mr. McDaniels, Mr. Lieb has evinced an earnest desire to render service to the cause, and his permanent selection is an indication that the building trades representatives were pleased with his efforts.

Mr. Lieb has been a member of Local 62 for many years, and has rendered good service to his local. He was a charter member of the Building Trades Council.

TIMMONS HAS BOOST FOR BUSH

News Scribe Offers Interesting "Dope" on Composing Room Force.

A well-earned and much-deserved promotion has been given to Jack Bush, a former, or shall I say still a member, of No. 89. Jack still has his card, but is inactive.

Mr. Bush left the composing room floor about six years ago, and started in as an ad solicitor. Jack is loaded with the old hustle and he got results. It is said that he got more advertising for this sheet than any other solicitor on the staff.

Upon the departure of Tom Gilmore, advertising manager, for New York last Saturday, Mr. W. C. Johnson cast his eagle eye over his staff of home-town talent. Only a brief survey was necessary, however, for Jack stood out head and shoulders above the rest. And Jack, deserving boy that he is, got the job. That's the old push, Jack!

* * *

Proofreader Gibbs, who was on for a stretch at Dan Power's desk while Dan is at Hot Springs, made up his mind to locate in Atlanta, but a sudden and severe illness interfered with his plans and he is still with us.

* * *

The News Maniacs won one recently, with the help of somebody and a few errors. The score was 4 to 3 and their opponents were the big dial and plug men of the Bell Telephone company. Manager Klever Klyde (Buttermilk Rawmeat) Davis took himself out of the game at the crucial point, whenever that was, and the Maniacs then managed to scrape out a win.

* * *

Hooks Underwood got fat on baseball last week. That boy accumuated so much overtime on the Junior League edition that he owed nearly a week's overtime. And there's no more rabid baseball fan in town than Archie. Don't miss any of 'em.

* * *

Management is buying new equipment galore. New press, engraving department, make-up tables and lights, type cases and what have you. Everything but some new machines, which are more badly needed than anything else. For instance, on a recent day the gang came in and started to go to work at 7:30, and I'll bet there wasn't 200 lines set on all these antiquated wrecks the first hour, what with cold metal, broken parts and general cussedness that kept one and then another yelling for Klever Klyde. If I was running this paper I'd—oh well, I ain't running it.

* * *

Note by the market reports that Coca-Cola stock has gone up several points since I started in selling that product. Invest your money in that stock until I give you the word that I'm going to quit selling. Then get out from under the crash.

* * *

T. R. Cuthbert, apprentice chairman, put the screws on Jimmy Parker, as he will any other apprentice, for not keeping up his lessons. James took an involuntary vacation of a week, in which time he caught up with his studies.

EMPLOYMENT DROPS

Washington.—The widely-heralded prosperity that would appear at the opening of spring has not appeared, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics.

Reports from manufacturing and seven other major industrial groups showed a decrease in employment of one per cent in March, as compared with February, and a decrease in pay roll totals of one and one-half per cent.

March is supposed to usher in spring prosperity.

SENATE DEBATE ON PARKER CASE STIRS NATION

Leaders Frantically Hunt for Way Out.

HUMAN RIGHTS AT STAKE IN BATTLE

"Yellow Dog" in Limelight as Hoover Appointee Is Flayed by Progressives.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 1.—With the Hoover administration bringing every possible ounce of pressure to bear in the senate, debate on the question of ratifying the nomination of Judge Parker for the supreme bench opened on Monday to continue until a vote could be taken. It was expected the vote would come by Friday.

Not in any contest in this senate has there been such maneuvering, such pressure and counter-pressure, such a frantic hunt for a way out.

Senator Overman, fellow North Carolinian, opened the debate, speaking his word for Parker. It was obviously a matter of duty, not of conviction, involving the issues in the case. Overman kept away from the issues and talked about what a nice man Judge Parker is and how he has the confidence of his fellow North Carolinians.

Senator Borah then opened the real battle, digging into the yellow dog contract issue. The administration has trained its heavy guns on the labor forces with statement after statement to the effect that Parker followed the United States supreme court in his famous Red Jacket decision. It has been made to appear that Parker, like a good and faithful legalist, followed the decisions of the supreme court so that, on appeal, his Red Jacket decision would be sustained and not tossed aside as bad work.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, was the first to puncture that argument. President Green showed that Parker had not followed, but had gone high, wide and handsome in clearing the barriers to get ahead of the supreme court in destroying human rights.

Borah called the yellow dog contract "reprehensible," and declared Parker had gone further than any other judge in supporting it.

Senator Carter Glass threw a hot one at his fellow senators when Borah referred to the Hitchman case and answered Glass, saying the decision was rendered in 1917.

"Then we have sat here since 1917 and permitted that to remain law," observed Glass with stinging sarcasm.

Borah pointed to the Tri-City case, in which the supreme court declared unions are necessary for the protection of workers and that they had a right to increase their membership by any lawful means. He pointed out that the Red Jacket decision enjoined even the use of peaceful and lawful persuasion.

"It is the only case on record," he said, "where defendants were enjoined against peaceful persuasion."

The might of labor's nation-wide protest was admitted by Senator Overman when he said: "I have been simply overwhelmed with letters and telegrams from the American Federation of Labor in every state in the Union."

OIL CHIEF URGES FIVE-DAY WEEK

(By International Labor News Service.)

Cleveland, Ohio, April 30.—Efficiency is responsible for the business depression and a five-day week is the remedy, E. B. Resser, president of the American Petroleum Institute, told a meeting of the National Petroleum Association here.

"Is it possible for our industrial activities to become too efficient?" Mr. Reeser asked. "I would like to suggest in passing that in my opinion the depression existing today in many industries is due to efficiency. Machinery and a high degree of intellectual application make it possible to produce normal requirements in fewer days than are now considered a proper working schedule. I trust I may be pardoned for suggesting that five days a week is all that any man should be permitted to perform.

"Such a policy of a five-day week would enable all the unemployed to be put to work and become useful citizens. It is a reasonable and sensible way of breaking up the bread line."

FOOD COSTS DROP

Washington.—A decrease in retail food prices of slightly less than 2 per cent between March 2 and February 15 is reported by the United States bureau of labor statistics.

HILL STORES ON HUNT FOR TALENT

Rumor Says Strikebreakers Not So Plentiful—Forbes Comments on Hold-Up.

According to rumors going the rounds this week, the Nashville-owned Hill chain stores, who locked out their local Meatcutters as a sort of Christmas present to them and employed strikebreakers gathered from various sources, continue to have their troubles with the imported products.

Although it is declared at least three of the meat markets formerly maintained by the local chain have been permanently closed since the lockout, it seems that securing alleged craftsmen to operate the non-union markets is not such an easy job. It was said that the city is being combed for meatcutters willing to step in and take a job under such conditions as are imposed by the labor-hating Nashville boss of the chain concern, but with little or no success, despite glowing promises of how the "great" Hill concern would befriend the proposed victim.

FORBES COMMENTS ON HILL HOLD-UP.

George Forbes, of the Postal Clerks, called The Labor World Friday morning to suggest the possibility that the robbery of a Hill employe Thursday night was an "inside job," his contention being that an outsider would have no way of knowing that monthly receipts were to be collected from the various stores on that day. The robbers are said to have secured $2,500, and George believes that under present conditions that sum might represent a month's business for quite a number of the local stores of the Nashville concern.

Reaction of the Nashville banks to the loss of the local receipts has not been published, but it is thought that no great flurry will result from their failure to receive the usual amount from the Chattanooga Hill stores.

New Anti-Injunction Bill Would Outlaw "Yellow Dog" Pacts

Senate Committee Proposal Would Restore American Rights to Victims of Judicial Tyranny—Provides Jury Trial for Criminal Contempt Cases.

Washington, April 30.—With the Parker case at the peak of its intensity, a senate judiciary subcommittee threw a new bomb into the senatorial arena in the form of a report to the full committee containing a draft of an anti-injunction bill.

Senators Norris and Blane reported the measure which, at this writing, has not been made public. It is understood to follow closely the American Federation of Labor draft, with the inclusion of a provision safeguarding newspapers.

Senator Norris said the bill sought to set up a public policy, guaranteed the rights of organization against court attack, outlaws the yellow dog contract which Judge Parker's decision sustained and rigidly restricts the power of courts to issue injunctions.

The bill is understood to absolutely forbid issuance of injunctions to prevent peaceable assemblage, to organize, to publish the facts of a strike, to promote the success of a strike. The bill, Senator Norris asserts, forbids courts to issue injunctions against those acts which are in themselves lawful.

The bill furthermore provides for trial by jury in indirect criminal contempt cases growing out of alleged violation of court orders.

The bill is called the Shipstead bill, but it is not the original measure bearing that name. It is a re-draft and is believed to be in large part the work of the committee named by the American Federation of Labor to perfect the injunction measure.

"This bill, as it will be reported, will prevent any more yellow dog injunctions," Norris said. "The bill is designed to prevent federal judges in labor disputes from issuing injunctions, as they have in the past, enjoining merchants from selling food, coal dealers from furnishing fuel and permitting eviction of laborers from their homes."

MINERS WILL CONFER

Hazelton, Pa.—The three anthracite districts of the United Mine Works held their tri-district convention in this city on April 30. Plans were laid for the negotiation of a new contract. The present agreement expires August 30. It has been in effect since February, 1926, following a six-months' strike.

GADSDEN WAKES TO FALLACY OF THE 'OPEN SHOP'

Business Men Tire of Low-Wage Policy.

SOUTHERN DRIVE GIVEN IMPETUS

Organizing Fever Approved by Merchants Bunked by Labor Haters.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Birmingham, Ala., April 30.—Sixty hours for a maximum wage of $12, is too much work and too small wage for the employes of the Gadsden, Ala., knitting mills, so they have joined a trade union. One of the first results of this action was the discharge of some twenty-eight women workers of the mill. It was only through strong counsel that a general strike was averted. The women workers who lost their jobs composed the nucleus of the local union organized a few days ago. It is understood that representation will be made to the mill management insisting that the discharged workers be reinstated.

This incident is merely one of the straws showing which way the trade union wind is blowing in the southern organization campaign. The situation at Gadsden and Anniston, Ala., is typical of the situation over the south in respect to organization work, Paul J. Smith, southern organization chairman, said.

Nine years ago the Chamber of Commerce of Gadsden circulated a declaration of principles pledging the city as an open shop town, operating under the so-called "American Plan." The declaration was signed by virtually all the merchants and business men of the city. From that time until a few weeks ago, Gadsden operated under a do-as-you-please principle. Wages were cut and slashed; hours of labor increased—but somehow old prosperity kept showing up, Smith said.

Now, it seems, the "end of the limit" has been reached. The so-called low-wage prosperity failed to materialize. Workers fortunate enough to have a job have been receiving pittance wages, with an average of about 20 cents an hour. Business slumped; merchants with goods to sell watched the cobwebs collect and debts pile up. The workers had no money to buy anything save the barest necessities of life. They finally awoke to the fact that they were getting no place fast.

A few weeks ago organizers for the American Federation of Labor were called in. Mass meetings were held and the workers sought alleviation of their wrongs. Since that time the pace has been fast. Not a week goes by but what a new trade union local is organized. Merchants and business men frankly told the labor leaders they had tried the open shop with disastrous results. They wanted relief as well as the workers. They pledged themselves to go along with trade unionism, and while they are not shouting the tidings from the housetops they are "going along." One merchant said: "We are sick of the whole business; the open shop plan has been disastrous; the workers have no money to spend therefore our goods lie on the shelves and bankruptcy stares us in the face. No man with a family can maintain it on $12 to $14 a week. Better wages is the answer if we are to have prosperity." And that is the keynote of the whole southern campaign.

In Anniston, which has identically the same situation, whose workers are employed in the same crafts, a similar awakening has come. Workers in both cities—which incidentally are the fourth and fifth largest cities in Alabama—are clamoring for organization. Local unions of garment workers, hosiery workers, braiders, wood workers, painters, molders, machinists, textile workers, barbers and other crafts have been instituted in both cities. The workers have quit pussyfooting and have laid their cards on the table for all to see. They want trade unionism, no matter what the employers say or do. The discharge of the twenty-nine women in Gadsden didn't mean a thing to them. They have found they have all to gain and nothing to lose by organizing, and that they mean to do, come what may. Wages of 20 cents an hour will not keep a family even in the subsistence stage, let alone to a decent American standard, Smith pointed out.

The workers of the two cities are planning a huge mass meeting, jointly, within the next few weeks. Perhaps a parade will be a feature, and it will be an impressive demonstration, held at one of the two places. Employers will see the fact emphasized that workers can not exist on $12 a week for sixty hours work.

There are approximately 18,000 workers of all classes in the cities of Gadsden, Anniston, Alabama City and Talladega, all within close proximity of one another. It is expected that representation from these cities will be heavy.

Employers have been invited to attend the mass meetings of the workers both at Gadsden and Anniston.

H. H. Emmons, representing the southern organization headquarters, announced that the American Federation of Labor had nothing concealed up its sleeve; that it was not a ripsnorting bolshevik outfit bent on destruction, but that it came into the south not only to help the workers but the employers as well, therefore they were invited to the mass meetings with the hope that they would co-operate in upbuilding southern industry and business in general.

At a meeting of colored workers in Gadsden on the 28th there were about 450 present. A federal union of 180 members was organized at the meeting.

DEPLORE DEATH OF E. W. POLLARD

Central Body Delegates Express Grief at Loss of Loyal and Valuable Worker.

Resolutions on the death of E. W. Pollard, Sheet Metal Worker, who passed away recently, were prepared by a committee named by President Ortwein Monday night, expressing the esteem in which the deceased brother was held, and the grief of his fellow-workers at his demise.

The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, on Friday, April 18, the Angel of Death entered our ranks and removed therefrom Brother E. W. Pollard; and,

"Whereas, Brother Pollard was for many years an active and earnest member of this body, rendering valuable service in many ways, and was esteemed by all with whom he came into contact; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we deplore the passing of this good brother, and that we extend to his surviving relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their loss; be it further

"Resolved, that copies of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, sent the bereaved relatives of Brother Pollard and The Labor World for publication."

MAIL CARRIERS IN BAD SMASH-UP

Lane Reports Injuries to Oehlson and Brooks Families Last Sunday.

(By R. B. Lane)

Frank Brooks came to work at the postoffice Monday looking like he had been run through a sausage grinder. When asked about it he told of his and Henry Oehlsen's families going up towards Athens Sunday. A maniac (he must have been) ran into them and turned their car over a couple of times, injuring all of them more or less. Mrs. Oehlsen was the most seriously injured. Henry came to work Monday, but it knocked him out and he had to remain at home after that. Mrs. Brooks was badly hurt also, but their two children escaped with minor scratches. Brooks says he never did see the car. Says the first he knew they were climbing through the roof of the car, which was a complete wreck, and Henry had just bought it. We hope the injured will recover rapidly.

* * *

Postmaster Springfield and wife have returned from a stay in Florida, tanned and in much better health.

* * *

H. B. Massey was off the first of the week with an ulcerated mouth. He couldn't even enjoy the ball game.

* * *

A mule was heard to bray near the postoffice the other morning. Gribben says, "It's only an old letter carrier passing through."

* * *

The postoffice checker players held a little tournament the other night and Cooper Nesbit captured a majority of the games and Mr. Ruch came in second best.

* * *

Pat, you say berries are two for a quarter?

* * *

Bob Marshall, of the parcel post division, is back at work after a few days off on account of sickness.

* * *

W. A. Myers, who has been off for an operation, is expected to be able to report Monday for duty.

NOTICE!

Circle Club Members

Regular semi-monthly meeting of Circle Club will be held Monday night at 7 o'clock, at the Deuberry dining room, 11 West Ninth street. Matters of interest to every member will be before the organization for discussion, and a full attendance of members is desired.

W. L. GARDNER, Pres.
T. R. CUTHBERT, Secy.

ROUTINE WORK FEATURES MEET CENTRAL BODY

Recorder's Minutes Show Interesting Items.

RHODES DECORATING CO. ON "UNFAIR LIST"

Renew Agitation for Elevator Inspector—Hill Store Attitude Again Noted.

Routine business, some of considerable importance and some not, occupied the attention of delegates to Central Body at last Monday night's regular meeting, and an unusually lengthy session was featured by much "oratory" before the various delegates became of one mind on the business at hand.

Although much of the deliberations which permit of publication at this time were routine, however, a reference to the recorder's records indicates an interesting budget of work was transacted.

Dr Chaney Speaks On "Milk for Health."

Dr. W. H. Chaney, who delivered an interesting health talk to Circle Club last week in connection with the "milk-for-health" campaign, was a guest of the body, and was given closest attention as he explained the value of proper dieting, with particular reference to the benefits of pure milk. Dr. Chaney drew a new and interesting comparison in congratulating the local unionists on the progress they have made. He declared that the human body is a machine, and when one part is allowed to disintegrate the whole becomes sick, with eventual dissolution. So, he said, with the workers' organizations. Each unit should be kept in finest condition, in order that the whole might thrive and prosper.

Rhodes Decorating Co. On "Unfair List."

Reports of the executive committee on a complaint brought by the Painters against the Rhodes Decorating company resulted in that concern being formally declared "unfair to organized labor," the local unionists being upheld in their application for such action. The committee declared the Rhodes company had refused to enter into an agreement with the Painters, and after several years of friendly relations had refused point-blank to change its determination to run non-union.

Will Renew Efforts For Elevator Inspector.

Delegates from the Elevator Constructors submitted a resolution which in effect renews the campaign begun several months ago to have an official elevator inspector named by the city government. The frequency of elevator accidents was pointed out, some of which have resulted fatally, and it was contended that with proper inspection many of these might have been avoided. Rapid growth of the city was urged as emphasizing the need of proper supervision of the installation and operation of the many elevators in various uses in Chattanooga.

The delegates unanimously agreed that the agitation for such an appointment should be renewed at once, and a committee to work in conjunction with the Elevator Constructors was named by President Ortwein, as follows: Matt Gerlach, T. G. Lieb and J. G. Schrock.

American Federationist Seeks Information.

Letter from the American Federationist stated an article is being prepared for publication calling attention to cases in the south where workers have been discharged for union affiliations. Secretary Gerlach was instructed to submit such data, with particular notation of the discharge of Meatcutters by the Nashville-owned Hill chain stores.

Many other matters of somewhat lesser importance are contained in the recorder's minutes, and indications are that various committees will have their hands full within the next week or so.

IDLE ISSUE SOLVED (?) BY FOE OF UNIONISM

New York.—The Delaware & Hudson railroad has "solved" the unemployment problem, according to President Loree, speaking at the annual convention of the National Metal Trades association.

Mr. Loree explained that when a worker is laid off he is paid $15 a week for six weeks. This $90 is a "dismissal wage."

President Loree assured the convention that talk of inability of men over 40 to secure work is "sob stuff."

The railroad official and Judge Gary of the steel trust smashed President Wilson's industrial conference several years ago. They refused to recognize collective bargaining.

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NIEL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY MAY 2, 1930.

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"Boss say a bad lion git erway f'm de circus uptown las' night, an' fo' me to look out dat he don' ketch me an' eat me. Dat lion mought COULD ketch me—but he sho' nuff gwine to have ter stop an' res' hisse'f befo' he EAT me!"

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Is the American Federation of Labor in favor of the election of all federal judges by the people?

A.—Yes. The A. F. of L. declared for the election of federal judges in 1906 and again in 1923.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "On close investigation we find that everything in our civilization, especially our Christian religion, is derived from one or another of the innumerable ancient trade union movements?"

A.—C. Osborn Ward, the noted sociologist, in his book, "The Ancient Lowly."

* * *

Q.—How did Samuel Gompers once define "bona fide" labor organizations?

A.—At the 1921 convention of the American Federation, he said: "I do not think there is any doubt as to what is meant by bona fide—absolutely true, faithful, actual, an organization that is not governed by 'bunko profundo.'"

* * *

Q.—What was the first instance of the extension of the territorial jurisdiction of a labor organization from one country to another?

A.—The extension of jurisdiction to Canada by the International Molders' Union of North America in 1863.

THE SOUTH MOVES FORWARD.

Every new union member in the south is that much real progress for the south. New members are coming in every day. That is daily progress.

The going is not easy; opposition is plentiful. But that isn't stopping the movement toward organization.

Southern workers are welcoming the opportunity to join the great trade union brotherhood and northern workers are doing their part, meanwhile tightening up their own lines with organization work. The organizing move now on is national, and that is right.

The trade union brings industrial enfranchisement to the worker and enriches his life. Every worker belongs in a union.

CHECK THE MERGER MANIA.

Railroad officials and others interested in the promotion of rail mergers are extremely busy spreading the idea that mergers will not throw railroad workers out of jobs. Railroad workers know better and are prepared with plenty of proof. The merger mania ought to be checked at least until the welfare of those who do the work can secure a rating as a first consideration. Merging for money's sake is poor business for the nation.

BARBERS' LAW VOID

Springfield, Ill.—The state supreme court set aside the Illinois law which prohibits beauty shop operators, who are not licensed barbers, from trimming or cutting hair of patrons.

A FINE CHOICE

Announcement is made of the appointment of Mr. Bryan J. Bush as advertising manager of the Chattanooga News.

Mr. Bush is a product of the composing-room force of the afternoon paper, and, of course, a member of Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89. His six years of service in the "front office," however, have demonstrated an unusual ability in that branch of the newspaper publishing business, and his rise to the position of advertising manager is a reward for merit, and justly deserved.

As an advertising solicitor he early gained the confidence and esteem of local business men, and his ability and integrity was as quickly sensed by them as by his employers.

Mr. Bush is a native Chattanoogan, and has the Chattanoogan's conception of business ethics and courtesy. The writer happens to be in position to know that in building up his clientele he has used no "hard-boiled, high-pressure" methods to impress his prospects that he is the "big-town berries," and has thus builded upon a solid and lasting foundation.

The Labor World congratulates both Mr. Bush and the News on this fine choice, and predicts for him a long and successful career as manager of this ever-growing department of the afternoon paper.

THE WILY MR. EDGERTON.

John E. Edgerton, president National Association of Manufacturers, knows the value of a confusing term. He is a foe of organized labor, but in this age of combinations and mergers he is too wily to pose as an anti-unionist. He uses the confusing and untruthful "open" shop term to maintain his industrial anarchy. The person who will not—or can not—think thus classes Edgerton as "fair." They accept his pious plea that he does not distinguish between organized and unorganized workers.

Edgerton also opposes the boycott—when used by organized labor. He says it is "un-American" when workers refuse to patronize opponents. But when he favors the boycott he invents a new term to conceal his purpose.

He objects to American business men taking their plants to Europe and rightfully protests against these goods being sold in this country. He advises citizens not to buy these goods, and calls this boycott "patriotic discrimination."

THE SOUTH AWAKES.

Nothing succeeds like success, the old saw has it—and the old saw still has teeth. The southern organizing campaign is succeeding—and that's success. As a matter of fact, the southern organizing campaign probably is succeeding better than most folks thought it would. Surely it is succeeding better than the southern employers thought it would—and better also than a good many northern employes hoped it would.

Northern employers still are moving south in the hope of finding men, women and children who will work for wages lower than those paid in their present location. What a surprise some of them will get!

All this comes under the head of human progress, whether the employers like it or not. And that is good.

* * *

Not the least amazing thing about the southern campaign is that it should be waged and made to yield so much of gain in a period of great unemployment. Those who are joining the unions are those who have jobs. They are joining in most cases with the knowledge that they may lose their jobs. Men and women who do that in times of great unemployment have courage, conviction and character. That is unquestionable.

When enough men and women are in trade unions more questions will be decided in the interest of human beings. Those who are joining the unions know that. They have wisdom, as well as the other qualities.

* * *

One unique thing is being done in this campaign. A newspaper, printed by International Labor News Service, of which The Labor World is a proud member, is being sent into the southern organizing districts for free distribution each week. This newspaper is called the American Labor Banner. National, international and local unions are paying for this free distribution as a part of the big southern campaign. Live news, editorials and features go into this new paper and help to bind recruits to the unions. Also prospective members get a new slant on the labor movement, a new kind of introduction to it.

Thousands of these papers have been sent into the south, carefully avoiding entry into fields where there are local papers. They are eagerly read and they are carried into the most remote districts by faithful men who are putting a good deal more than just the day's work into the big fight.

* * *

One interesting fact comes to light. Certain factories in Pennsylvania, protected by the American tariff, are among those now contemplating a move to what they believe is a low-wage field.

Benefiting by the laws of the land, they would exploit the people of the land. That is one of the types of low and scandalous conduct that makes this organizing campaign so vital a necessity, so promising in its outlook.

Bitter injustice exists, has existed and will exist until wage earners have the united power to bring about amelioration and remedy.

It has been a long time since so many application blanks were used in a like length of time. May the printing presses have to work overtime and "far into the night" to help open the trade union door to exploited and oppressed men and women.

The future will be better because of what is being done today.

STICK TO THE MAIN LINE.

Let's not get side-tracked. Unemployment will not yield to fad cures. Two things are necessary: Drastic, dramatic general increases in wages and progressive increases continuously, with reduced hours of work and progressive reductions continuously. Nothing less.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The New York State Federation of Labor has just shown what organized workers can accomplish when they go after progressive legislation. As a result of a vigorous campaign waged by the federation, eight of the major proposals supported by the organization were enacted into law by the 1930 legislature, which recently ended its sessions. The list of labor laws is headed by abolition of ex parte injunctions, so that hereafter no injunction in an industrial dispute can be issued by a New York state court except after notice to both parties and a hearing in court.

In addition to the major legislative proposals, amendments to the workmen's compensation law, the state labor law and other general laws were passed and more than a dozen bills which sought to weaken existing laws were defeated.

No wonder the state federation of labor says that the 1930 session of the New York legislature will "take an honored place in the annals of labor legislation." New York has set a mark to shoot at. Other states, please notice.

* * *

The national child labor committee, which has been fighting child labor more than a quarter of a century, asks:

"Do you know—

"1. That more than a million children in the United States under 16 years are gainfully employed, and a third of these are 13 years or under?

"2. That 1,400,700 children between the ages of 7 and 14 are not attending school?

"3. That fifteen states do not require a certificate of physical fitness as a condition for employment?

"4. That over 52,000 children are employed in manufacturing in states which still permit them to work more than forty-eight hours a week?

"5. That twenty-one states permit 14-year-old children to run elevators, and fifteen permit them to oil, wipe and clean machinery in motion?"

These facts are a powerful argument for adoption of the child labor amendment and effectually dispose of the idea that child labor and its evils are largely a thing of the past.

* * *

A man was run down and killed by a truck the other day in Rochester, N. Y. When the police record of the truck driver came to light, it revealed some strange things. It showed that in 1922 he was arrested for speeding, and that in 1925 his truck had run down and killed a man. The following year he was arrested and charged with third degree assault, but was released. In 1928 his car struck two women. And now his car has killed another man. During his eight-year reign of terror the man has paid a total of $30 in fines and spent no time in jail.

Strict enforcement of traffic ordinances, says the national safety council, along with drivers' license laws to cull out criminally negligent operators, will reduce motor vehicle fatalities.

The trouble is that lawlessness on the highway is a new crime and the man who kills with an automobile is delt with leniently by all—the public, coroners, district attorneys and juries. "He didn't mean to do it," it is said.

Of course he didn't mean to do it. If he had, it would have been murder, not merely negligent homicide. But a second's negligence while driving a car is frequently as destructive of human life as murderous intent. When the public comes to realize this, the thoughtless, chance-taking driver, no matter how respectable he may otherwise be, will be dealt with as the menace he is and in all probability our automobile death rate will go down.

Far Too Many Aliens Enter U. S. Illegally, Immigration Head Says

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 30.—Far too large a percentage of the aliens entering this country each year come in illegally, Harry E. Hull, commissioner general of immigration, said recently, in discussing immigration problems. Urging stricter enforcement of the immigration laws and admission only of the higher type of immigrants, who will readily become Americanized, Mr. Hull said:

"Despite precautions taken in attempting to enforce our immigration laws, it would appear that we shall need to take greater care in future years; for it is estimated—probably with some exaggeration—that there are now as many as 3,000,000 aliens in the United States who came here through illegal means.

"Stowaways, deserting seamen, and those aliens who are smuggled in or who manage to creep across our borders uninspected comprise a far too large percentage of the number of aliens entering this country each year.

"Incompetent to become citizens, and a charge upon the country's resources, whether at large or awaiting deportation, these masses of ineligibles are a distinct liability to our finances and our citizenship. They should be reduced to a minimum within the next few years.

"We can ill afford to let these undesired aliens remain. Our future citizenship must be nurtured and preserved.

"This means that to it there must be added only the higher type of foreign newcomers—those whose background is not unlike our own, and who, after they have become permanent and naturalized citizens of the United States, will respect government, uphold the principles of law and order, and contribute in full measure to the productive forces, the wealth, health, and civilization for which the American people have labored so zealously.

"People who are anxious to emigrate to America might well review, before setting forth for this country, some of the essentials which we insist they must possess before we can confer upon them the right to live here. They must understand the significance of the oath of allegiance to their adopted country. They must be loyal to our flag; have an intelligent understanding of public questions, and realize that the right to vote is to be exercised only for patriotic and not for mercenary purposes.

"Americanization, as I conceive it, is a process of assimilation of the immigrant which will mold him into a useful factor in American life. It must culminate in citizenship."

Jewish Order Holds Annual Convention

The fifty-seventh annual convention of district No. 7 of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith convenes in this city May 4, 5, 6. Annual meeting of the Tennessee Federation of Labor was postponed for one week in order to prevent conflicting with the sessions. This organization is a strictly charitable and educational institution, world-wide in scope, and maintains both Jewish and non-sectarian hospitals, widow and orphan homes and miscellaneous institutions devoted to alleviating those in unfortunate circumstances.

Many prominent public and semi-public officials and laymen will address the convention, which brings delegates to Chattanooga from Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, western Florida, and Tennessee. It is well to note that all of these men, whose time is valuable in their own private affairs, are assembling here to discuss ways and means to increase the scope of work that is being carried on by the various institutions. The district and local lodge officials serve without pay, the entire proceeds from the dues paid in by all members goes to support the widowed, orphaned and unfortunate. There are 150 members of Chattanooga lodge, among whom are Phil I. Angel, member of Typographical union, and Henry L. Morris, of Pressmen's union.

Cabinet Officers Asked to Consider Barring Soviet Coal

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 30.—Cabinet officials were asked to collaborate with representatives of the anthracite coal industry to determine the propriety of the exclusion from the United States of Soviet Russian coal under the provisions of the tariff act of 1922 in a recent conference with a delegation from the Anthracite Co-operative association.

Representative William R. Coyle of Pennsylvania announced that the delegation requested Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Secretary of Commerce Lamont and Secretary of Labor Davis to collaborate on what information they have to determine if such action would comply with the recent decision of the court of customs and patent appeals.

This decision, he said, was directly to the effect that the president has authority to exclude from the United States any commodities produced by indentured or forced labor. The competition of Russian coal is already being felt in the anthracite industry and is becoming more threatening, he declared.

A tentative brief outlining the situation was presented to the cabinet officers in which it was asserted that Russian coal can be shipped from Port Mariupol to Boston, a distance of 7,000 miles, at a rate of $1 per ton less than the railroad rate from Pennsylvania to Boston. The brief was presented by the Anthracite Co-operative association, which is composed of operators, miners and civic leaders, Mr. Coyle said.

LOS ANGELES PAINTERS GO ON FIVE-DAY WEEK MAY 1

(By International Labor News Service.)

Los Angeles, Cal., April 30.—Announcement is made that beginning with May 1 all the painter unions in Los Angeles, and several outside cities, will go on the five-day week basis. The shorter week will apply to Santa Monica, Long Beach and several other outside points, with negotiations on with employers in Pasadena that look promising. There will be no change in the present wage scale. For some months a campaign has been on here under the direction of Gus Uhl, representing the Brotherhood, and backed by District Council No. 36 and all of the unions in that body, to bring about an understanding with the master painters, material men and others affected. Many conferences have been held, with the result that an understanding has been arrived at.

The painters have been waging an organization campaign, which has brought gratifying results.

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WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

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Iowa Writ Emphasizes Court Issue

U. S. Judge Permanently Enjoins Against Mention of Yellow Dog Contract; Bans Normal Activities in Blanket Order.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, April 30.—Fresh importance is given the Parker supreme court nomination, in view of Iowa labor, by the issuance here of a permanent injunction by United States District Court Judge George C. Scott in which the judge goes the limit in permanently forbidding normal union activities.

It is felt here that a Parker on the supreme bench would surely uphold such an injunction on appeal, because of its similarity with the writ approved by Parker in the Red Jacket case.

The permanent decree just issued here is against two local unions of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and any other person who may do the things which the union is forbidden to do.

The United States Gypsum company, apparently also known as the United States Gypsum Plaster company, is complainant. Local unions 141 and 158, composed of gypsum mill workers and gypsum miners, are the directly named defendants.

Forced to Sign "Yellow Dog"

The mill forced employes to sign a yellow dog contract and because of this and other complaints a strike was called in 1921, but all persons are permanently enjoined against saying that there was or is a yellow dog contract or that the strike of 1921 remains effective.

The injunction says:

"Now therefore, you and each of you are permanently enjoined from directly or indirectly, by yourselves or your agents, servants, attorneys, confederats, and all persons acting in aid of, or in conjunction with you, or any of you, or under your authority, suggestion or direction, combining and conspiring together to injure complainant's interstate business, trade and good will; and or to restrain, deter and destroy the interstate commerce of complainant in selling and delivering its products; and or compel complainant to operate its Fort Dodge plant on a closed shop basis; and from doing any and all acts whatsoever in furtherance thereof to accomplish any of the aforesaid purposes, and in particular from doing any of the following acts in furtherance thereof:

"From printing, publishing, issuing, circulating and distributing, or otherwise communicating directly or indirectly, in writing or verbally to any person, association of persons, or corporation, any statement or notice of any kind or character whatsoever, stating or representing:

"1—That there is a strike at the mill or plant of complainant at Fort Dodge, Iowa; or that the strike of 1921 is still in existence; or that there is a controversy over wages or conditions of employment between complainant and its employes; or any false statement with reference to conditions of employment at complainant's plant."

Two Other Prohibitions

This is followed by two additional numbered prohibitions, including prohibition to publish that "complainant forces or requires its employes to sign or subscribe to the so-called yellow dog contract," and concludes with a paragraph forbidding "any and all ways" of doing any of the forbidden acts.

The yellow dog contract is a unique instrument. It binds the employe not "to participate in any strike" or "unite with employes in any concerted action to change hours, wages or working conditions" and contains the stipulation that "I am not a member of the I. W. W. or any other communistic or like organization, nor will I join such while in the company's employ."

BOMBING PLANE NEEDS NO GUIDE

San Francisco, Cal.—The army air corps demonstrated that war can be waged from the air without human pilots.

Tests with a big army bomber reveal the possibility of sending these planes on cross-country trips, piloted only by machinery.

In a test with a nine-ton plane from Sacramento to this city the machine did all the navigating, keeping the plane on an even keel through rough air and maintaining the course with mechanical precision. The invention weighs less than fifty pounds and is installed in the forward cockpit.

FEDERAL JOB SERVICE HEAD SEES FINDING OF WORK FOR IDLE AS GOVERNMENT'T DUTY

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 30.—Relief of unemployment is an essential public function, Francis I. Jones, director general of the federal employment service declared in a recent interview.

"If it is the duty of organized government to provide schools in which to educate its future citizens, is it not reasonable to suppose that the same governmental organization should supply the machinery whereby its citizens may find suitable work?" Mr. Jones asked. He went on to say:

"A public employment service is second in importance only to the public school system in the happy, successful life of a nation. Just as the school is a community center for the preservation and extension of knowledge, so a well organized and conducted public employment service is an educational center or clearing house for employment and for accurate information concerning employment in the state and in the nation.

Jobless Man Helpless

"A man without a job is as helpless as a child without an education. Public sentiment is united in the belief that a child should be given that which he can not obtain for himself.

"Sentiment is now crystalizing into the belief that the state must also undertake this equally important function of helping a man to obtain suitable employment.

"Nothing on earth is more important to a man than a job, and the public employment service undertakes to find jobs for the jobless. Both industry and society need a public employment service.

"Too little attention has been paid human labor, which plays the most important part for industry in producing the finished product. There is no question but that the collection of materials and products is a proper function of corporations and private enterprises. But the dealing with the human element, the movement of labor, and the protection of its rights, should not be left to profit-earning organizations or to fee-charging private employment agencies.

"There are many reliable private employment agencies which give a service equivalent to the fee charged, and in the better class of these agencies there is no intention to misrepresent the nature of the employment service advertised. I have no quarrel with such agencies for they supply a service which is necessary and which the public employment service in its present scope can not cover.

"But the poor, unskilled, and semi-skilled workman who is unable to pay a fee should not have to pay a fee for employment. For him there should be service and information without charge.

"The public employment service should function so well that there can be no opening or opportunity for the human leeches and untrustworthy agencies which prey upon the poor unemployed. Under an intelligent and active public employment system there is no need for private employment agencies which cater only to unskilled and semi-skilled, and to skilled mechanics."

Senate Passes Bills Designed To Relieve Jobless

Two of Three Measures Proposed by Senator Wagner Favoraply Received—Third Is Made Matter of Unfinished Business.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 30.—Two of the trio of Senator Robert F. Wagner's bills to relieve and forestall unemployment have passed the senate without a record vote and the third has been made unfinished business, to come up after the Parker nomination is out of the way.

The two bills passed are S. 3059 and S. 3061. The first provides for regulated construction work to be planned in advance, financed in advance and undertaken when unemployment threatens. The second provides for monthly reports on unemployment. The remaining bill, yet to be taken up, provides for a national employment system. The National Association of Manufacturers has announced opposition to this bill. Senator Wagner declared the proposed employment system would replace the present one which does not function and which makes optimistic reports for which there is no warrant.

The bill for regulated construction provides for establishment of a federal employment stabilization board composed of the secretaries of treasury, commerce, agriculture and labor and one of the duties of this board is to keep the president advised as to trends of employment.

This board shall submit estimates on work that can be undertaken in advance of threatened depressions and provides that work planned in advance shall be done at such periods as to prevent unemployment. It specifies federal highways, river and harbor projects, flood control and public buildings.

Both bills now go to the house.

Senators Are Told How Miners Exist

Indianapolis, Ind.—Conditions under which miners work and live was pictured by John L. Lewis, president United Mine Workers, in a letter to senators protesting the appointment of Judge Parker.

"Judge Parker denied workers the right to act collectively to redress these conditions," said Mr. Lewis. "Then why, from all the long list of eminent legal minds, was it necessary for the president to appoint, and why is it necessary for the senate to confirm, the elevation to the supreme court of Parker, the judge who, in the Red Jacket injunction suit, delivered 50,000 Americans into indentured servitude?

"Admittedly, the mine worker is unfortunately placed in the domestic economy of the nation; intermittently employed in an overdeveloped and intensely competitive industry, his annual earnings are meager and his bodily wants are unsatisfied; constantly beset by the horror of underground work, his numbers are daily decimated by falling earth, breaking equipment, rush of water, noxious and explosive gases, occupational diseases and economic neglect; living most often in isolated camps, devoid of modern sanitary and living conveniences, and lacking social, educational and spiritual advantages, his children are denied the inspirational outlook upon life which is given the sons and daughters of other men; recognizing the value of mutual association with his fellow mine workers and having the desire of a normal man to improve his lot, he is yet prevented by judicial decree, in large areas, from collectively bargaining for his labor and denied the right as an employe to join the trade union of his choice."

Child labor, the shame of society, can not be used on union-made goods.

Report on Fair Wage Bill Calls On U. S. to Lead

Says Government Can Depress or Raise Standards and Should Guard Standards — Special Rule for Measure Sought.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 30.—Copies of the report of the house labor committee's report on the Sproul standard wage bill became available to the public this week, coincident with the declaration that a special rule would be sought in the house to bring the bill to a vote. The Sproul bill, H. R. 9232, is supported by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union and has for its purpose establishment of machinery to establish fair or standard wage standards on government contracts. Congressman Koff, of Iowa, is chairman of the committee.

The report declares that fair contractors likewise favor the bill and that, in view of the government's building program, it is a matter of unusual importance.

"The purpose of this bill is to require contractors and subcontractors in constructing, altering and repairing public works of the United States in any city or town in any state of the United States, and contractors and subcontractors in constructing, altering and repairing public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia in the District of Columbia, to pay the union wage rate where such wage rate has been established in private industry," says the report.

"The national government has entered upon a large and expensive building program which will continue for a period of eight or ten years. The policy that the government pursues in connection with said building program will have a far-reaching effect. The government is in a strong position and it can use its strength to depress the price of labor or it can aid in maintaining existing wage rates.

"When the president met the leaders of private industry some months ago they assured him that they would not reduce wages. This attitude on their part met with universal commendation. This committee believes that the government should not be less considerate of labor than private employers.

"Labor is in favor of the proposed law, but is by no means alone in its support. The fair contractors of the country who believe in fair wages and in decent standards of living also support it. They heartily indorse and approve it, for it will place all contractors on the same fair basis.

"The proposed law will also be beneficial to the communities in which public works are to be constructed, altered or repaired. It will give the local contractors and local labor a chance. It will prevent the construction of public works from breaking down and destroying the local wage scale and the local standards of living.

"The proposed law does not require the government to establish a new and higher wage rate in any community. It simply requires the government to recognize wage rates established by employers and employes.

"It has been repeatedly said that the government should set a good example as an employer. It is equally true that the government should set a good example as a builder."

Union Pacific Policy Opposed by Unionists

Omaha, Neb.—The cheap wage, anti-union policy of the Union Pacific Railroad is being given nation-wide publicity by the local Central Labor Union.

The railroad is erecting a $4,000,000 terminal in this city under the poorest conditions that can be enforced. Subcontractors must agree to employ non-union supervisors, to operate on the nine and ten-hour basis and have one-half of their employes non-union.

Shop employes of this railroad are not permitted to organize, but must join a company "union."

Trade unionists and sympathizers are asked to recall these facts when Union Pacific agents request their patronage for excursions, conventions or shipment of freight.

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A WORD TO OUR LABOR FRIENDS

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OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

Middle Life Suffering

"TEN years ago, I was in bad health," says Mrs. J. B. Bean, of Kirbyville, Texas. "I was going through a critical time, and I suffered a lot.

"My back hurt almost all the time, and my legs and ankles ached. My head hurt me until sometimes I would be almost past going.

"As I had used Cardui before, and knew how much I had improved after taking it, I got a bottle and started taking it. I continued to use it for several months. After awhile I regained my health, and I feel that I could never have gotten through that awful time without Cardui."

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ATTACHMENT NOTICE

No. 19248

Before B. L. Freeman, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tenn.

M. B. Eaves & Bros. vs. Mrs. Lucille Mimms

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain goods belonging to said defendant and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 617 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Tuesday, April 29, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, and make defense to said suit, or it will be taken for confessed and proceeded with ex parte.

This April 3, 1930.

B. L. FREEMAN,
Justice of the Peace.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

No. 17514

Before B. L. Freeman, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tenn.

Hart's Automotive Parts Co. and Frank S. Cady vs. P. B. Norman

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain goods belonging to said defendant and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 617 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Tuesday, April 29, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, and make defense to said suit, or it will be taken for confessed and proceeded with ex parte.

This April 3, 1930.

B. L. FREEMAN,
Justice of the Peace.

FEELING PUBLIC RESENTMENT, BIG MAIL ORDER FIRMS PLAN MERGER

Opposition to Non-Union Policies of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. Result in Move for Consolidation of Two Concerns.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, April 30.—Nation-wide resentment toward Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co., because of the non-union policy of the two big mail-order firms and their exploitation of prison-made products largely accounts for the acknowledged contemplated merger of the two corporations.

Rumors of a consolidation or a dissolution of Montgomery Ward & Co. have been in circulation since the first of the year. These rumors were heatedly denied by President Everett and Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the board of that company. Now comes public acknowledgment by Lessing Rosenwald, vice-president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., that the merger is probable.

Both of these companies have received much unfavorable attention throughout the country because they placed their huge printing contracts with the notoriously unfair R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, and further because both mail order houses were discovered as patrons of prison-made goods.

Montgomery Ward & Co. was forced to quit selling prison-made brooms and Sears, Roebuck & Co. was compelled to cancel a contract for prison-made overalls. Just what the latter firm has done in reference to a contract for Tennessee prison-made stoves is not definitely known.

Once Pursued Fair Policy

For years these two gigantic mail order houses pursued a fairly decent labor policy. They thrived and became great and piled up millions in profits. The policy was reversed and Montgomery Ward & Co. is apparently to be gobbled up by its more powerful competitor.

The very magnitude of Sears, Roebuck & Co. is its greatest weakness. Spraddled out all over the country, with 315 branch retail stores located in practically all of the important industrial centers, it cannot help but feel the displeasure of the fair-minded and decent citizens of those communities.

General Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., told me several months ago that the amount of money his firm might lose as a result of its non-union policy did not worry him a bit. What concerned him was that the firm should be charged with pounding down wages and lowering the American standard of living. That was unfair, he held.

For years Sears, Roebuck & Co. printed its catalogues and a huge quantity of other publicity matter in its own plant under union conditions. Every year from 700 to 800 union men and women found employment doing that work from March to July and from October to January, with a reduced force employed during the other months.

Experienced Men Idle

Today, with a very serious unemployment situation in Chicago, the old, experienced and faithful union employes of the one-time printing department of Sears, Roebuck & Co. are walking the streets vainly seeking work, while the cheap, unskilled and semi-skilled employes of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, gathered up from the back alleys and the slums and taught to execute some one simple operation without a chance to become thoroughly competent workmen, are making a vain attempt to turn out a good imitation of the former excellent product of some of the finest catalogue printers in the world. Low wages and long hours have been substituted for fair wages and short hours; cringing servility and fear for upstanding and fearless American manhood.

President W. W. De Wolf and the other officers of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 are considering the advisability of recommending that the union put on an assessment to create an out-of-work relief fund. It is not anticipated that Julius Rosenwald, chief owner and boss of Sears, Roebuck & Co., will contribute to the fund. Neither is any help expected from Silas H. Strawn, capitalist, former president of the American Bar Association and boss of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Plant Made Armed Citadel

R. R. Donnellev & Sons Company has created a special department in its plant for the Sears, Roebuck & Co. work. That department is a virtual prison, under guard of private detectives day and night. A restaurant and beds have been installed in the plant.

Just why Donnelley, nationally notorious as a building trades strikebreaker, should deem it necessary to turn his printing plant into an armed citadel is not understood. The printing trades believe in and use publicity rather than force. They long ago learned that the power of public opinion is the thing that brings results.

EASTON LABOR TO FIGHT HOSTILE OFFICE HOLDERS

(By International Labor News Service.)

Nazareth, Pa., April 30.—The newly organized Easton Central Labor Union has publicly pledged itself to retire to private life all local officials who have been parties in the vicious campaign of repression which has been applied against the Nazareth hosiery strikers. The strikers themselves are going into politics and as a result a adopted by the local "peace" officers.

Borough officers were astounded at the presentation of a petition, signed by 250 of the most prominent taxpayers and property holders, demanding that the county detectives, who had refused to permit picketing, be removed from the borough. A committee of sixty citizens, unconnected with the strike, presented the petition, hiring their own attorney for this task.

Four cases, involving almost forty persons, against Nazareth strikers for alleged "riot and unlawful assemblage" were nolle prossed by District Attorney Mauch on the opening of the spring term of court here. "Disorderly conduct" cases against thirty strikers, for picketing, were postponed until June.

Previous cases had resulted in acquittal in every instance, but with the costs assessed against the defendants. The nation-wide publicity received on this peculiar brand of justice is said to have had some effect on the district attorney and led to his decision to go slow in the remaining cases.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF OREGON UNIONIS

Portland, Ore.—Restriction of ju... injunctions, outlaw of the "y... dog," state old-age pensions, free ... books, ratification of the federal ... labor amendment, restriction of Mo... can aliens and increased benefits ... injured workers are included in ... legislative program of the Ore... State Federation of Labor.

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

W. L. Cooper still sticks to his fish story of last week. W. D. Loudon wants to know if the fish died or was it a dream?

* * *

John Kennedy is now scoutmaster of Troop 47, in East Chattanooga.

* * *

Here's one that will have to go around the board of censors: A. E. Butler says his garden is doing fine; said he had a fine crop of salt, matches and pepper coming up.

* * *

Yours Truly isn't smoking a pipe for style—it's for comfort (economy).

W. B. Dykes has fully recovered and was up to the meeting, but didn't stay long enough to collect the attendance prize. Go next week, it will be doubled.

* * *

William Williams was duly elected to represent the wire twisters at the State Federation of Labor convention so they won't be bothered about short circuits.

* * *

Fred Simons is driving a new car. Well, Fred, bring it up to the meeting so all the boys can see it.

Utilities and Public Works Building Gain

Contracts Awarded in First Quarter Set Record for Last Five Years, Secretary of Commerce Lamont Reports.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 30.—Secretary of Commerce Lamont has announced that contracts for public works and public utilities construction in the first three months of 1930 broke all records for the same period in the previous five years.

With this increase went a decrease in building intended for educational, social and recreational purposes, and in residential, commercial and industrial purposes.

Secretary Lamont reported that religious and memorial buildings, involving some public construction, while more than 45 per cent above last year's figures were below similar periods for the four preceding years.

Analysis of the figures covering the various types of construction and the public works and utilities developments shows 1930 increases over last year ranging from 33 per cent to 249 per cent in nine of thirteen subdivisions, Secretary Lamont stated. Railroad construction showed an advance of 128 per cent, it was pointed out.

According to reports received by the bureau of labor statistics, department of labor, from 292 cities having a population of 25,000 or more, there was an increase of 50.6 per cent in the estimated expenditures for all building operations for which permits were issued in March compared with permits issued during February.

Compilation of Facts On Idleness Speeded

Special Unit Created in Department of Commerce to Make Known Unemployment Figures as Soon as Possible.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 30.—Compilation of census unemployment figures and their publication will be speeded up, Secretary of Commerce Lamont has just announced. Secretary Lamont said that a special unit to expedite the work with a view to making known preliminary figures within a few months is being established in the department of commerce.

Lamont explained that the figures will be segregated from the detailed schedules in order to procure the "fundamental data" as rapidly as possible.

"There are ten or twelve different classes of unemployment listed by the census takers and to edit the schedules of 120,000,000 people accurately and carefully will take considerable time," he said.

"After we get these fundamental figures it is our purpose to take two additional sampling censuses to observe the trend of unemployment." This can be accomplished, Lamont said, by comparing the figures in any one of the 601 districts with the data obtained in the present census. In this way, he said, an average for the country can be computed and will provide "accurate figures for the first time on unemployment."

Idleness in Europe Severe Last Winter

Washington.—The world-wide industrial depression is reflected by reports of general unemployment in Europe during the past winter.

"Germany was particularly hard hit," says the Monthly Bulletin, issued by the United States bureau of labor statistics. "Although the situation in Great Britain is still acute, the number of unemployed appeared to be practically stationary at the end of 1929. The Baltic countries suffered from seasonal unemployment, as they are primarily agricultural countries. Unemployment in Italy appears on the increase.

"In Czechoslovakia and Switzerland unemployment has been much less in late years than has been the case in other European countries. There were comparatively few out of work in Belgium and France and the latter country has even been importing workers."

HUGE CHAIN PROFITS

New York—The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, which operates a nation-wide chain of grocery stores, reports a profit last year of $26,219,631. This is equivalent to $11.77 for each share, and is after depreciation, federal taxes and all other charges were met.

Our Market Basket

WATCH who patronize YOUR

This Section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollars do Double Duty. Patronize those PAPER---and save the difference

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Owned and Operated by Home People

820 Georgia Ave. 2100 Chamberlain Ave.

COFFEE	Maxwell House, 1-Lb.	34c
BUTTER	Sunset Gold, Pound	38c
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EGGS	Fresh Country, Doz.	24c
CRISCO	3-Lb. Pail	55c
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LEG-O-LAMB	Genuine Spring, Pound	29c

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COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
HOMINY	Large 2½ Size, Best Grade, 2 Cans	15c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb.	34c
TOMATO SOUP	Campbell's, 2 Cans	15c
ONIONS	New Texas White, Fancy No. 1 Grade — Pound	5½c
MAZOLA	Quarts, Special Price, Can	35c

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each	99c
BUTTER	Clearbrook or Clover Bloom, Pound	38c
CORN FLAKES	OR POST TOASTIES, 2 for	15c
MATCHES	Satin Tip, Two for	5c
PREMIUM SODAS	One-pound, for	15c
NORTHERN TISSUE	Toilet Paper, Two for	14c
SOAP	P. & G., 3 for	10c
SUGAR	10-Lb. Domino (10 Lb. Limit)	50c
PEACHES	Rosedale, 2½ Size, Can	22c

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IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

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BEEF ROAST	Fancy Kansas City, Pound	20c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Pound	27c

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Honeymoon Bread

2 loaves 15c

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HOME STORES

Owned and Operated by Home Folks

SOLE OWNER

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OF MY NAME

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No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

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Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Stage Set for Convention of State Federation

'Parker Rejection Victory for Justice'--Green

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 9, 1930 — Number 2

INDICATIONS POINT TO LARGE ATTENDANCE OF DELEGATES AT CHATTANOOGA MEETING

Southern Campaign and Political Situation Features.

Reports of Officers Will Show Splendid Progress Has Been Made in Spite of Industrial Depression—Entertainment Program Completed by Committee.

Official Program

MONDAY

10:00 a.m.—Called to order in Read House Ballroom, by M. H. Ortwein, President Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council.
Invocation—The Rev. S. Paul Buchanon.
Welcome Address on Behalf of the City—Hon. Eugene J. Bryan, Mayor Pro Tem.
Welcome Address on Behalf of Organized Labor—George Forbes, Chairman Entertainment Committee.
Response—John T. O'Connor, former President Tennessee Federation of Labor, Knoxville.
Organization and business session.
12:00 m.—Lunch.
1:15 p.m.—Business session.
2:30 p.m.—Sightseeing trip.
7:30 p.m.—Smoker at Central Labor Hall, 722 Cherry street.
Theater party for ladies at American Theater, 245 East Main street.

TUESDAY

9:00 a.m.—Meeting called to order at Memorial Auditorium. Business sessions morning and afternoon.
7:00 p.m.—Banquet, Hotel Patten. R. M. Cooke, Toastmaster.

WEDNESDAY

9:00 a.m.—Meeting called to order at Memorial Auditorium. Business sessions morning and afternoon.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor ncil will meet in regular ses- Monday night, beginning mptly at 7 o'clock. Any and urgent business matters will disposed of as quickly as pos- e, in order to adjourn for the oker which the entertainment mittee has provided for the eration delegates and visitors. he meeting will be held in the e hall, as will the smoker to ow.

The stage is set for the thirty- rth annual convention of the nessee Federation of Labor, when President M. H. Ort- n, of Chattanooga Trades and or council, drops the gavel in ballroom of the Read House day morning at 10 o'clock, it expected that an unusually e attendance of delegates all sections of the state will present and accounted for."

For some time it was felt that industrial depression which extended so many months and been accompanied by serious mployment, would cut the ber of accredited representa- s in the annual meeting, but retary Birthright reports from Nashville office that interest he southern organizing cam- n just now getting under and the political situation in tate, has been such as to in- e a much larger crowd than ual.

e United Garment Workers' of Nashville will send eight ors besides an accredited dele- and a member of this local also chosen from the central of that city, making ten in rom this one union.

e four principal cities—Mem- Nashville, Jackson and ville—are expected to send than their usual quota, scattering locals will also presented.

large number of representa- of international unions and federations are also sched- for attendance, other nota- who have eccepted invitations Paul J. Smith, chairman of outhern organizing commit- Miss Matilda Lindsey, direc- f the women's division of the ern campaign, and Miss e Leonard, director of the ern Summer School for en Workers in Industry. port of David Hanly, legislative chairman of the federation, will constitute one of the features of the gathering, and the presence, as special guests of the federation, of the legislative representatives of each of the four rail brotherhoods will add zest to the discussions and deliberations in connection with this report.

The political situation in the state will doubtless be thoroughly gone into, and a policy will be suggested to the nonpartisan political committee for its consideration and recommendations to the workers.

President Aymon's report, along with that of Secretary Birthright, will show the progress of the state body during the past year, and preliminary "tips" indicate that despite the unemployment situation major gains have been made in membership and consequent influence. Policies respecting many problems arising since the last convention will be outlined, and consideration of the judgment shown by the last session in respect to others will also be an important feature of the gathering.

The local entertainment committee, consisting of George Forbes, Matt Gerlach, Dave Sivley, W. D. Canada and W. W. Kirkpatrick, has prepared a program for the "playtime" of the delegates which, as indicated at the head of this article, will take up just about all the available time of the delegates.

On their arrival in the city, beginning Sunday afternoon, the delegates and visitors will be met at the stations and escorted to the headquarters hotel, the Read House, where the registration will take place and each one will be presented with a copy of the program, including tickets to the various social functions planned.

A theater party at the American theater, a sightseeing trip, a smoker and a banquet are among the major events carded, and others may be added at the last minute.

FUR WORKERS UNIONIZING

Philadelphia.—Officers of the International Fur Workers' Union are aiding local members to unionize their industry. Communists turned the union into a revolutionary debating society and work conditions have sunk to a low level.

ON SHOPCRAFTS CONVENTION PROGRAM

A. O. WHARTON
President International Association of Machinists, Vice-President A. F. of L.

BERT M. JEWELL
President Railway Employes' Department, American Federation of Labor.

MARTIN F. RYAN
President Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Treasurer, A. F. of L.

FEDERATED SHOPCRAFTS OF SOUTHERN AND ALLIED LINES PLAN SESSIONS IN CHATTANOOGA BEGINNING JUNE 23

Fourteenth Convention Will Bring Large Number of Outstanding Labor Officials to City---Two Hundred Delegates and Visitors From Seven States Expected by Committee on Arrangements.

Chattanooga will be the gathering place, for the week beginning June 23, of a large number of men outstanding in the American labor movement, including Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes' department of the American Federation of Labor; A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Martin F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; Roy Horne, general president of the International Association of Blacksmiths; C. J. McGlogan, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; E. H. Wicklein, vice-president of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union; William Atkinson, president of the Boilermakers' International Union, and others of similar note in the labor world.

The occasion for the visit of these notables is the fourteenth regular convention of the Federated Shopcrafts of the Southern and Allied Lines, which will also bring some 200 delegates from thirteen states covering the entire Southern system. Representatives of the various shopcrafts unions will come from a territory including states from Indiana to Florida.

The convention will be the first held by the organization since January, 1927, when a meeting was held in Chattanooga. Members of the federation executive board were in Chattanooga this week arranging details for the meeting, and it was announced that Hotel Patten has been selected for headquarters. All sessions will be held in the ballroom at that hostelry. Members of the executive board are:

B. B. St. Clair (Machinists), president, Knoxville; W. H. Baldock (Sheet Metal Workers), secretary, Knoxville; W. W. Dyke (Carmen), Knoxville; W. M. Wands (Boilermakers), Spencer, N. C.; Logan Waddle (Electrical Workers), Somerset, Ky.; T. M. Melton (Blacksmiths), Chattanooga.

Local officials of the Federated Shopcrafts are: E. G. Burton, chairman; F. L. Dorsey, secretary, and C. L. Kibble, recorder.

Tentative plans for the convention provide for its opening by President M. H. Ortwein, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, who will introduce the mayor for an address of welcome, and also a representative of the central body for a welcoming address on behalf of the local labor movement.

On the opening day separate craft meetings will be held in the morning, while the general sessions will convene shortly after noon.

A local committee on arrangements has been appointed, according to Mr. Melton, and efforts will be made to give the visitors a real Chattanooga reception.

Railway Employes' Department For Six-Hour Day, Five-Day Week

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, May 8.—The Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, as represented by 150 delegates from nine affiliated international unions, in convention at Chicago, has gone on record for the six-hour day and five-day week.

This action was taken as a contribution to the partial solution of the unemployment problem.

A change in the preamble to the constitution of the organization embodied the unanimous thought and determination of the convention. It means that the affiliated unions will endeavor to obtain the six-hour day and five-day week when future contracts are negotiated.

The policy of the Chicago daily newspapers in reference to handling the labor news of this great organized labor center is strikingly illustrated in the fact that the four-day convention of the department, attended by delegates and many visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada, was totally ignored. The convention was not news because nobody got arrested.

The presidents of nine international unions, several of them members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, were delegates to the convention. Their presence in Chicago and what they did while here was not news because none of them got into jail.

To complete the picture it should be pointed out that at the time the convention was in session at least one of the Chicago daily newspapers was continuing the attempt to prove that there was great danger that Scarface Al Capone would seize control of organized labor in this city. While this was going on Scarface Al and his armed bodyguard, off on a pleasure trip in an airplane, was having a wonderful time playing hide-and-seek with the police of Havana, Miami and New York.

The officers and members of the executive council were all reelected, as follows: President, B. M. Jewell; secretary-treasurer, James B. Burns; executive council, A. O. Wharton, Roy Horn, William Atkinson, J. J. Hynes, H. H. Broach, Martin F. Ryan, T. C. Cashen, John J. McNamara, F. H. Fljozdal.

State Committee To Meet Sunday

Nonpartisan political campaign committee of the Tennesse Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods will meet Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Read House. According to W. C. Birthright, secretary, the meeting will be an adjourned session from the one held at Nashville last week, when the political situation, with particular reference to state matters, was gone over thoroughly by the members. A program will be proposed to the state federation, said Mr. Birthright, which is expected to prove decidedly interesting. All members of the committee will remain over for the state body's sessions next week.

The state committee is composed of H. V. Reid, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; W. A. Chrisman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Perry E. Daly, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Paul J. Aymon, David Hanly and W. C. Birthright, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Circle to Co-Operate With Tax Committee

Circle Club will co-operate with the taxation committee of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, according to action taken at the regular semi-monthly meeting of the club members Monday night. Following discussion of a letter from Sanford Bennett, president of the chamber, asking the co-operation of Circle Club, Secretary Cuthbert was instructed to inform the executive that the club will be glad to comply with the request.

Although no speaker was on the program Monday night, an interesting session was held, and considerable routine business was transacted.

COMPENSATION FOR TEETH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Disfigurement through loss of one front tooth and the fracture of another is likely in the end to decrease the victim's earning power, says the state supreme court.

"The scheme of compensation is not necessarily limited to cases where there is an immediate impairment of earning ability," said the court, in upholding the state industrial commission's decision that the employe be awarded $16 a week for ten weeks, even though he is not disabled for work.

DEBATE IN SENATE TURNS PITILESS LIGHT OF PUBLICITY ON "YELLOW DOG" CONTRACT

Enslaving Device Covered With Ignominy and Shame.

Dramatic Contest Over Confirmation of Supreme Court Nominee Ends in Great Victory for Justice, Righteousness and Human Rights.

Green's Gratification

Washington, May 8.—After rejection of Judge John J. Parker as a member of the United States supreme court by the United States senate, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made the following statement:

"The rejection of Judge John J. Parker by the United States senate constitutes a victory for justice, righteousness and human rights. It will hearten and strengthen the minds, purpose and moral fiber of the masses of the people. It will confirm the faith of the plain people in American institutions and the instrumentalities of a free government.

"No one will be disappointed over the outcome except those who believe in 'yellow dog' contracts with the industrial servitude which such contracts impose upon helpless working people, and those numbered among the privileged class who enjoy the protection which indefensible injunctions provide.

"There will be great rejoicing in the homes and in the communities of working people over the defeat of Judge Parker. They will feel that a great moral victory has been won for them and not only for them but for all classes of people who wish to keep inviolate the principles of the constitution of the United States upon which our government is founded and to preserve and protect the liberties of all the people.

"Labor is inexpressibly grateful to those staunch defenders of human rights in the United States senate who voted against the confirmation of Judge Parker. We are grateful for the service they rendered and we appreciate the bulwark of protection which the United States senate affords to the liberties, freedom and rights of the common people."

Washington, May 8.—Rejection by the United States senate on Wednesday of the nomination of John J. Parker to be supreme court justice came as a dramatic climax to one of the bitterest fights in the history of the supreme lawmaking body of the nation.

The battle leaped into the category of senate classics and registered a tremendous moral achievement for labor.

Nothing has ever so completely and so dramatically put the yellow dog contract issue before the country. Nothing has ever so thoroughly exposed the enslaving device that has crept into use in American industry or so covered it with ignominy and shame.

The yellow dog contract has had such a showing up as few industrial evils have ever had and this achievement is due solely to the energetic, effective work of the American Federation of Labor which initiated the protest against the Parker nomination, gave other groups the example and forced the administration into such a position of desperation as it has not occupied since it came into power under sunny skies and promising auspices.

Parker Injunction Assailed.

Aroused by the facts piled up by labor, senators not bound to the administration—and some that were—took up the cudgels and tore the Parker injunction record to shreds.

Except for the fact that he justified in some measure the Hitchman decision, Senator Borah's analysis of the yellow dog contract and of the Parker Red Jacket decision proved a classic. It was an analysis of the issue from the cold-blooded standpoint of law and the constitution. It was a lawyer's argument, showing that regardless of sympathies, regardless of ideals, regardless of anything but the dispassionate word of the law, the yellow dog contract is unconscionable, hostile to sound public policy and not supported by law. It was this contract, in its broadest terms, that Judge Parker supported in his famous Red Jacket decision.

The colorful names of the cases and of the issues heightened the drama of the great debate. The Red Jacket decision—the yellow dog contract—the Tri-City case—human slavery—human rights—and so on.

Parker Defense Weak.

Administration senators did their best, but their best was weak. It was clear that if the administration came through with victory it would do so on sheer weight, not on merit. Fess, of Ohio, sought to defend Parker. Ashurst, of Arizona, marked him out for his prey. Fess dodged and turned, but Ashurst hung on, coolly, calmly cutting away the ground. It was one of the humiliating moments for the administration, showing how completely logic and right were with the foes of Parker. Senator Wagner, of New York, assailed him in one of the keenest speeches heard in months.

Through the fight just made this fact stands out: The Parker issue has divided the United States senate on the yellow dog contract issue, as well as on Parker, and no senator who in this case has taken a stand against the yellow dog contract can again stand up for it.

The anti-injunction bill, to be voted on next week by the full judiciary committee, is certain to have a new standing and a much more friendly reception when it is reported to the senate, because of the facts brought out in the Parker fight.

Great corporations, including some of the most powerful in the United States, must have had an ear to the ground. Federal judges all over the country must have followed the damning accumulation of evidence against the device that seeks to bind employes to forego their right of free associations as citizens.

BARBERS' BOARD MEETS MAY 13-14

The state board of examiners charged with the duty of enforcing the terms of the sanitary act passed by the last session of the legislature with reference to barbers and barber shops, will pay a visit to Chattanooga May 13-14, according to R. L. White, inspector for the Chattanooga district.

The board has held several sessions in this city, and the law, it was said, is being complied with in Chattanooga.

Members are H. T. Phelps, secretary; W. T. Toran and M. B. Ramsey

Charles—May I kiss you?
Anne—What do you think I've been waiting for—a street car?

THE LABOR WORLD

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NIEL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1930.

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"De folkses dat 'low dat DEY chilluns am faultless, gin'ly aint no bettah den dey chilluns is."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How many countries have pension systems for the aged?

A.—According to the United States bureau of labor statistics, systems for the care of the aged through public pensions, or insurance systems (other than retirement systems for public employes) have been established by legislation in 41 countries.

Q.—Is the payment of a "dismissal wage" a practice that is increasing?

A.—The United States bureau of labor statistics says: "Payment of a dismissal wage to workers losing their jobs or positions because of a lack of work, while still extremely limited in application, is a practice which is increasing among employers who recognize the fact that they have a large measure of responsibility when workers are dismissed because of curtailed production, changes in production methods, or other reasons over which the workers themselves have no control."

Q.—Do some unions require that members be citizens?

A.—Yes. The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America requires that a member must be a citizen or declare his intention to become a citizen of the country in which he works.

What Next!

That it is possible for the human ear, without the aid of the usual mechanical transformer, to "hear" sound transmitted over an electric wire—in other words, for the ear itself to perform the function of a telephone receiver—was demonstrated to the Vienna Medical Society.

* * *

Prof. F. G. Benedict tells National Academy of Sciences the most profound scholar could get enough calories from one-half of a salted peanut to operate his brain one hour.

Old-Age Pension Plan Must Be Nation-Wide

New York — No nation having adopted an old-age pension plan has discarded it, Harold A. Hatch, a student of the problem of old-age dependency, told delegates to the third annual conference of the National Conference on Old Age Security.

Sociologists, public officials and investigators who were present agreed that the time is ripe for a nation-wide state-supported system of old-age pensions.

Administrators reported that wherever the old-age security system has been tried, in Toronto, California, Wisconsin and Utah, it has been successful in providing for the helpless aged poor. Pensions were declared to be a necessary means of stabilizing society and it was predicted that eventually poor houses would be discarded.

The conference re-elected Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist-Episcopal diocese, New York, president.

J. T. FENNELL DEAD

Boston.—J. T. Fennell, vice-president for New England of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died at his home in this city. He was 58.

HOWDY, FOLKS!

On Monday the Tennessee Federation of Labor will assemble in Chattanooga in the thirty-fourth annual convention, and Chattanooga will be host to the state workers' representatives for three days thereafter.

This will be the first session to be held in Chattanooga for six years, and during the time which has elapsed the federation has grown and flourished even as the bay tree (whatever that is).

Chattanoogans have ever been proud of their part in the work of the state body. Our neighbors have been kind to us, and we have endeavored to reciprocate by giving every ounce of our energy to whatever proposal is advanced for the benefit of the state's toilers. We are glad to have them with us now, and will do all in our power to make their stay among us as pleasant as is possible.

The Tennessee Federation of Labor has the reputation of being one of the livest and best state bodies in the south. It has gained this favorable position through "playing the game squarely"—through bending its energies solely to the benefit of its constituent members. It has been remarkably free from factional disturbances, and has resented and rebuffed any and all efforts to inject partisan politics—or politicians—into any phase of its program. It has elected and kept in office men of unquestioned integrity and trades unionists who are interested only in the good of the whole.

The Tennessee Federation of Labor is clean, virile and upstanding—an organization in which any man or woman might be proud to claim membership.

Brothers and sisters, we're glad you're here, and we anticipate a happy gathering, which may further cement the bond of fellowship and brotherhood which the years have welded so strongly together.

ANOTHER MILESTONE

Another milestone in the onward march of organized labor was passed on Wednesday, when the United States senate, following weeks of acrimonious debate and charges and counter-charges, definitely rejected the nomination of Judge John J. Parker for a member of the United States supreme court.

The senate's action marked a milestone in our progress for the reason that labor first called attention to the danger of placing upon our "court of last resort" a man whose conception of justice is so at variance with our American idea that government is to be used principally for protection of the weak against imposition on the part of the strong; whose utter failure to grasp the human element in court matters was so plainly demonstrated in his upholding an injunction against working men which denied to them the right of free speech, of peaceable assemblage and peaceable persuasion of their fellowmen to join with them in an effort to raise standards of living to a truly American level.

It marked a milestone because labor centered attention of the entire country upon the abominable abuse of the injunction in labor disputes, and drove home to the people the fact that equity judges are empowered virtually to make their own laws, and to punish as criminal contempt whatever such a judge may regard as a violation of his edict, whether it be within or without the law as set down in the statutes.

It marked a milestone because the fight was not made in a selfish spirit, but for the protection of all groups and individuals against a philosophy which would shake the very foundations of our great country, and which belies the proud boast that we are the freest of the earth's peoples.

Judge Parker's defense of the Red Jacket injunction—which to our mind was of itself beneath the dignity required of a supreme court justice—was weak, his plea of precedent being totally submerged by the facts brought out in the two cases. The very vital question of human rights and human relations in industry was the crux of the Red Jacket case, and Judge Parker fell miserably short of the judicial temperament in turning weakly to a defense of "precedent."

From infancy the true American is taught to respect all our courts, and above all the supreme court of our land. Which is a very fine and very necessary thing. But how are we to reconcile our teachings if we are to point out to our children and our children's children men with such ideas occupying the most exalted court position within the gift of our government?

A significant feature of the battle just ended is that, before and after the vote on confirmation was taken, many leading citizens favoring Judge Parker asserted their belief that the so-called yellow dog contract is a menace to our institutions, and based their opinions that he should be confirmed on matters entirely apart from this phase of the situation. This, it appears to us, is good, and indicated an awakening against this un-American and destructive instrumentality used by selfish employers to the detriment of those who toil.

Organized labor and the people have won one of the greatest moral victories in decades, and respect for our courts has received a fine and healthy impetus, even though a so-called liberal be not seated on the supreme bench after all.

AND WE TIED THE CAN!

For years most people didn't get very excited about the yellow dog contract. For years most people didn't realize what it was about or what it meant. For years most people didn't understand the robbery of human rights that was committed every time a man was forced to sign such a contract.

It took a long time to bring out the fact—to most people—that the yellow dog contract is what is known as unconscionable; that it is signed under duress, is not an instrument of mutual benefit, and that it compels men in desperation to sign away their rights.

Now the nation knows all about the yellow dog contract. Some of the states where labor is strongest have state laws making it unlawful, or "against public policy" to force working people to sign such instruments.

In Wisconsin the state supreme court soon is to hear arguments and must decide on the constitutionality of such a state law.

After the Parker case debate in the United States senate never again can a judge pretend he doesn't know that the yellow dog contract robs a wage earner of a lawful right, that it is procured under duress of the most forceful kind, that it is unconscionable, that it does not have to be supported by judges. And never again can a legislator, state or federal, vote with a straight face against a bill to outlaw all yellow dog contracts.

The Parker debate has put the kibosh on the yellow dog. That particular brute of modern industrial life is on his last legs.

And organized labor made the fight that put him there!

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

"Mother" Jones, known wherever men toil, was 100 years old on May 1. Feeble of body but strong of spirit, she received homage from thousands all over the United States. By letter, telegraph and in person they congratulated her on attaining the century mark and paid tribute to her long service to labor and humanity.

"Mother" Jones doubtless made mistakes, but they were mistakes of judgment, not of heart. Her brave soul has always been with the "under dog" and she suffered much in behalf of the poor and oppressed. Now, nearing the end of a long life, she can look back with satisfaction on her fight for labor and rejoice that many of the things she battled for have come to pass. She focused public attention on terrible industrial evils and helped to remedy them.

Always the fighter, "Mother" Jones' life has been an expression of humanity's striving for justice and of the indomitable spirit in man that never knows defeat, even in the face of the heaviest odds.

* * *

Almost unbelievable conditions of filth, squalor and poverty have existed for scores of years in the alleys of Washington, D. C. Tourists don't see the alleys, so little is known in the country at large about them.

Col. U. S. Grant III, executive director of the National Capital Park and Planning commission, told the subcommittee on public health of the house district committee recently that there are at least 15,000 living in alley slums in Washington and that it is difficult to estimate the exact number because in some places they are sleeping in two shifts, day and night.

Captain E. M. Chisolm, engineer of the park and planning commission, said that he had been engaged in this sort of work for years in all parts of the country and that with the possible exception of Memphis, the worst alley conditions in the entire country are in Washington.

"Some conditions here are so revolting as to filth. lack of water and sanitation as to be unbelievable," Captain Chisolm said.

Surely conditions such as described by Colonel Grant and Captain Chisolm are an anomaly in the capital city of the nation which boasts it is the richest and most prosperous country on the fact of the globe.

* * *

Which has the right-of-way, a cow being driven along the highway or a motor vehicle operator? Wisconsin's new state traffic code, says the National Safety council, settles this point along with many others, on a common sense basis.

The auto driver is presumed to have more sense than the cow, even though some drivers seem intellectually inferior to "bossy." The cow, therefore, is given the right-of-way and the driver must govern himself accordingly.

Wisconsin's new law seems a good tie-up of sound safety legislation with common sense. For instance, one-arm driving is barred on the simple theory that it interferes with safe driving on the part of the operator.

SURVEY PRESAGES SUCCESS FOR SOUTHERN CO-OPERATION; PLAN EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

New York, May 8.—The American Federation of Labor having decided to advocate what is known as the union-management co-operation plan in its southern organizing campaign, progressive steps are being taken toward a practical test of this plan in many industrial establishments in the south.

Within the past week or two the efforts have been directed toward the establishment of an office in some centrally located town or city from which the general efforts can be directed. At the present time it seems certain that Greensboro, N. C., will be that place. The strictly industrial feature of the campaign will be worked out by Geoffrey C. Brown, an engineer of outstanding ability, and the educational features of the work will be in charge of the newly appointed educational director, Paul W. Fuller. A preliminary survey which has just been completed by Mr. Brown in the limited field in which the plan is first to be tried, including North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, revealed that out of 150 proprietors and managers who were interviewed, seventy were either willing to try or seriously consider a trial of this plan in their establishments.

Plan Familiar to Railroads.

To social or political economists the fundamentals of this plan are not new, although as the plan is now to be worked out in the southern organizing campaign, it will include some features not attempted before. Not the least of these will be the efforts which union labor will exert through educational endeavors to be of the greatest possible assistance not only to win a better wages scale for the workers, but also to make the proceeds of industrial establishments commensurate with these wages and through the efficiency of the workers. It is not new to men who have been following the trend of economic affairs that within the last few years labor has sought in various ways to share more fully in the problems of industrial welfare. It has expressed this new interest in different ways and under different names. Certainly the New England Labor congress held in Worcester, Mass., in the fall of last year, was headed in that direction. And there have been other conferences in which the key word that appeared repeatedly in the summaries was, "co-operation." And one of the most far-reaching, and seemingly most practical of these forms is this one now to be tried in the south, namely, this one which has come to be known as union-management co-operation. It was originally started on certain of the railroads of this country. It recognizes frankly the constructive function of the trade union and seeks to utilize it for co-operative ends.

Educational Needs Have Appeared.

With the extension of this plan certain definite educational needs have made themselves manifest. The railroads discovered that not the least of the tasks which confronted them was the education of the workers to the significance and meaning of this new plan. And the success of the plan is due not only to the wise leadership under which it prospered, but also in no minor degree to the sound educational work that has been done to transform the workers to useful aids in bringing about the desirable results.

The work begun on the railroads has now been extended to other industries, as it will be in the south, such as textiles, paper, building and printing trades. It will be the task of Mr. Brown to work out the machine requirements and the forms in each industry, and paralleling his work it will be the duty of Mr. Fuller as director of workers' education to educate the workers to the needs and requirements of their new responsibilities.

Preacher Boosts Union Label As Symbol of Justice

Denver, Col., May 8.—Here is what Harry Fox, writing for the Wyoming Labor Journal, thinks of Aaron Allen Heist of the Grace Community church of this city. "If we had more preachers like him," he begins, "there would be less reason to bemoan the lack of workers attending the churches.

"Somewhere in his theological training, Dr. Heist seems to have imbibed the idea, along with many other ministers of various creeds, that working people are some pumpkins and are entitled to a square deal, along with the privilege they now enjoy of furnishing the sinews for productive society.

"Here's a preacher who really believes in the union label as a symbol of justice, urges his congregation to purchase 'union-mined coal' and to stay away from stores that exploit their help or are unfair to working people. He is truly a worthy apostle for the work he is engaged in.

"Ministers in industrial communities who want congregations should take a vacation, visit Denver, get acquainted with Brother Heist, go with him in his various activities, running a labor college, a weekly forum in his church, along with the ordinary churchly activities, and they will cease to wonder why men are strangely attracted to him. There is good salespsychology in this thought—if you want to sell a customer show him something that will appeal to him.

"A grand dame doesn't want overalls nor do drain layers crave dress suits. Workers, by the same token, weary of the meaningless platitudes of the average minister. Their messages lack the vital element of dealing with every-day problems and that is what the world is interested in. Heist can tell the story of Jesus the Carpenter in a way that appeals and reflects in his own life some of the major things that this Carpenter would have stood for if he were here with us.

"If I had the means I would establish a community church in every town where workers lived. I would abolish the narrow boundaries established by creed. There I would invite fearless men or women to fill the pulpit and to serve as leaders of their people, not preachers to them. Such churches, like Grace Community is, would make a better, more verile, better understanding citizenship."

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The next time you need overalls, buy two pairs—a pair of Finck's and a pair of any other brand you please. Wear them alternately—and treat 'em rough. Give them the hardest kind of wear that you possibly can.

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...ores Hard Hit As Millions Lose Work and Income

...F. of L. Pleads for Yearly Wage to Preserve Living Standards — Slight Improvement Reported in April.

(By International Labor News Service.)

...Washington, May 7.—Why are ...ers, dry goods stores and other ...chants complaining that business ...o slow, asks the American Federation of Labor in its monthly unemployment report, covering April. The ...eration answers bv showing that ...huge sum of money lost by millions of unemployed wage earners is ...onsible for "slow business."

...ing its reports on unemployment ...more than 670,000 trade union ...bers, combined with other information, the federation estimates that ...February 3,700,000 workers were ... This figure does not include ...al labor, unskilled farm workers ...office workers.

...The 3,700,000 out of work in February lost over $400,000,000 in wages, ...estimate," the federation's report ... "Since unemployment was ...ly as high in January and March ...e was in February, according to ...figures, those out of work in the ...three months this year lost over ...00,000,000 in wages. That is, if ...e men had not been standing idle, ...could have created over a billion ...rs worth of wealth, and the country as a whole, as well as the men ...selves, would have been that ...richer.

No Wonder Merchants Suffer.

...The wealth these unemployed ...kers could have created would buy ...goods all the factories in the ...try produce in one week; or, it ...d pay for all the buildings con...cted in all parts of the country in ...e weeks, or buy all the automo...manufactured in three months, ...all our steel mills turn out in five ...hs. When this wealth has been ...inated by unemployment, and 3,...000 wage earners are without in..., no wonder our stores are lan...ing for customers.

...Here is another striking fact ...rn by our unemployment figures. ...n the two and a half years we ...collected reports from trade ..., the average unemployment ...been 14 per cent. This indicates ...the average wage earner can ...ably count on being out of work ...14 per cent of the time each ... or 7¼ weeks. Consequently he ...lose 7¼ weeks' earnings. Apply...these figures to weekly wages, ...who earn $50 a week lose on the ...age $364 a year from unemploy... This sum is equal to a reduc...of $6.71 a week in wages. That ...e man who earns $50 a week is ...ployed the average length of ...must reduce his standard of liv...to $43.29 a week to support his ...ly the year round. For he must ...in good times to carry them over ...weeks when he is out of work.

...amilies live by the year, but ...s are paid by the week. If ...s were paid by the year it would ...an enormous amount of anxiety ...d preserve living standards."

Slight Drop Reported.

...e federation's report shows that ...ployment of organized wage ...rs was only one per cent less in April than in March. In a statement on the situation, as revealed by the report, President William Green said:

"There was a slight decrease in unemployment from March to April, according to reports from trade unions to the American Federation of Labor. Wage earners have been much slower in getting back to work than usual this year. Reports for March showed 21 per cent out of work, while in April only 20 per cent were out. This drop of only one per cent is a very small improvement for April. In 1929, unemployment decreased 2 per cent from March to April, and even in the unemployment crisis of 1928 the improvement from March to April was 2 per cent. At this time last year only 12 per cent of union members were out of work, and even in 1928 only 16 per cent were out."

...olly's Beauty Shop

...11½ Market St.—7-1843

PERMANENT WAVES

...PPLIED BY EXPERTS

NOTICE

...ed proposals, made on prepared form ...ddressed to Hamilton County Building ...Grounds Commission, Will Cummings, ...an, will be received at the office of ...Cummings, county courthouse, Chatta... Tenn., until 11 o'clock a. m., Thursday, ...6, 1930, for the erection of the addi... to White Oak Grammar school for the ...on County Buildings and Grounds Com..., located at White Oak, Chattanooga,

...ified check made payable to Will Cum... chairman, in the amounts called for in ...ecifications, shall accompany each pro... as a guarantee that if awarded the ..., satisfactory surety bond in the ...s as called for in the specifications will ...rnished within ten (10) days after ... of such award.

...right is reserved to reject any and ...

...Applications and plans must be accom... by a deposit of $10 cash, which will be ...d to the bidder upon return of the ...to the office of the architect.

..., specifications and proposal forms for ...ve mentioned work may be seen or ob...at the office of Gordon L. Smith, archi...901-2-3-4 Volunteer State Life Building, ...ooga, Tenn.

WILL CUMMINGS, Chairman
...n County Buildings and Grounds ...mission.

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Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Pat Connor told me to be sure to publish the fact that at the last checker tournament at the office he held the rest of them in the hollow of his hand. They couldn't stop him, he having won the most games, thirteen. But Roscoe Talley says that there is some question as to Pat being champion, as he played a draw with Cooper Nesbit, who won the former tournament, and so the championship is not decided yet. He thinks Cooper has as much right as Pat to the championship.

* * *

W. W. Colby, foreman of carriers, was off three or four days visiting his son, who is county demonstrator at McMinnville.

* * *

An air mail package mailed out at the office recently had $51 worth of postage on it. Can you beat it?

* * *

Henry Oehlsen and family have been at Frank Brooks' house since the accident in which all were injured the other day. Brooks saw Henry scratching his side, which was bandaged up, and asked him if he had bugs. Henry says, "I must have, I've been sleeping in your bed."

* * *

Frank Cook is off for a few days recuperating.

* * *

Pat Connor and Brother Dailey have been bringing in berries for the past week. I thank you, Brother Dailey, for the remembrance, they were fine.

* * *

Say, Echols, it looks as if you were going to buy a new hat (for Massey).

* * *

The wife of R. B. Lane, carrier 10, has been confined to her bed for the past week with a severe cold in the Alberta apartments on Houston street.

* * *

And did it rain and hail Thursday?

NOTES FROM THE NEWS CHAPEL

By CLAY TIMMONS

Like O. C. Mac, there is a deadline that must be reached on the L. W. the same as any other metropolitan paper. I promised the ed several days ago to have something this week, and what it'll be—and how's your uncle.

* * *

Anyhow, what I wrote about Jack Bush last time this scrivening appeared seemed to get under somebody's skin up under the gilded dome. I got a flare-back through various and sundry channels on the crack I made about a home-town boy making good. That's what we need. Southern boys have as much under their hats and in their hearts, if given an opportunity, as any from other sections—and you can go sit on a tack, whoever you are, Mister Man.

* * *

Chattanooga unionists, as was chronicled in the Evening Delight Thursday, are more than jubilant over the downfall of Judge Parker's nomination as a supreme court justice. Walter Gardner set forth in a brief but masterly fashion his views on the matter of Judge Parker and the yellow dog.

* * *

Some place recently I read an editorial on government by precedence. It was good, and I wish I could repeat it here, but the gist of it was that any man can follow precedent, but it takes a strong man to establish one. Judge Parker had two precedents, each diametrically opposed to the other, to follow in his ruling, according to Senator Borah. He evidently chose the easier path, he thought at the time. But he chose the path that led to disaster and doomed his ambition to reach the highest judicial seat in the land. His defeat adds strength to organized labor's fight for the present. It's a safe bet that no other southern man will be nominated by Mr. Hoover.

* * *

"Dope" sales observation: Wednesdays I have to change dollar bills. On Thursdays they give me half dollars. Friday and Saturday in nickels and dimes. Mondays, mostly nickels, and Tuesdays, small sales and "book it."

* * *

Prizefight Note—Traveling Milt, who doesn't travel much nowadays, has signed up with Capt. Cheeves at Fort Oglethorpe for the next card on June 16. Milt and his sparring partner had a one-round session somewhere down on Cherry street the other day. There were more funny things connected with that sparring match than happened in the Sharkey-Scott thing in Miami, chief among them being two of the prettiest shiners ever hung on each side of a man's nose, Milt being the seemingly proud possessor of them.

HOT RETORT HANDED MILL MAN WHO CONFUSES PARKER ISSUE

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 7.—Rignal W. Baldwin, Marion (N. C.) mill owner, living in Baltimore, will be careful the next time he writes to a United States senator that principle should be ignored in the granting of social justice.

Baldwin pleaded with Senator Borah to support Judge Parker and his "yellow dog" decision. The mill owner indulged in the usual anti-union screed that labor is attempting to intimidate senators.

Mr. Borah replied that people who talk thusly should "devote their rare intellectual attainments to ascertaining just what the question is."

"They might make a great saving of adjectives and epithets," said the Idaho lawmaker.

"You state in your letter: 'Labor has rights and I recognize them. But labor, because of its enormous vote and organization, has thereby no increased rights."

"You have stated the proposition well, and with your statement I thoroughly agree. Labor has no rights because of its votes, great or small, but it has rights, regardless of its votes.

"If some principle of law and social justice were at stake, you would not, I presume, refuse to support them simply because some one might charge you with seeking labor votes—you would not, I presume, abandon a position you thought a just one because you happened to be found in company with labor? It is very easy, when matters are pending here which involve the rights of labor, for people to say that those who support the cause are demagogues and political cowards. If these same people would devote their rare intellectual attainments to ascertaining just what the question is and whether or not it is right, they might make a great saving of adjectives and epithets.

"There is involved in this controversy a so-called contract which, in my judgment, ought to have no place in a free government and can have no place in any defensible system of social justice. It so happens in this instance that labor is interested. But I maintain the public is also interested and the public welfare is also involved."

Radio Racketeers Given Free Hand

Washington.—"The attorney-general should proceed against radio racketeers under the anti-trust laws or the radio trust will develop into another Teapot Dome," said Oswald F. Schuette, executive secretary of the independent radio manufacturers' organization.

The department of justice stated it is "concerned" over the General Electric and Westinghouse companies' plan to control the Radio Corporation of America, but this, according to Mr. Schuette, "covers only a fraction of the operations of this monopoly."

"There has been no publicity of the part played by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, although this is the largest constituent of the radio trust," said Mr. Schuette.

The telephone company owns no stock in the Radio Corporation, but it exercises a far more important control over the corporation's activities through ownership of patents which it contributed to the illegal patent pool of the radio trust.

"It is this patent pool which constitutes the trust," said Mr. Schuette. "Under the agreement which created this pool, the Radio Corporation of America and the General Electric and Westinghouse companies agreed to protect the wire and wireless telephone monopoly of the Telephone company and the latter agreed to safeguard the manufacturing, broadcasting and wireless telegraph monopolies of the other companies."

FEDERAL WORKERS UNITE

Fort Washakie, Wyo.—A local unit of the National Federation of Federal Employes has been organized. This makes the third local of this federation that has been organized in Wyoming since the first of the year.

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The finest clothes you've ever seen. Styles for spring, summer and fall in smart patterns and colors.	Every suit faultlessly tailored and rightly styled. Styles for the young and conservative man.	America's best makes at an economy price. Styled to perfection. All sizes, colors and patterns.	Priestly and Farr silk Mohairs with 2 pairs lined pants. Also finest woolens and tropical worsteds.	Fine silk mohairs and Dixie tropicals, all with two pairs of pants. Well tailored.

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Thin, Pale, Weak

"I HAD been through a bad spell of sickness which left me very weak," says Mrs. Virginia Spruce, of Stapleton, Va. "I was pale and felt lifeless, and my strength did not return.

"I spent most of my time on the bed. I was very nervous, and the least thing upset me. I did not have strength enough to lift a broom. At times I would have bad headaches, which would hurt me until I could hardly see.

"Someone asked me why I did not try Cardui. I had read of it, so I thought I would see what it would do for me. It was really remarkable how I came out. My strength returned, and my health was better than it had been in years. I gained in weight about ten pounds. My color was good, and I ceased to suffer from headaches. I have told my friends about Cardui because I was benefited after taking it."

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DEATH ENTERS UNION HOMES

Takes Toll From Two Families Whose Heads Are Members Local 62.

The Angel of Death entered the homes of two members of Local 62, Sheet Metal Workers, Tuesday of this week, the early morning bringing the tragic death of Harry Paul Hammond, aged 8, who was run down by a truck on the Cherokee boulevard, and in the evening of the same day Mrs. Robert Lanham, who had been ill for several weeks, passed to the great beyond.

The Hammond child was on his way to school and had reached a point just south of the Stringer's ridge tunnel when he was struck by a large truck. He was rushed to a hospital, but passed away a short time later. Little Harry Paul, whose father, J. T. Hammond, is a well-known member and official of Local 62, is survived also by his mother; two sisters, Misses Hazel and Lorain; one brother, J. T., Jr., and his grandfather, A. J. Wilder.

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, from the Calvary Baptist church, North Chattanooga, the Rev. W. T. McMahan officiating.

Mrs. Lanham, aged 33, died at the home, 2008 East Thirty-second street. Besides her husband, who is also a well-known member of Local 62, she is survived by one son, Robert, Jr.; her mother, Mrs. Edwards; a sister, Mrs. W. P. Warbrough, and a brother, Robert Edwards. Funeral services for Mrs. Lanham were held Thursday afternoon.

Sympathy of the entire local labor movement will go out to these bereaved brothers, and The Labor World joins in extending to them and their families heartfelt condolences.

MRS. MARGARET WOY GOES TO REWARD

Mrs. Margaret Woy, mother of Paul Woy, of Chattanooga Typographical union, and Miss Rebecca Woy, of Chattanooga Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, passed away at 3 o'clock Monday morning at her home, 539 Barton avenue. Mrs. Woy was 57 years of age. Besides the daughter and son mentioned, she is survived by two other sons, J. W. and C. W., both of this city, and three daughters, Miss Margaret Woy; Mrs. C. L. Bussell, of Frankfort, Ky., and Mrs. R. H. Brown, Jr., of Tyner. Five sisters and ten grandchildren also survive.

Funeral services were held at White Oak M. E. Church, south, Tuesday afternoon, the Revs. F. W. Johnson and E. R. Lewis officiating.

The Labor World joins with hundreds of local friends, particularly in the printing trades, in extending to Brother and Sister Woy and the other bereaved relatives sincere condolences in their loss.

Labor Advocate Boosts Saunders

Clarence Saunders, stormy petrel of the merchandising world, is given a big boost as a friend of organized labor in a recent issue of the Birmingham Labor Advocate, official organ of the trades council of that city. In a lengthy special article in the Birmingham paper, Mr. Saunders is held up as a consistent friend of the workers, and the writer declares that his organization "recognizes admirable characteristics of organized labor" in every city where it operates.

Extracts from the Labor Advocate article follow:

"Clarence Saunders and the far-reaching organization which bears his name has always proved the avowed friend of union labor and all its institutions. The Saunders stores stand for all that is highest and most exacting as to standards of grocery merchandising. Now this organization, famous from coast to coast for these virtues, is naturally able to employ the best service available. So it most certainly follows that it recognizes in organized labor the admirable characteristics which it embodies. The Clarence Saunders corporation, therefore, employs only union men in every branch of its service—union market men, union painters, union carpenters, etc. . . .

"One of the most rigid requirements of the Saunders system is absolute honesty. Mr. Saunders would not tolerate any form of chicanery or trickery, from the highest to the lowest man in his employ. They know this, respect him for it and are anxious at all times to carry out his wishes."

The article declares that Saunders employes receive adequate salaries, work under pleasant conditions, and are genuinely interested in their work.

Machinists' Old Foe Signs Union Pledge

Shreveport, La.—W. K. Henderson, proprietor Henderson Iron Works of this city and long-time foe of organized labor, has signed a union agreement with Vice-President Laudemann, International Association of Machinists, and President Swallow, Louisiana Federation of Labor.

Henderson declares that he is in sympathy with the purposes of organized labor and will recognize the various crafts, and deal with them collectively. He also expressed the hope that his employes join their respective crafts affiliated to A. F. of L.

Henderson has been a hard-hitting opponent against organized labor. During the railroad shopmen's strike he assisted railroads in overhauling their engines. His conversion to trade unionism will have a far-reaching effect throughout the south.

WALKER RESIGNS

Springfield, Ill.—John Walker, for 15 years president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, resigned. He was recently elected secretary-treasurer of an organization in this city that was started by a group of miners that is outside the recognized United Mine Workers of America.

CARPENTERS IN ANNUAL MEET

State Council to Hold Sessions at Central Labor Hall Friday and Saturday.

Annual convention of the Tennessee State Council of Carpenters will meet Friday and Saturday at the Central Labor hall for the eleventh session of that body, and President J. L. Carpenter, of this city, predicts a large attendance of delegates from all sections of the state.

The council was organized in Chattanooga eleven years ago, and Mr. Carpenter has been its chief executive for nine consecutive terms. W. E. Cheek, of Nashville, secretary-treasurer, has held that office for several successive terms, and under the administration of these two gentlemen the council has prospered and has accomplished much for the craft throughout the state.

The southern organization campaign will be one of the chief topics of discussion, President Carpenter told a representative of The Labor World Thursday night. "The southern campaign," he said, "has not been in progress long enough to reach into every locality where our craftsmen might be benefited, but in those places where the work has begun some splendid results have been achieved, and we hope to take some action at this convention which will give impetus to the drive."

Asked about general conditions of the craft in Tennessee, Mr. Carpenter said that while the Carpenters have suffered from unemployment like all other crafts, membership has been maintained to a remarkable degree when everything is considered. It is but natural that progress is slow during dull periods, he said, but very satisfactory gains have been made during the year just past.

L. E. Smith, of Memphis, and W. H. Drummond, of Jackson, executive board members, will attend the Chattanooga sessions. A vacancy on the board, created by the removal of R. V. McLain, Elizabethton, from the state, will be filled at this meeting.

Annual conventions of the state council are held each year just previous to the meetings of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and many delegates to the Carpenters' body are also representatives to the federation meeting. The Carpenters also name a fraternal delegate to the federation convention.

BURSON LOWRY IS HONORED

Renamed President Local 259 and Selected as Delegate to Los Angeles.

J. Burson Lowry, president of Local 259, Movie Operators, was honored doubly by his fellow trades unionists at the regular monthly session of the organization last Saturday night, being renamed president and also selected as No. 285's representative in the International Alliance at Los Angeles next month.

All the officers elected by the Operators are "old-timers" in the local movement, each name being familiar to readers of The Labor World. They are:

President—J. B. Lowry.
Vice-President—W. C. Belcher.
Financial Secretary—Leo Vick.
Business Agent—A. C. Kamin.
Sergeant-at-Arms—O. B. Ayers.
Recording Secretary and Treasurer—W. R. Hipp.
Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—Felix Hamil, D. E. Harrison, A. C. Kamin.
Delegate to Tennessee Federation of Labor—W. R. Hipp.

The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada will convene at Los Angeles on June 2, for a session of approximately one week. Delegates will be present, said Mr. Lowry, from every one of the 790 local unions which compose the Alliance.

Delegates from the Seventh district, composed of seven states in this section, will assemble in New Orleans on May 28, and from there will have a private Pullman straight through to the convention city.

Mr. Lowry and H. L. Stebbins, representing Local 140, the Chattanooga Stage Employes' unit of the Alliance, will leave May 27.

Eagles to Favor Hospital Residents

The local lodge of Eagles has decided to depart somewhat from the usual order of things and a committee has arranged to entertain the residents at the William L. Bork Memorial hospital on Mothers' day.

According to W. R. Hipp, secretary of the local chapter, Mothers' day was first suggested by Frank E. Herring, editor of the Eagles' Magazine, who is the only civilian to be presented with a medal by the Gold Star Mothers. Mr. Hipp said the old ladies at the county institution will be treated to a big chicken dinner and musical program, beginning at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

PLANT LESS TOBACCO GROWERS ARE WARNED

Washington.—Will the government ever call on bankers to aid it in urging labor to produce less, that a surplus of commodities is not created?

The department of agriculture acted along these lines in an effort to limit tobacco output. Growers intend to plant a "dangerously high" amount and representatives of the department, it is stated, have been sent to Kentucky and Tennessee to get in touch with the state extension services and bankers' associations to explain to the planters their precarious situation.

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SONNY BOY		27c
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COFFEE	Lady Alice or Arbuckle's, Pound	27c
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MAZOLA OIL	1 Quart; 1 1½-lb. Orange Label Karo Free; All For	45c

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WINE DRIP	A Real Good Guaranteed Coffee — Pound	19c
CHILE	Van Camp's, Medium 17c Size, Two Cans	25c
KRAUT	Large 2½ Size, Best Grade, Can	10c
TOMATOES	Size 2 Can, 19 Ozs., Best Grade — 3 Cans	25c

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FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FANCY GREEN BEANS	Three Pounds	25c
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NEW POTATOES	No. 1 Size, Pound	4c
ONIONS	White and Yellow, Pound	5c
MATCHES	Satin Tip, Two for	5c
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MADE

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Tennessee Workers Plan Progressive Program

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THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

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HIRTY-FOURTH CONVENTION IS HISTORY-MAKER

thering Declared Most Constructive in Years.

LEGATES PLEASED TH ENTERTAINMENT

endid Three-Days' Meet- g Comes to Close Wed- nesday at Memorial.

e of the most successful, con- ive and altogether satisfactory entions of the Tennessee Federa- of Labor held in years came to se Wednesday at noon, when, as nax to a splendid entertainment ram, McConnell Erwin, city or- t of Chattanooga, extended the sy of a fifteen-minute concert on reat organ at the Memorial audi- m.

though returns on credentials into the office of Secretary Birth- at Nashville had previously in- d a good attendance, a larger er of delegates and visitors re- d than had been expected, and if was one who failed to benefit the sessions, or to enjoy him- r herself while in the city, the as not made known.

ong the fraternal delegates were l representatives of the Ameri- federation of Labor, of interna- unions and various allied or- ations. The entire directing com- e of the southern educational and izing campaign was present— J. Smith, Francis Gorman and Birthright, and each of these men delivered addresses before onvention. Among other fra- delegates were Vice-President , of the Plumbers and Steam- ; Miss Louise Leonard, of the rn Summer School for Women ers; Miss Matilda Lindsay, of ational Women's Trade Union and director of women's ac- s in the southern campaign; M. Southall, commissioner of for the state of Tennessee; M. cholson, chief of the factory in- on department, and Gen. Pea- Howard, commander of Davis Summers post, American Legion, xtended fraternal greetings to legates at the banquet Tuesday

H. Ortwein, president of Chatta- Trades and Labor Council, the convention at the Read ballroom Monday morning, in- ing first Mayor Pro Tem. e Bryan, who welcomed the tes and visitors on behalf of the George Forbes, chairman of the ainment committee, then de- a welcoming address for the labor movement, and the re- was made by Hon. Albert E. Nashville. John T. O'Connor, oxville, was on the program for sponse, but Mr. O'Connor hav- rived late, Senator Hill was in- to pinch-hit for him and hit a run on the first ball pitched. eeting was then turned over to ent Aymon, who delivered a ful address, after which the tion was organized, commit- ere named and the remainder morning was devoted to ad- of fraternal delegates.

e afternoon a sight-seeing trip joyed, the delegates and visi- ng taken to Lookout mountain er points of interest about the n the evening a smoker at Cen- bor hall followed a short ses- Central Body, and a number resting short talks were made Tickets to the American had been presented to all who ed, and a number of the lady es visited that showhouse while enfolks" were busy at the

feature event of the entertain- rogram was staged Tuesday , when nearly 200 delegates ests gathered at the Hotel to enjoy a sumptuous banquet From 7 until 10 there was dull moment, short, snappy and splendid entertainment keeping the big crowd in fine throughout the evening.

nd Billy Borin made the hit vening, the former as a yodel- alist and the latter as his ac- st. These two well-known ars were compelled to respond re after encore, which they h apparent pleasure. Miss Brown, of radio fame, ren- wo numbers, and Miss Mattie od closed the evening's enter- ent with the "official song" Tennessee Federation of La- ildarity," accompanied by the singing the chorus.

g those who made short were Gen. Peabody Howard, tended fraternal greetings e American Legion; Col. Ben Commissioner H. D. Huf- faker, Sheriff Taylor, Francis Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America; Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organizing committee of the A. F. of L.; Miss Matilda Lindsay, director of women's work in the campaign; Miss Louise Leonard, director of the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry; H. V. Reid, chairman of the nonpartisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods; T. J. Smith, former president of the federation; Hays Clark, W. French Grubb, D. M. Coleman, George W. Chamlee, Jr., J. L. Levine, Mayor James A. Trent, of Knoxville; Senator Albert E. Hill, W. C. Birthright and Paul J. Aymon.

A feature of the convention was the presence of ten young lady visitors from the O'Bryan Bros. company, at Nashville. These young ladies, sent by Local 133, United Garment Workers, of Nashville, spent the entire time the convention was in session boostin- the product of the O'Bryan factory, Duckhead overalls and work pants. Literature and advertising matter of various kinds was distributed, and a member of the delegation made an appeal on the floor of the convention for support of their company's products. The O'Bryan company employs under normal conditions 700 or 800 members of the Tennessee Federation of Labor at good wages and with ideal working conditions. It is the only union overall factory in Tennessee.

The convention was adjourned sine die in the main auditorium of the Memorial, following a fifteen-minute concert by McConnell Irwin, city organist, and the delegates and visitors returned to their homes loud in their praises of Chattanooga, and with a conviction, according to general expressions, that the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor was one of the most constructive gatherings of the state body in many years.

PAUL J. AYMON AGAIN CHOSEN

State Federation Approves Activities of Chattanoogan for Past Year.

Local Soft Drink Workers' union was doubly honored by the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, when two of its members were selected as executive officers of the federation for the coming year at the annual election held at the close of the sessions Wednesday at the Memorial auditorium.

Paul J. Aymon, who has served with credit as head of the state workers' organization, was unanimously renamed to that post. Mr. Aymon, during his incumbency, has placed the same degree of loyalty and sincerity in his work that has marked his long and able service to the workers in his home city. His love for the cause, which has for decades been demonstrated to his associates in Chattanooga, was early sensed by representatives of the state workers, and that the entire movement of Tennessee appreciates his efforts is shown by this, his third successive time to be honored by labor in its annual convention.

Roy Lee, member of the same local union, was chosen as the executive board member for the Chattanooga district. Mr. Lee has himself a long and honorable record in the local movement.

W. C. Birthright, secretary-treasurer, was also re-elected without opposition. Mr. Birthright's record as a trade union official is nationally known, and that it has been approved is evidenced by the fact that he has not only been named a vice-president of his own international union, but was chosen by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, as a member of a committee of three to direct the southern organizing campaign.

Another member of the new executive committee is Thomas Jefferson Smith, veteran organizer for the United Mine Workers and former president of the federation. Mr. Smith will represent the United Mine Workers on the board. W. E. Cheek, former head of the Nashville central body and long-time member of the Carpenters' union in the capital city, will represent his home district on the committee. A. R. McGoldrick, Memphis; E. M. Glover, Johnson City; S. C. Godfrey, Knoxville, and A. L. Wilson, Jackson, complete the list.

The newly-elected officers were installed in the main auditorium of the Memorial, at the conclusion of the organ concert by City Organist McConnell Irwin, Wednesday noon.

Jackson was selected as the next convention city, and the thirty-fifth annual gathering will convene in the West Tennessee metropolis on the first Monday in May, 1931.

DIXIE DRIVE GIVEN IMPETUS BY CONVENTION

Resolutions Support Activities in South.

PARENT BODIES ARE CALLED ON TO ASSIST

Local Unions Urged to Affiliate and Present United Front in Fight.

Wholehearted support of the southern organizing campaign of the American Federation of Labor was reflected in the deliberations of the convention this week, and in two resolutions touching upon this matter, which were adopted by unanimous vote of the delegates.

With the added impetus given by the presence of all three members of President Green's committee, each of whom discussed the progress of and prospects for the campaign, the movement had a major part in the many important matters considered.

International unions were called upon in one of the companion declarations to insist that their various local unions affiliate with city central bodies and state federations in the south, in order that a united front might be presented for the struggle. This resolution, which provided that copies be sent to all internationals interested, was as follows:

Whereas, the campaign of the A. F. of L. to organize the southern workers is now on; and,

Whereas, the success of this campaign depends on the cooperation of the members of the various local unions and city central bodies; and,

Whereas, in some cities we find that many local unions are not affiliated with their respective central bodies and the state body, and are not giving the proper support to the campaign; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thirty-fourth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor of Tennessee call upon all national and international unions to request and insist that their local unions do affiliate with the city central body and state body and give their very hearty co-operation in this campaign; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention request that each city central body instruct their organization committee to make every effort possible to carry out the program of the southern campaign committee; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this

(Continued on Last Page)

CONVICT GOODS AGAIN TO FORE

Federation to Seek Legislation Barring Prison-Made Products From State.

Enactment of a law to provide for state use of convict-made products features the legislative program of the Tennessee Federation of Labor as adopted by the convention Wednesday. In his annual report to the delegates, Chairman David Hanly, of the legislative committee, calls attention to the fact that the Cooper-Hawes law will become effective in 1934. This law divests convict-made goods of their interstate character, and provides that when such goods are shipped into a state they shall become subject to any laws of such state. It is urged, therefore, that the Tennessee laws be made to provide that no convict-made goods be shipped into this state to be sold in open market, or sold to, or exchanged with, a state institution. The law recently enacted in New York is pointed to as an example of such legislation needed here.

Chairman Hanly's report declares:

"The Cooper-Hawes bill becomes effective in 1934. This law divests convict-made goods of their interstate character. It does not prohibit the shipment of convict-made goods from the state in which they are manufactured, but when they come to rest in the state to which they are shipped, they shall become subject to the laws of that state. In order to protect Tennessee labor and manufacturers from prison-made products manufactured in other states, a law should be enacted similar to the law recently enacted in New York, which provides:

"Sale of convict-made goods manufactured or mined in other states: No goods, wares or merchandise manufactured or mined by convicts or prisoners of other states, except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation, shall be shipped into this state to be sold on the open market, or sold to, or exchanged with, an institution of this state or with any of its political subdivisions."

"When the Cooper-Hawes law becomes effective it will put an end to the contract system in the penal institutions in the various states. In order to employ the prisoners and not keep them in idleness, the state's use system is indorsed by the A. F. of L. as the best method. It is therefore recommended that a law providing for the state's use system be enacted by the legislature of Tennessee."

SOUTHERN WORKERS FIGHT "YELLOW DOG"

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia Federation of Labor is outlining a vigorous campaign against the "yellow dog." The federation increased its per capita tax, one-half of which will be used for the southern organizing campaign.

FATHER TIME FAILS TO SOOTHE WORKERS' HURTS

Bitterness Against Horton Regime Still Manifest.

CONDEMNATION IS UNANIMOUS

Report of Nonpartisan Committee Adopted With Loud Chorus of "Ayes."

That the passing of time has not served to lessen the bitterness of organized labor's resentment to the official acts of his excellency, Gov. Henry H. Horton, was amply demonstrated in the convention of the federation this week, when opinions of delegates, expressed on the floor, in committees, in hotel lobbies and on the streets, compared with such expressions made in the heat of the Elizabethton strike last spring, roundly denounced the state executive for his misuse of state troops, which worked to the interest of the German owners of the rayon mills in the East Tennessee city, while thousands of native Tennesseans were on strike in protest against a Prussian system which had been established in the mills.

Newspaper reports that the Memphis delegation was working in the interest of Horton were resented by the Bluff City delegates themselves, who explained they were merely desirous of mature consideration respecting the proper opponent for his excellency in the coming elections.

Unanimous adoption, with a rousing chorus of "aves," of the report of the nonpartisan political committee of the federation and the rail brotherhoods indicated the temper of the delegates.

The report speaks of the "lack of ability" of the state executive, and declares that a group of politicians, leaders of the democratic and republican parties, are in complete control of the affairs of state, and are "using this control to promote their collective and individual interests at the expense of the taxpayers of the state. . . . This committee believes that with a man like Gov. Horton filling the place of governor the interests of not only members of organized labor but of the whole people of the state are placed in jeopardy."

With reference to the campaign for United States senator, the committee acceded to the opinion of officials of the A. F. of L., and recomended that Cordell Hull be supported by organized labor and its friends.

With reference to the coming races for congress, railroad and public utilities commission, and for governor, the report recommended that the committee meet at a later date to further consider such nominations as have been and may be made.

The full report follows:

United States Senator.

"Cordell Hull is now and has been for many years a member of congress, representing the Fourth congressional district of this state. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president of the United States at the Houston convention of that party in 1928. He has also served as chairman of the Democratic national committee.

Mr. Hull's record, based on his votes on labor legislation, has the endorsement of the legislative representatives of the A. F. of L. and the national legislative representatives of the transporation brotherhoods. On this record the national legislative representatives have endorsed him for election as United States senator from Tennessee. Mr. Hull is the only candidate for senator in the Democratic primary that has a record friendly to labor.

"It is therefore recommended that organized labor and their friends vote and work for the nomination of Hon. Cordell Hull for United States senator in the Democratic primary to be held on August 7, 1930.

Governor.

"Organized labor of this state opposed Governor Horton's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor in the primary of that party in 1928 and supported Hon. Hill McAllister. Events that have since transpired show that organized labor was justified in that position.

"In 1928 there were two strikes of the rayon workers in the plants of the Bemberg and Glanzstoff corporation in Elizabethton. On each occasion Governor Horton sent the state militia to that place in violation of the constitution of Tennessee. The soldiers were ordered out by the governor and on arrival at Elizabethton were sworn in as state police. For the illegal use of the equipment of the national guard by these so-called state police to coerce the striking workers at Eliza-

(Continued on Last Page)

JOHN O'CONNOR 'STRUTS STUFF'

Pleads for Action Against Power Trust — Norris Resolution Approved.

In what many of the delegates believed to be one of the most effective addresses at the state convention this week, John T. O'Connor, of Knoxville, former president of the federation, discussed the question of waterpower, and declared this to be the most momentous problem facing the nation today. Mr. O'Connor declared the power interests, with their unlimited funds, were extending their influence into legislative bodies, civic organizations, schools and even the churches, to prevent proper disposition of natural power sites, because, he said, if these projects are developed by and in the interest of the people, who own them, it will show just how much cheaper electric power can be furnished than the privately-owned distribution is now costing the consumer.

He paid a remarkable tribute to Senator George Norris of Nebraska, declaring that statesman is an old man, almost ready to relinquish a valiant and sometimes discouraging fight in the interest of the nation's people. Mr. O'Connor pleaded for support for the Norris resolution, now in a house committee, and urged the convention to take some kind of action with respect to this matter before adjournment.

That the appeal of this veteran and beloved former executive of the state body did not go unheeded was seen in a resolution presented to the convention and unanimously adopted on Wednesdav.

The resolution, which follows, indorses the Norris proposal, and calls upon the congress and senate to support it:

Whereas, the resolution now pending before congress of the United States known as the Norris resolution for the operation of Muscle Shoals and the construction of the Cove Creek dam, located near Cove Creek, Tenn.; and,

Whereas, This great project when completed will be a great boon to the farmers and to a great extent help to obliviate the flood menace of the Mississippi valley, which has been so destructive with the loss of lives and homes, and to the fertility of this virgin valley of this our beloved southland; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this the thirty-fourth session of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, held in Chattanooga, Tenn., favor the resolution as offered by Senator Norris and passed by the United States senate and request that the house of representatives of the United States adopt the bill as passed by the United States senate and that this body wire the senators and congressmen to support this resolution.

STATE LABOR TAKES RAP AT HILL CONCERN

Labor-Hating Policy of Chain Stores Condemned.

LOCAL LOCKOUT TO GET MORE PUBLICITY

Tennessee Body Will Notify Workers in All Cities Where Stores Operate.

ANOTHER CHATTANOOGA HILL STORE CLOSES

Still another local store of the H. G. Hill chain was closed this week, according to reports from St. Elmo, a branch store on Forty-ninth street having been "consolidated" with another somewhere else.

The now-vacant store is the only Chattanooga branch of the Nashville concern to go out of business this week, so far as could be learned.

It is not believed that any considerable number of St. Elmo citizens will be inconvenienced, however, by this latest "consolidation," as many of the good folks in that part of the city had already learned that there are many market places there whose proprietors believe in fair dealing with the workers who help make their business a success.

Contempt of the H. G. Hill chain grocery store concern for organized labor was roundly denounced by delegates to the Tennessee Federation of Labor this week, and a resolution adopted by unanimous vote condemns the labor-hating policy of the Nashville management of the chain stores.

Attention is called to the autocratic and cold-blooded attitude of the Hill concern in locking out their Chattanooga meatcutters, and the action of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in declaring the corporation "unfair to organized labor" is approved.

Under the terms of the resolution the labor press of the state is requested to give conspicuous publicity to the action taken, and the secretary of the federation is instructed to notify central bodies in cities where the Hill chain operates, "both in Tennessee and elsewhere."

The resolution follows:

Whereas, the H. G. Hill chain grocery corporation, with headquarters at Nashville, has in various ways indicated its contempt for organized labor, and on or about January 1 autocratically locked-out its meatcutters in the Chattanooga stores; and

Whereas, this chain grocery concern has become wealthy upon profits in large part created by working people; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Tennessee Federation of Labor, in annual session assembled, approve the action of the Chattanooga labor movement in declaring this chain concern "unfair to organized labor," and that the labor press of the state be requested to publish this resolution conspicuously, with appropriate comment if desired; be it further

Resolved, that the secretary of this organization be, and hereby is, instructed to communicate this action to each central body in cities where the H. G. Hill company operates, both in Tennessee and elsewhere.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS COVER WIDE RANGE.

Among other resolutions adopted by the delegates were the following:

Expressing sympathy for Mayor E. D. Bass and Judge Nathan Bachman, who are confined to Erlanger hospital as a result of an elevator accident several weeks ago.

Calling upon the incoming general assembly to investigate the penal institutions of the state and remedy conditions existing "so that there will not be a repetition of the catastrophe that occurred at Columbus."

Indorsing the Kendall bill for a 44-hour week for postal employes and asking senators and congressmen from Tennessee to support this proposed legislation.

Favoring the introduction of the five-day week in industry.

Pledging support to the United Mine Workers of America in the fight of that organization against the establishment of a dual union.

Indorsing a pending bill increasing the annuities of retired postal employes, and urging Tennessee representatives and senators to support same.

(Continued on Last Page)

GEORGE FORBES SUBMITS ANNUAL REPORT ON TENNESSEE FEDERATION COVENTION

(Following is the annual report of George Forbes, chairman of the entertainment committee, on the convention as he saw it. The Labor World here and now disclaims all responsibility for injured feelings—if any—caused by the alleged humor of the graypated employe of our Uncle Sam. The only reason the editor did not consign it to the wastebasket, where such junk usually goes in this office, is that George is chairman of the board of directors of this publication, and the editor's job—oh, well, you understand, folks. "We" have a wife and seventeen small children to support.—Ed.)

The convention was impressed with the remarks of Paul Smith, chairman of the southern organizing campaign, in which he intimated that the labor movement in Tennessee is in such good shape that he had kept almost the entire executive committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor busy in our sister states during the time the campaign has been in progress. He sure paid his respects to Paul Aymon and "Bill" Birthright.

* * *

Roy Lee, of the brewery workers, was elected vice-president from the Chattanooga district without opposition. I think he did his electioneering in Frank Smith's pool room, as he and his campaign manager were seen in there several times together.

* * *

Matt Gerlach, while voting in the race for vice-president from the Memphis district, remarked, "I believe that Delegate Hoover would make a better vice-president than Delegate McGoldrick, but I haint never voted for Hoover yet, and I ain't a-goin to now."

* * *

Mayor Trent, of Knoxville, was a guest at the banquet and in his speech made some references to the size of his little village up the river and compared it to Chattanooga. "Handsome Hal" Brown, of grand opera fame, rose to remark, "We have 13-inch guns mounted on Cameron hill now to prevent Knoxville from trying to extend their city limits to the Georgia line."

* * *

When the Nashville delegation (including the lady garment workers) visited the smoker Monday night they "cramped the style" of some of the speakers, including the chairman. However, their moral influence was highly appreciated by some of us more gentlemanly delegates.

* * *

The short and ugly word, with a prefix or two, was used by Jake Cohen, of Memphis, when referring to the statement in the daily papers wherein he was accused of supporting Hank Horton. Brush Smith got a good "hand" when he remarked that the first "H" in Horton's name stood for "Harnessed."

* * *

Senator Albert Hill, of Nashville, in talking to Mayor Bass and Judge Bachman at Erlanger hospital, remarked that the elevator accident that confined them to their beds, almost ruined the convention, as one of them was expected to make the welcome address and the other serve as toastmaster at the banquet. In a way he was right, for while 'Gene Bryan, mayor pro tem, and "the youngest member of the city commission," made a good welcoming address, Bob Cooke was rotten as toastmaster. He even had the temerity to make insinuating and insulting remarks about the chairman of the entertainment committee.

* * *

"Finnev" Carter's address at the smoker was, by far, the best address heard at the convention. He brought the audience to their feet several times—I think they were fixing to go home.

* * *

Brother Lange, who drove the car in which "Brush" Smith was riding on the sight-seeing trip, kept insisting that "Brush" ride in the back seat. When asked, why, he replied, "I'm afraid those whiskers will become tangled in the fan belt and cause me to run off the mountain road. I think Chief Factory Inspector Mike Nicholson should make him wear a safety device on them when riding in an automobile."

* * *

W. W. Kirkpatrick, who substituted for Rev. Paul Buchanon on the opening program, requested to be relieved of the responsibility at the banquet as he was afraid he'd lose his upper plate and could not eat any fried chicken.

* * *

W. W. Williams, the delegate from the electricians, and W. R. Hipp, the movie operator, had quite an argument as they came into the auditorium just as Mr. Erwin, the city organist, was completing his program on the pipe organ. They both wanted to put the next nickel into the piano. Now, I wonder where they got that idea?

* * *

The entertainment committee wishes to thank all the local people who so kindly furnished cars for the sight-seeing trip and assisted in so many other ways to make the convention a success—all except the toastmaster.

* * *

Station K-I-T-T-Y sounding off at 10 p. m.

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FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930.

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"De trouble erbout racin' wid de Devil is, w'en you skids in de ditch, he go right on an' win de race, an' don' sen' no help back!"

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—On what railroad has an agreement to relieve irregular employment been adopted?

A.—On the Baltimore & Ohio. The management and the shop craft unions have made an agreement which provides that the shop employes shall work a reduced number of hours weekly in lieu of a reduction in the force. The number of furloughed men will be regulated so that they will get at least three days' work a week.

Q.—Who said: "Labor stands ready to give to industry and to society the benefit of its organized strength and service?"

A.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—What unions are affiliated with the railway employes' department, American Federation of Labor?

A.—Machinists, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Switchmen, Firemen and Oilers and Maintenance of Way employes.

Q.—When and where was "Mother" Jones born?

A.—May 1, 1830, in Cork, Ireland.

Nation's Industries Not Owned by Public

New York.—The illusion of popular control of industry through widely diversified stock ownership has been jolted by the fight over the merger of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

This fight was between two gigantic forces led by Cyrus B. Eaton, who opposed the merger, and J. C. Campbell, chairman of the Youngstown board, who favored it.

"Wall street laughs at the fiction created by a certain class of economists that the common people control industry," says Lemuel F. Parton, in a copyright article to a newspaper syndicate.

"The iron hand still reposes in the velvet glove," writes Mr. Parton. "The populace may mill around a lot and think it is doing some heavy participating, but the final issue, now as in the past, is a showdown among a handful of big-caliber financiers.

"A new era of democratic control in finance was heralded several years ago by Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard University in his book, 'The Present Economic Revolution in the United States.' While the magnificoes of mass production and mass financing hailed Prof. Carver as the John the Baptist of a new economic era, his findings regarding the extent of the spread of security holdings have since been sharply challenged.

"Under the momentum of unflagging prosperity and a bull market there was plausibility in the general thesis of widening popular control, but the let-down has served to again turn the spotlight on personalities, individual powers and compulsions, rather than on statistics and theories."

"Breakers" Angry When Wages Are Cut

Pittsburgh. — Strikebreakers employed by the Yellow Cab Company are angry at the company's lack of appreciation.

The strikebreakers were paid $8 a day and 40 per cent of meter receipts when service started last month. The strikebreakers were joyful over their gold mine, but they were ignorant of the part all traitors play. They believed the management's assurance of peace and harmony.

Wages have since been cut to $5 a day and now the strikebreakers are mad clear through. The employers call the extra pay "a bonus." They understand the function of strikebreakers, if this gentry does not.

Jolly's Beauty Shop

711½ Market St.—7-1843

PERMANENT WAVES APPLIED BY EXPERTS

ABOUT CHILDREN

With something more than 3,000,000 unemployed it is interesting to observe the declaration that where the family income is $2,500 it costs about $7,238 to rear a child to the age of 18 years. This cost was set forth by the White House conference on child health and the figures were obtained from Metropolitan Life Insurance company charts.

It is the clear inference that no less than $7,500 ought to be expended to bring up a child in decency and with fair educational opportunities.

Every child ought to have that chance. But will the White House conference on child health tell the country how a child is to get even that moderately fair chance when the family income never goes over $1,000 a year—and many do not—or where there is unemployment and no cash income at all?

Will the White House conference on child health tell the country what chance there is for the child who has to go into a textile mill to work at the age of 10 or 12, or even 14?

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Ruth Hanna McCormick, with a barrel at her disposal, spent a quarter of a million dollars to win the republican senatorial nomination in Illinois. Her rival, Senator Deneen, spent about $24,000.

It is impossible to avoid wondering who would have gotten the nomination if Senator Deneen had spent the quarter of a million and Mrs. McCormick had spent the $24,000.

It is impossible to avoid wondering just how badly the voters would have wanted Mrs. McCormick if she had spent less money for the purpose of inducing them to want her, for, of course, that was her purpose in spending that enormous sum, which, it is worth remembering, is more than her salary for the full term will be if she is elected.

* * *

"All persons domiciled in Canada shall, in the absence of reasonable grounds to the contrary, be regularly engaged in some useful occupation, on pain of fine or imprisonment."

So the government of the Dominion decreed in war time. If the Canadian (or United States) government enforced such a law today, it would provide a great deal of employment building jails.

When a government is organizing national energy to speed up mass slaughter, it is vastly concerned lest the country lose any possible service through the idleness of any able-bodied citizens. But it is little concerned about the great economic loss due to unemployment when the hardest problem most people have to face is that of obtaining the wherewithal to live.

If something of authority the state is impelled to exercise in time of national peril, could be utilized to assure employment, rather than to insure unemployment, the revival of the wartime law against idleness would be hailed with satisfaction by many people who are now involuntary slackers.

* * *

When the American Society of Newspaper Editors gets around to it there will be some interesting things uncovered regarding the libel laws of a number of states. Just at present that organization is devoting some time and money to the fight against the Minnesota "gag" law.

This is the statute that empowers any judge in Minnesota to enjoin, without trial or hearing, any journal which in his opinion publishes malicious, scandalous or defamatory articles. The state courts have upheld its validity and in 1927 a Minneapolis weekly was suspended under its authority.

At a meeting of the American Newspaper association in New York, Colonel McCormick, reporting for the committee, found that the "gag" law establishes courts of equity as censors and licensers of the press, allows grafting politicians to remain in office by preventing exposure of their wrongdoings and generally violates that freedom of the press guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

A supreme court ruling on the law is now being sought to forestall the spread of the principle involved into other states; for if one state can enact and sustain any such law, any other state legislature can enact and the judges of any other state can enforce a similar law.

At no time in history has there been greater need of a free press and a right to expose and hold public officials to the honest administration of office. The Minnesota "gag" law and many of the so-called libel laws are fashioned by the hand of corruption and the voice of every self-respecting newspaper in the country should be uplifted in defiant protest.

SEES EXCESSIVE PAY TO OCEAN MAIL SHIPS

Washington.—The postoffice department is "arbitrarily and unnecessarily" increasing payments on mail contracts to ships engaged in the coastwise trade, according to Congressman La Guardia.

The mail subsidy is intended for American ships in the foreign trade, said Mr. La Guardia. No foreign vessel is allowed in the American coastwise trade, and because they have no competition they should not be granted mail subsidies.

Millions upon millions of dollars are expended in these subsidies, which are charged to operating costs of the department and naturally result in a deficit that is given wide publicity when postal workers ask for improved work conditions.

U. S. SHIP YARD SOLD

Philadelphia.—The government sold its famous Hog Island shipyard of war-time days to this city for $3,000,000. This is $50,000,000 less than it cost.

The property will be used for a marine, air and rail terminal.

ALL AT COVENTION

Above are pictured members of President Green's southern organization campaign committee, all of whom were guests of the convention this week. They are, left to right, W. C. Birthright, Francis Gorman and Paul J. Smith.

BASEBALL AND TENNIS COURTS UNACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTES FOR LIVING WAGE IN SOUTH—SMITH

(By International Labor News Service.)

Birmingham, Ala., May 15.—"Cheap labor" in the south, as a bar to industrial progress in southern states, which Everett P. Partridge, associate editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society, declared "will be fatal" if maintained, will be squarely presented to employers in industry in the southland, Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organization campaign of the American Federation of Labor, said in commenting on the Partridge statement.

Smith agreed with the statement by Partridge that if the cheap labor dogma is maintained by employers it will permit of the same cycle of labor conflicts in the south that has occured in the north, and the old battles will have to be fought all over again.

Smith, however, took sharp issue with the statement by Partridge that "possibly the best means of counteracting radical labor agitation lies not in riot guns but in attractive sanitary industrial villages, supplied with baseball diamonds and tennis courts and company operated stores."

"Baseball and tennis courts and all the fine paternalistic schemes and welfare work will not take the place of decent, living wages," Smith said. "Give the worker a living wage, wherein he can maintain his self-respect and the American standard of living and the employers will not have to bother about the baseball diamonds and tennis courts. The workers will provide their own if they want them. All the workers want and demand are decent working conditions and a living wage. They can find their own amusements. A shorter work-day, American living conditions and a good wage solves the problem. A man with wages too small to provide for his family and educate his children is not interested in baseball diamonds or tennis courts. You can't eat or wear them."

"Mr. Partridge is quoted as saying that labor in the south should be placed on a higher plane of living," Chairman Smith said. "I agree with him fully. That is the big reason the American Federation of Labor is in the south. We wish to do that very thing. We have come here on invitation of the southern workers to help them. We realize that we must also help the employers of labor if the workers are to be benefited, and we are anxious to be of assistance. The American Federation of Labor is a constructive organization, and has come to the south with a constructive program. We have made considerable headway in our organization, but the employers, many of them at least, are unfavorable to us, though why I don't know.

"Some of the cotton industry executives have adopted our views in respect to the textile mills working women and children at night. Eben E. Whitman, vice-president of the William Whitman company of New York, told the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers that the employment of women and girls at night in the mills of the south is 'solely and directly the cause of the downfall of this great essential industry, involving the welfare of hundreds of thousands of Americans.'

"Whitman declared there is no place in American industry for such practices, a statement made by President William Green months ago in discussing the same subject. We seem to agree on the subject, and it is up to the employers to discontinue night work for women and children. Whitman pointed out it would be fatal for one mill alone, or the mills of any one section, to discontinue the practice unless all did, so the mills will keep on with the night work for women and children until abolished by law or through a collective agreement with organized labor."

Chairman Smith declared that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies stood squarely on the principles of collective bargaining; that many of the ills of industry in the south could be cured if the workers were permitted to deal collectively with the mill management. He said the southern organization campaign had been of tremendous benefit to all labor in pointing out and emphasizing the economic wrongs that are permitted to flourish in the south's industry, thus engendering a competitive situation that has all but ruined the textile industry, among others.

State Federations of Labor in the various southern states which have conventions scheduled this summer will pay much attention to the wage situation in the south, Mr. Smith said. The "cheap labor" situation referred to will do more harm to southern business than almost any other economic factor if it is not changed, he concluded.

FEDERAL AGENCIES DIFFER IN REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT DURING MARCH

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 7.—Government agencies differ on their reports of unemployment in March. The bureau of labor statistics, department of labor, reports a slight decrease in employment in manufacturing industries during the month, while the employment service, also of the department of labor, declared "operations were increased somewhat in several of the major industries and additional workers were engaged, with all signs pointing to further improvement in the next 30 days."

The decrease in employment reported by the bureau of labor statistics was 0.6 per cent. Coupled with this decrease went an increase of 0.1 in pay roll totals.

In addition to the survey of employment in manufacturing industries the bureau of labor statistics makes monthly surveys of employment in seven other major industrial groups. Employment increases in these groups in March, 1930, as compared with February, were: Quarrying, 4 per cent; hotels, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, and canning, 8.8 per cent. Employment decreases in March were: Anthracite mining, 22.7 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 3.7 per cent; metalliferous mining, 1.5 per cent; public utilities, 0.1 per cent; wholesale trade, 0.8 per cent, and retail trade, 0.5 per cent.

Combined Figures Show Drop.

The combined figures of manufacturing and the other seven major industrial groups show a decrease in employment of 1.0 per cent in March as compared with February, and a decrease in pay-roll totals of 1.2 per cent.

No comparison of these per cents of change in March, 1930, for the eight industrial groups combined, can be made with March, 1929, as adequate data over the 12-month period are not available in all groups.

Discussing the general industrial outlook, the Employment Service, through Francis I. Jones, director general, said:

"The iron and steel industry has not reached normal operations and unemployment continued among these workers. However, new orders toward the latter part of the month indicated that activity in this industry would probably increase in the next few weeks.

"Curtailed schedules continued in the boot and shoe industry, particularly in the New England states, where a large number of workers were employed on a part-time basis, with quite a number idle.

Cotton Mill Situation Bad.

"The cotton-textile industry remained unchanged, with a large volume of textile mill laborers working part-time and many unemployed. The situation was somewhat reversed in the silk industry, as quite a number of these mills engaged additional help and several reported overtime operations.

"All outdoor activity increased in volume, particularly toward the latter part of the month, and a large number of men who had been idle for the past few months were absorbed. Favorable weather permitted work to be started on the 1930 road construction programs in many states, and this work will materially increase in the next thirty days.

Building Programs Start.

"Work has been started on the tremendous building programs that have been authorized in practically every city, county and state, and, while a large number of building trades men were unemployed at the close of March, a material reduction in this number should occur by the end of April."

NEGRO WORKERS UNITE

Gadsden, Ala.—Two hundred negro workers have received an A. F. of L. federal charter. A similar local of women is being formed.

Workers in this city and in Anniston and Alabama City plan a huge mass meeting to put these cities on the organized labor map.

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.

Opposite Central Market

IRON WORKERS SIGN

Peoria, Ill.—Organized iron workers renewed their agreement with employers in this city. The rate of $1.25 a hour, the 44-hour week and double time for overtime are accepted.

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"Beige Clair" is the outstanding shade in spring fashions. Miller-Jones presents it in many alluring style variations.

Comparison of values proves that we do save you much.

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Footwear for the Whole Family

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

Have You Tried it?
Made of Pure Selected Herbs and Roots
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT
THIS IS THE GENUINE
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A Laxative or Cathartic Medicine
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LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
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It is not necessary for you to give up your telephone when you go away on your vacation. You can have your service suspended during your absence, and restored promptly on your return.

The "temporary suspension" plan offered telephone subscribers eliminates such items as the signing of a new contract on your return; time required for a new installation; and the loss of your present number and listing in the directory.

Under the "temporary suspension" plan, persons calling your number are informed that your telephone is "temporarily suspended," thus indicating to your friends that you are out of town.

The "temporary suspension" plan is available whenever you will be absent from home for a period of not less than one month nor more than four months. The rate for telephone service under this convenient arrangement is one-half your regular rate.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

REDUCE HOURS, MAINTAIN WAGES, MILL HEAD TELLS COTTON MANUFACTURERS

President of Kendell Company Outlines Program for Lifting Textile Industry Out of Long-Hour, Low-Pay Class—Says Trade Can Be Saved by Co-Operation.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, May 15.—The textile industry has been tried in the court of public opinion and found guilty of habitual disobedience of the laws of economics, Henry P. Kendell, president of the Kendell company, with mills in the north and south, told the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers here.

The same indictment that organized labor has made against the textile industry was made by Mr. Kendall, who advocated much of labor's program for the cure of the evils of the industry. He urged reduction in hours without loss of wages, research and advertising to lift the cotton industry from its present depression.

Kendell outlined ten fundamentals which he said the manufacturers might well consider as ten commandments for the cotton industry. First, he said, manufacturers must seek the basic causes of the industry's troubles and problems and second, these must be faced and straight thinking done to solve them.

Pay Must Be Maintained.

Third and fourth commandments, Kendell said, were:

"Thou shalt lift the industry out of the long-hour, low-wage class, for by so doing the gap between production and demand will be narrowed and the move will be in harmony with the trend of social betterment.

"Thou shalt maintain earnings of employes, for the law of industrial prosperity is the maintenance of purchasing power."

Other commandments urged by Kendell included emphasis on good management above all else, competition in creativeness, not on price alone, teamwork and co-operation and the spending of money to promote active good will in the mind of the public.

Can Solve Own Problems.

In further explaining his views, Kendell said:

"The American textile industry is in a position where it can correct its own conditions. Our small percentage of export means that we can if we will balance more nearly our supply with demand. We cannot bring about the balance as long as some mills run 130 hours a week; as long as some mills take advantage of the temporary curtailments practiced by their competitors; as long as the condition of sectional differences in hours of work is unrestrained.

"We must narrow the gap between production and demand. A recent report issued by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers is an amazing corroboration of the urgent need of, not temporary curtailment, but permanent reduction.

Co-operation or Coercion.

"The industry has adopted a proposal to reduce day running to 55 hours a week and night running to 50 for it has been said that the only way we can get anywhere is by gradual process. Will the plan be carried through? It all depends upon the capacity of our industry to co-operate, and upon willingness to do it as well as talk about it. If it is impossible for the industry to reach solutions of its problems by voluntary co-operation, then we must get ready for coercive measures from the outside."

Barbers' Law Upheld By State High Court

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina barbers' act, providing for the registration of barbers and the regulation and inspection of barber shops, has been upheld by the state supreme court.

The enactment of the statute, the court declared, is a valid exercise of the police power, and is not discriminatory because applicable only in cities having a population of 2,000 or more.

The court pointed to numerous decisions by the United States supreme court and other courts which held that such classification is not unreasonable when the statute applies equally to all persons in the same class, and that "ordinarily the legislature is the sole judge of the classification."

In reply to the claim that the law creates special privileges by giving licenses to barbers, the court said this is an exercise of the state's police power "for the protection of the public against incompetents and impostors, and is in no sense the creation of a monopoly or special privilege. The door stands open to all who possess the requisite age and good character and can pass the examination which is exacted to all applicants alike."

LOW WAGES IN SOUTH

Tupelo, Miss.—Cotton mills here pay an average wage of $12.50 per week. Firemen are paid $15 and mechanics 40 cents an hour.

Workers are "checked off" 50 cents a month for doctor fees, 60 cents for group insurance, 25 cents for a club house and an additional amount for house rent.

The mill management opposes organized labor because welfare work "takes the place" of the union.

STRIKE FOR FIVE-DAY WEEK

Dayton, Ohio.—Organized plumbers suspended work to enforce the five-day week.

Typo Union Cancels $45,000 Strike Loan

Albany, N. Y.—At the eightieth anniversary dinner of Albany Typographical Union here, President Leon H. Rouse of New York Typographical Union No. 6 announced the cancellation of a $45,000 loan made by No. 6 to the Albany union during the printers' strike in Albany a year ago last winter.

The note for the amount was turned over by Rouse to Frank P. Cox, president of the Albany Typographical Union, and it was destroyed. "Big Six" came to the help of Albany printers soon after their strike began. The strike lasted for fourteen weeks.

Speakers at the anniversary dinner included John M. O'Honlon, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Federation of Labor; William A. Weinlein, president of the Empire State Typographical conference, and Samuel O'Brien, of Typographical Union No. 6.

Bankrupt Sale

Of Griff Reynolds Co., Atlanta, and other fine Bankrupt Stocks is saving Chattanooga men thousands of dollars!

MEN'S SUITS—Hart, Schaffner & Marx,
ADLER-COLLEGIAN, TRI-PLUS AND OTHER FINE MAKES

$50.00 and $60.00 Values..... $26.85
$40.00 and $45.00 Values..... $23.85
$30.00 and $35.00 Values..... $19.85
$25.00 Values..... $16.85
$16.50 and $20.00 Values..... $10.85

MEN'S SHIRTS
Ide, Whitney, Tyson and others
Values to $3.85 $1.85
Values to $4.00 SLIGHTLY SOILED 95c

Men's Underwear
UNIONS OR TWO-PIECE
Rocking Chair, Wilson Bros., Ide, Sealpax, Varsity and Otis
Values to $1.95 85c
Values to $1.25 65c

MEN'S SHOES
Crossett, Quincy Adams UNION MADE
$10.00 VALUES $5.85
$8.00 VALUES $4.85
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Sale Now Going On At
EFFRON'S THE HOME OF LOW PRICES
Market at Sixth

MILL OFFICIALS ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF PERJURY IN NAZARETH YELLOW DOG FIGHT

(By International Labor News Service.)

Nazareth, Pa., May 15.—Challenging the oft repeated habits of employers of making fanciful affidavits upon which to support a prayer for an injunction the Nazareth strikers have had Calvin Hartzell, president of the Nazareth borough council and general foreman of the Kraemer Hosiery company, arrested for purjury, and A. G. Schmidt, president of the company, arrested for subornation of perjury. Alderman E. D. Waeg, of Bethlehem, issued the warrant upon the formal demand of Louis F. Budenz, special representative of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

The alleged perjury and subornation of purjury were committed in the affidavits on which the Stewart injunction was granted. This injunction prohibits public discussion of the "yellow dog" contract.

On the witness stand in the injunction case, Hartzell admitted that the allegations made against Budenz were false, and then went on to testify that he had been persuaded to make the affidavit by President Schmidt, his employer. The allegations in the Hartzell affidavit charged the calling of epithets at the Kraemer workers, the holding of meetings at the mill gates and the use of threats which had caused workers to quit the company's employ. It was these and other similar alleged acts which Hartzell admitted had simply never taken place.

"We have in the Nazareth case an example of how far the injunction process has gone toward being a mere automatic instrument in the hands of anti-union employers," James E. Kelly, secretary of the state federation of labor, declared, in commenting on the arrests. "This injunction not only goes farther than any other, in forbidding all public discussion, but it was granted in the face of the fact that one of the affiants admitted that his affidavit was false, point by point. In granting the injunction, the court condoned perjury admitted from the witness stand in its presence."

The injunction was recently made perpetual by the court of common pleas at Easton, sitting en banc, and is being appealed to the state supreme court.

After Hartzell had made his damaging admissions, neither A. G. Schmidt nor his brother, Victor, who had also made a similar affidavit to that of Hartzell, took the witness stand, although they had originally planned to do so.

BRANDEIS OPPOSED BY MEN WHO BACKED JUDGE PARKER

Washington, May 15.—Defenders of Judge Parker, as a supreme court appointee, shrieked that opposition to him was an attack on the judiciary, but these groups stopped at nothing in 1916 to defeat President Wilson's appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court. Behind this opposition, the records show, was the appointee's views on social questions.

In the Parker fight, opponents refused to indulge in personalities. In the fight against Judge Brandeis, as Senator Norris pointed out, "a search was made of Mr. Brandeis' life."

"I was rather amazed," said Senator Norris, "when I discovered that I am the only member of this body on the republican side now in the senate who voted for the confirmation of Judge Brandeis. I remember very well that contest. I remember that it was carried on much longer than this contest has been carried on, and it was not conducted on the high plane on which we have carried on the present discussion.

"The real substance to the opposition to Judge Brandeis' confirmation was so well summed up by a report submitted by a member of the judiciary committee (Mr. Walsh of Montana) that I want to quote from it. In the course of that report, Mr. Walsh said:

"'The real crime of which this man is guilty is that he has exposed the iniquities of men in high places in our financial system. He has not stood in awe of the majesty of wealth. He has been an iconoclast. He has written about and expressed views on "social justice," to which vague term are referred movements and measures to obtain greater security, greater comfort and better health for industrial workers.'"

Senator Norris quoted a list of prominent citizens, led by former President Taft and former Secretary of State Elihu Root, who opposed Judge Brandeis. Men engaged in various kinds of industries, said Senator Norris, also opposed the nomination "and they summed up their opposition with the reasons that I have read you."

"Time has passed, Mr. President, and now every liberty-loving man, woman and child prays nightly to God to spare the lives of Justices Brandeis and Holmes, members of our supreme court, famous for their dissenting opinions, famous because they are carrying out the ideas which were so well expressed in the quotation from the report of the senator from Montana."

"Y" Favors Unions; Labor Reief Urged

Detroit, Mich.—The Young Women's Christian Association's biennial convention reaffirmed the right of workers to organize and favored legislation to protect women and children in industry. The redemption of the textile industry was urged.

The resolutions were unanimously approved by more than 3,000 delegates.

Ida Loving of Danville, Va., was the first speaker on the resolutions. She was employed in the Dan River cotton mills and was discharged when she joined in the revolt against the company's "union."

Alice Hodgson, a member of the United Textile Workers from New Bedford, told the convention that "human beings can not have souls while working in the modern textile mill unless protected by a strong union."

Helen Strickland, who has investigated mill conditions the past year, said there is a growing determination of southern textile workers to organize.

"There is a new attitude growing up toward the industrial problem," said Miss Strickland. "Leadership by the Y. W. C. A. in this movement will have a profound effect in encouraging legislation to protect women and children. Christian bodies must put Christian ideals into practice or else they should cease talking of religion as an ethical force."

PLEA FOR IDLE WORKER

Boston, Mass.—"The problem of the unemployed worker merits more than idle gesture for a lasting solution," says the Boston News Bureau, a financial publication, in urging accurate, permanent statistics on unemployed.

AMERICAN LEGION
MINSTRELS
OF 1930
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SINGERS — ENTERTAINERS
DANCERS
In "AN EVENING OF FUN"

MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM
MON. AND TUES. NIGHTS
MAY 19-20

Admission $1.00 Tickets Now Selling
(This Space Paid For by a Legionnaire)

Back Quit Hurting

"I was in a very weak condition from a serious sickness," writes Mrs. I. Leonard, 571 Joseph St., New Orleans, La. "I was so weak, I wanted to sleep all the time. I did not have strength to do anything. My back ached nearly all the time. I was just in misery.

"My mother told me I must arouse myself from the sleepiness, and take something to help get my strength back. She had taken Cardui and had been helped, so I decided to take Cardui, too. After my first bottle, I could see that it was helping me. I took four bottles at this time. My strength came back and I gained weight. Pretty soon, I was my old self again.

"My back quit hurting, and I haven't had any more trouble since I took Cardui."

CARDUI

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Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion and Biliousness

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Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

If you were not at the hall Monday night you missed some good speeches and good advice (and incidentally a smoke).

* * *

I see by the paper that 97,000 persons were killed by accidents in the United States last year, and 31,000 of them were through automobile accidents. Just stop a moment and think of it, is it not terrible? Those of you who drive cars be careful.

* * *

M. M. Echols, No. 7, has been off all week with an attack of ptomaine poisoning. Went over to his old home Sunday and got something which did not agree with him.

* * *

R. M. George, assistant postmaster, was called to St. Louis by the serious illness of his brother.

* * *

At the last meeting of Lookout Branch 62, N. A. L. C., the committee reported that they had ordered a piece of equipment much needed by the Children's hospital.

* * *

For Sale—Some stock in the Trulikep egg corporation. Massey-Reed-Waite, this office.

* * *

Saturday short work day was started in the office last Saturday for the summer.

* * *

At the last meeting of Lookout Branch 62, N. A. L. C., it was decided to have a basket picnic at one of the parks sometime in June. Myers, Oehlsen and Carson were appointed to look after it.

* * *

Echols bet Massey a hat that the Lookouts would not be in the lead by the Fourth of July.

* * *

Brother Dailey left for Atlanta, Ga., yesterday to visit his son, who is attending the Methodist college at that place and who will observe "Dads'" day today with a big barbecue and other exercises.

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

W. D. Loudon seems a little puffed up this week, after winning the $3 attendance prize last Tuesday.

* * *

C. E. Coffer's daughter has been seriously ill, but is now well on the road to recovery.

* * *

Some one saw Mark Strawn chasing a bird down Eighth street the other day. Let us know if you caught it, Mark.

* * *

Brother Keebler says anyway frozen water pipe season is over.

* * *

W. W. Berry is now bald-headed by choice. Had his head shaved so he can save on hair cuts.

* * *

Vaughn—I borrowed my neighbor's radio.

Pat—Going to have a party?

Vaughn—No, I want to spend a quiet night.

* * *

Looks like the man that invented work has lost the patent, particularly in our line.

* * *

If the Lookouts have to be at home to win, they might have canceled some of the games and hurried back.

MORE ABOUT

DIXIE DRIVE

(Continued from First Page)

resolution be sent to the various international unions interested in this question.

The second resolution bearing upon the campaign notes the shortage of organizers and field workers for the drive, and the international unions are called upon to place organizers in the south under direction of the southern committee.

In order that this resolution may be made more effective, each delegate to the convention was urged to take the matter up with his local union upon his return home, and have these locals also appeal to their respective internationals to support the campaign by furnishing a sufficient number of organizers. It follows:

Whereas, the southern organization campaign of the A. F. of L. is being carried on at the present time; and,

Whereas, due to the lack of a sufficient number of organizers the campaign is not as successful as it could be; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor call upon all the international and national unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to give this campaign the proper co-operation by placing organizers in the south to be under the instructions of the southern A. F. of L. campaign committee; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention urge upon its delegates on their return to his local union and urge that their local unions write or wire their respective international or national unions to give this assistance to the southern campaign.

MORE ABOUT

RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from First Page)

Condemning the non-union policy of the Nashville Banner, and calling upon organized labor and their friends to give all possible support to the capital city printers in their struggle to prevent the establishment of such policy on the part of a Tennessee newspaper.

MORE ABOUT

GOV. HORTON

(Continued from First Page)

bethton he was rebuked by the secretary of war.

"The convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor held at Knoxville and Elizabethton on May 13, 14, and 15, 1929, was called upon by President Green of the A. F. of L. to "give all assistance possible to our heroic, fighting fellow workers at Elizabethton in their struggle for the enjoyment of the better life, for the right to organize and for the exercise of all the rights guaranteed American citizens. Make your collective voice heard in no uncertain terms. Let Governor Horton understand in no uncertain way how the workers of Tennessee feel over his action in sending troops to Elizabethton."

"Whereas, owing to the lack of ability of the man who is now serving as governor of Tennessee to administer the duties of his office, the partisan group of politicians composed of certain leaders of a faction of the Democratic party, and certain leaders of the republican party, are in complete control of the governmental affairs of the state and are using this control to promote their collective and individual interests at the expense of the taxpayers of Tennessee; and,

"Whereas, further due to this unfitness of Governor Horton to perform the duties of the office of governor, he was easily persuaded to and did, at the request of certain individuals at Elizabethton, Tenn., illegally make use of the state militia and the arms and equipment of the United States government in an effort to repress, subdue and intimidate native Tennesseans, a large majority of whom were mountain women and girls of Carter county, who had been employed by a foreign-owned corporation, but were on strike in an effort to remedy conditions which had become unbearable; and,

"Whereas, This committee believes that with a man like Governor Horton filling the office of governor that the interests of not only members of organized labor but of the whole people of the state are placed in jeopardy; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the members of this committee, That we reiterate our condemnation of the official acts of Governor Horton and that this committee meet again at an early date to make endorsements for candidates in the coming gubernatorial, congressional and railroad and public utilities primaries."

The report is signed by H. V. Reid, chairman Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen legislative board; W. A. Chrisman, chairman Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers legislative board; Perry E. Daly, chairman Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen legislative board; Paul J. Aymon, president Tennessee Federation of Labor; David Hanly, chairman legislative committee, Tennessee Federation of Labor; W. C. Birthright, secretary Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Carpenters Indorse The Five-Day Week

Tennessee State Council of Carpenters, meeting in Chattanooga last Friday and Saturday, indorsed the five-day week for members of that craft, and urged its affiliated members to use every effort to the end that the shorter work-week be established.

Vance Stamps, of Knoxville, was named president to succeed J. L. Carpenter, of Chattanooga, who had served as head of the organization for a number of years. Tom Rose, of Chattanooga, was elected vice-president and member of the executive board, and W. E. Cheek, of Nashville, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. L. E. Smith, Memphis; D. W. Allison, Jackson, and G. S. Cary, of Morristown, are other members of the executive board.

HARVARD STUDENTS TO PAY SCRUB WOMEN

Boston, Mass.—Harvard students are collecting funds to pay a score of university scrub women who were discharged when the Massachusetts minimum wage commission insisted they be paid 37 cents an hour. The women were replaced by men, over whom the commission has no jurisdiction. Students organized the Harvard Square Deal association and will receive contributions and run a benefit dance to raise funds.

Barbers Form New State Body

George W. Perry, president of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, was named head of a new state organization of his craft formed in Chattanooga Wednesday at the conclusion of the sessions of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

The new state body was officially named the Journeymen Barbers' Association of Tennessee. Delegates to the federation convention formed the nucleus for the organization, which will act as a legislative committee for the union in Tennessee, it was said.

A. C. Clapp, of Knoxville, was elected secretary.

The association will meet each year at the time and place of the federation convention, and at such other times as it may be found necessary to call the members together, Mr. Perry said.

Our Market Basket

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Owned and Operated by Home People

820 Georgia Ave. 2100 Chamberlain Ave.

COFFEE	MAXWELL HOUSE, Pound	35c			
BUTTER	SUNSET GOLD, Pound	35c			
EGGS	Fresh Country, Doz.	22c	SONNY BOY	LB	26c
CRISCO	1 Lb.	17½c	6 Lbs.		$1.10
SUGAR	Domino Cloth Bag.	Five Pounds 25c	Ten Pounds		49c
JELLO	All Flavors, 3 for	21c	SOAP	Palmolive 3 for	19c

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EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY

(IS A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
SUGAR	"Domino" Granulated, Cloth Bag, 10-Lb. Bag	49c
PURE LARD	Best Grade, Bulk or 1-Lb. Cartons — Pound	12½c
BANANAS	Nice Size, Firm, Ripe Fruit, Pound	10c
WINE DRIP	A Real Good Guaranteed Coffee — Pound	19c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb.	34c

You are invited to visit the bakery—anytime except Sunday

See Why

Colonial Bread is good

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each	99c
BAKING POWDER	Calumet or Rumford—1-lb. can	25c
SUGAR	10-Lb. Domino Granulated	50c
POTATOES	No. 1 New Reds, 5 Lbs. for	23c
CABBAGE	New Green, Pound	6c
CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound	15c
TOILET PAPER	Northern Tisue	7c
ONIONS	White and Yellow, Pound	5c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 16c 12 lbs.	29c

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)—4 Lbs. for	44c
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
BACON	Fancy, Rindlesss, Pound	27c
BEEF ROAST	Fancy Kansas City, Pound	20c

SOLE OWNER

CLARENCE SAUNDERS

OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market

No. 2—Market Square

No. 3—1608 McCallie

No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Try Whole Wheat Bread

HONEYMOON WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

REAL GENUINE WHOLE WHEAT 2 Fresh Loaves 15c

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"Owned and Operated by Home Folks"

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

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In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE

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MADE

Buy—

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Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Legion Minstrels Event of Next Week

The American Legion Minstrels of 1930, which is being sponsored by Davis King Summers and James Craig Lodor posts of the American Legion, will be presented at the Memorial auditorium on Monday and Tuesday nights, May 19 and 20. Many of Chattanooga's favorite entertainers are participating. Among them are Bob Borin, Stewart Roberts, Bill Borin, "Skillet" Cooke and thirty others. The ministrel is in three parts; a prologue, minstrel first part and a tableau of the world war in nine scenes. The tableau is a burlesque and is said to be the funniest attempt to present the war ever seen. Tickets are now selling at the auditorium box office, and a capacity house on both nights is anticipated. The minstrel is being directed by Phil I. Angel, of Chattanooga Typographical union.

Mr. Emory Objects To Injunction Bill

New York.—James A Emery, counsel for the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers, objects to the injunction bill favored by a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee.

Mr. Emery is somewhat tardy with his expected opposition, but his pronouncement is finally made public, as is usual whenever labor urges remedial legislation.

Mr. Emery, in this instance, maintains his high batting average as a "fernister." In awesome tones he declares that the substitute for the Shipstead injunction bill is "arbitrary," "discriminating" and conflicts with constitutional policy.

As an added reason why the bill should be opposed by every law-and-order citizen, saith Mr. Emery, the "yellow dog" would be outlawed. He favors such contract "irrespective of whether there is mutuality and adequate consideration."

The objector recites the usual claim of injunction advocates that equity judges enforce law.

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 23, 1930 — Number 4

AILY PAPER WOULD KICK OUT 'AGITATORS'

nions Disturb "Docile Workers" at Huntsville.

HEAP-LABOR BOSS HELD AS SAVIOR

mployes "Happy, Content-d and Efficient" on Wage of Less Than 20 Cents Per Hour!

(Special Correspondence)

Birmingham, Ala., May 22.—In n eight-column flash headline a Huntsville (Ala.) newspaper has nnounced that "labor agitators" n that city are to be "kicked out f town," because of organization ork now going on in that city here workers are paid pauper ages and are compelled to work ng hours and often under in-anitary conditions. The article enouncing the efforts of the orkers to organize says the best friend the laboring man an is the individual or concern aking it possible for him to ave a meal ticket." In other ords, the worker who gets a eal or two a day ought to be atisfied and not kick, com-ented Paul J. Smith, chairman the southern organization mpaign.

Huntsville has a number of en-rprises, mostly cotton mills, here labor is paid $8 to $12 a ek. One worker who had been ree years with a cotton mill ow $15.85 for two weeks' work gularly. He had a meal ticket t no meal. A man with a fam-of five dependents has a royal e supporting them on $12 a ek. Labor in Huntsville is de-ribed editorially by the Hunts-le Times as being "happy, con-ted and efficient" on a wage less than 20 cents an hour av-ge. For this reason hundreds workers of Huntsville have ged the American Federation Labor organizers to "come and lp" them. Already startling ogress has been made in or-nization and the work will be ntinued with vigor, Chairman ith said. "The more money e workers make the more busi-s for the merchants and busi-ss men," Mr. Smith said in dis-ssing the Huntsville program. lost of the business men favor or's program because they see ir own economic salvation in if for no other reason."

s showing the anxiety of la-in Alabama toward organiza-n several hundred workers m Anniston and Gadsden and rby towns gathered at a half-y point in a park between the cities and stood in the rain hear the message of labor ivered by Chairman Paul J. ith, H. H. Emmons, of the t and Shoe Workers' union, Paul Aymon, president of Tennessee Federation of La-, and others. "It takes more n ordinary interest to bring men and women to hear a ssage from labor on a day like Sunday," Chairman Smith d. "Workers in Alabama are er to be organized and they going to be. Southern head-rters office is besieged with uests for organizers, and that ows the earnestness of the kers of this state in the mat-of trade unionism."

STATE CONVENTIONS ELP ORGANIZING DRIVE

(Special Correspondence)

mingham, Ala., May 22.—Recent conventions of the American ation of Labor in southern states an organization campaign has active since the first of the have added new impetus to or-ation activities. Tennessee, for ple, adopted a strong resolution on national and international to send organizers into the in-al sections of the south to aid ing over the trade union idea. concentrated effort among the of Tennessee to extend trade m will be made. While con-ble work has been done among workers and some other crafts tain parts of the state, a state-effort has not been made. Paul non, president of the Tennessee tion, said organization activity shortly be started. A series of meetings of workers will be held preliminary to the organization ign.

work in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina has been on in full force and consider-rogress has been registered. A of the number of local unions, bodies and individual mem-rganized in the seven southern since the campaign opened is made under the director, Paul th, chairman of the organiza-mmittee, at the Birmingham arters. This survey will dis-close a satisfying enrollment, Chairman Smith said.

In Huntsville, where a newspaper in a front page article warned "labor agitators" that they would be "run out of town" if they continued their organizing efforts, four crafts have been organized and instituted, including the textile workers with some 400 members; barbers, painters and carpenters, all of whom have added to the membership rolls. There are some 8,000 textile workers in the Huntsville district and most of these workers are anxious to belong to the union. J. L. Hurst is conducting the organization campaign in Huntsville.

"The Huntsville newspapers may call the workers of that city a 'happy and contented family,'" Mr. Hurst said, "but those who are trying to support a family on $8 a week are far from being happy or contented either."

Organization work in all the southern industrial states is now going on and thousands of workers are being added to the trade union movement daily, reports to the Birmingham headquarters show.

Labor Chautauqua Is Planned in Danville

National Trade Union Officials and Others on Program; State Convention Backs Textile Workers of Virginia.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Danville, Va., May 22.—Local 1685, United Textile Workers of America, will open a week's labor chautauqua starting Monday, June 2, at the Danville fair grounds.

Paul W. Fuller, educational director of the American Federation of Labor, is arranging for this event, which is creating great interest in the ranks of labor and with the public in general.

The program calls for entertainment, and social features, by local talent, with a series of addresses by prominent labor leaders of the country.

The committee has invited officials of the American Federation of Labor, the United Textile Workers of America, members of the clergy and others interested in the workers' cause.

This venture is one of the most pretentious educational ventures ever attempted in the south. Workers from Greensboro, Louisville, Spray, Draper, Durham and other centers will take part.

The Danville union is making splendid progress. A delegation of ten members attended the Virginia State Federation of Labor convention this week at Petersburg, Va., and that organization voted to give the textile workers of Danville full support in their struggle for union rights. It is understood that officials of the federation will make an effort to bring about a settlement of the grievances, including discrimination against union members, and in the event of failure will stand behind the workers in whatever action is necessary to secure justice.

Vice-President Gorman, U. T. W., attended a meeting of the local executive board in Danville upon his return from Columbus, Ga. He also attended the convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor at Chattanooga and the Virginia federation at Petersburg. Vice-President Gorman reported that the textile workers are organizing in all parts of the south. Miss Matilda Lindsay also attended the convention and outlined the work of the women in this campaign.

Senate Votes Curb On Mexican Migrants

Number Allowed to Enter Cut From 58,000 to 1,900 by Terms of Harris Measure.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 22.—By 51 to 16 the senate has adopted the Harris bill to restrict immigration from Mexico, rejecting proposals to apply the limitation to all American nations.

Under the terms of the bill about 1,900 Mexicans will be permitted to enter the United States, instead of 58,000, the approximate number now entering per year.

Senator Harris, Georgia, himself sought to apply the restriction to other countries, as did Hayden of Arizona and Borah of Idaho.

These and other senators held that there should be no discrimination, for or against any American nation.

Wage Women Suffer By Backward Ideas

Washington. — Wage-working women are victims of ancient ideas, declared Miss Mary Anderson, director United States women's bureau.

"If progress in ideas could be made to keep pace with our material progress," said Miss Anderson, "much of the injustice and discrimination against women workers would disappear as by magic."

The bureau chief pointed out that invention has revolutionized women's work and that the gradual transformation of women's unpaid services into paid employment has developed many social and economic problems.

"With the resultant new scale of living costs, many men become unable under existing wage standards to meet the family needs," said Miss Anderson.

PARKER DEFEAT MARKED FIRST STEP IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST YELLOW DOG; AMERICAN LABOR STILL FACES ISSUE

Unforgettable Pronouncements of Dozen Men Who Bore Brunt of Senate Battle Fires Spirit of Workers to Carry On Until Un-American, Slave-Making Device Is Outlawed in This Land of Freedom.

Parker is out! The Parker case, as such, is off the boards, its fleeting drama finished, the curtain rung down on the case and on Parker.

But the issue remains.

The issue will remain until it is settled right. Such issues are like that—they stay with us until we get them settled with justice. Then they cease to be issues.

The yellow dog contract was the issue and it is the issue.

Only one state in the whole nation—Wisconsin—has a law that does not throw the protection of the courts around the yellow dog contract. And the Wisconsin supreme court must shortly decide whether the law in that state is to stand as constitutional.

Every forward looking citizen must hope it will stand. Sad to say, death took a forward looking member of that high court but a few days ago. But hope persists.

* * *

What is the Wisconsin law? It is a law which declares that the yellow dog contract is against public policy and is not enforceable at law. It simply has no standing in court. That is the only kind of law—so good authorities say—that can ever be effective against the yellow dog contract. If the Wisconsin supreme court kills that law in the Badger state the condition will be decidedly unfavorable. Other states will not be stopped, but they will be discouraged.

But, regardless of all that, the fight must go on.

Labor in every state and in the nation as a whole must fight on for the kind of law that Wisconsin put on its statute books.

The tide of public condemnation of this medieval measure of human bondage was never so high—the time was never so propitious for effective attack, leading on to victory. Not since the seamen's act became law has labor had a chance to write so dramatic a chapter in legislation.

* * *

Consider now one point to remember. United States Attorney-General Mitchell, who has charge of all the prosecuting machinery of the federal government, put himself on record as flatly in favor of the Parker position.

What a spectacle!

Writing of Parker, Mitchell said he had examined all of Parker's decisions and he found them all good. He praised the whole Parker record. He put the United States department of justice back of the yellow dog contract! That was an amazing thing to do.

Mitchell was appointed by the president to feed the starving Belgians and the starving Russians. He fed them bread and the wage earners of the United States, in this case, got the stone!

Remember that position taken by Mitchell. It is a powerful reason for pushing the fight for complete and immediate victory over the yellow dog contract.

Mitchell cannot protect any contract unless that contract has a standing in court.

* * *

It is worth remembering—worth telling state legislators—that not one United States senator, in all the heat of defense of Parker, defended the yellow dog contract. Senators backed Parker for various reasons, but not even the most hard boiled and reactionary went as far as Mitchell went. Not one of them defended the infamous yellow dog contract.

And as for the opponents of Parker and Parkerism, not often has oratory risen to the heights of libertarian fervor reached by the dozen men who bore the brunt of the battle for freedom. Unforgettable pronouncements were made in that debate. Freedom lives! Freedom has all of the vigor, the appeal, the warmth, the hold on the hearts of men—all that it ever had, all of the grip that brought it to mankind back in the dim past as man's greatest love, next to life itself; at times surpassing by far the love of life.

The time has come for the yellow dog idea to perish from the earth.

HOMEWARD BOUND!

Judge Parker paid Washington a fleeting visit after the senate voted rejection of his nomination to the supreme court. Battaglia, The Labor World's staff artist, pictured the event, not forgetting the yellow dog, Nemesis.

Third Unemployment Relief Bill Passed

Last of Senator Wagner's Measures, Providing for National Employment System, Is Approved by Senate.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 22. — Senator Wagner's bill to establish a national employment system and provide federal aid in setting up employment agencies in co-operation with the states, has been passed by the senate by a vote of 34 to 27. The bill was the last of three introduced by Senator Wagner to deal with unemployment. The others were approved several days ago.

The principal opposition was voiced by Senator Bingham, of Connecticut, who had read into the record a statement from James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Manufacturers' association, long the foe of organized labor.

Senator Wagner's other bills provide for monthly publication by the bureau of labor statistics of up-to-date unemployment statistics, and long-range planning of future public works, involving expenditures up to $150,000,000, which may be undertaken in slack industrial periods.

The objection of Senator Bingham was two-fold, based primarily upon the assertion that the federal government is relieving the states of their natural duties and also on the charge that the bill may turn out to be a form of coercion for the twenty-six states which do not operate public employment services.

Senator Wagner replied by asserting that without this measure his other two bills would fail of their purpose. The federal aid for states systems, he added, is not compulsory, being available for such as wish to co-operate, but not obligatory upon any state.

FILIPINO RESTRICTION DISCUSSED AT HEARING

Washington.—The Pacific Steamship Owners' Association oppose any check on Filipino immigration, as proposed in the Shortridge bill.

J. H. MacLafferty, speaking for the vessel owners, said passage of the bill "would have an undesirable result on economic conditions in trans-Pacific shipping." The bill was also opposed by Hawaiian sugar planters. W. C. Hushing, A. F. of L. legislative representative, said the bill will reduce competition which American workers are forced to face.

TYPOS ADOPT 5-DAY WEEK TO AID JOBLESS

By International Labor News Service.

Chicago, Ill., May 22.—Typographical union No. 16, with 6,000 members, one of the largest unions in the city, has voted a voluntary five-day week in order to provide jobs for unemployed members, it is announced.

At present, according to Acting President Charles A. Krause, the men work a five and one-half day week and every two weeks will take a day off, thereby giving employment to unemployed members. The move affects all the Chicago newspaper plants.

Hoover Urged to Probe Cuban Dictatorship

Arthur Garfield Hays Writes Letter for Radical Group Dealing With Condition Exposed Three Years Ago.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, May 22.—Striking at the Machado dictatorship, whose cruelties were exposed in the spring of 1927 by the editor of International Labor News Service and which have been continuously assailed ever since that date by International Labor News Service, the international committee for political prisoners has written a letter of protest to President Hoover through Lawyer Arthur Garfield Hays. This committee is interlocking with the Civil Liberties union.

The Hays group of radicals has belatedly filed its protest in Washington and has cabled a protest to Dictator Machado at Havana. President Hoover is asked to order an inquiry into the Cuban situation.

A summation of the Cuban situation was presented a year ago by the Foreign Policy association.

The most recent authoritative statement of the case was written by William English Walling, who visited Cuba in February of this year and who wrote his findings for International Labor News Service and later for Current History magazine. Mr. Walling found no change in the dictatorial condition exposed in 1917, though he did find a more cohesive opposition in process of development.

Unions Ask Money To Fight Injunction

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor Points Out Vital Importance of Nazareth Case, in Appeal for Defense Fund.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Nazareth, Pa., May 22.—A legal defense fund is being organized by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor to help the striking hosiery workers of the Kraemer hosiery mill, this city, to fight the drastic injunction issued to the Kraemer mill against the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and to defend the right of peaceful picketing.

An appeal for contributions has been sent to every trade union in the state by James E. Kelley, secretary of the federation. The strikers, through the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, are appealing to the Pennsylvania supreme court from the injunction.

The injunction prohibits all union activity and restrains officers and members of the union from giving publicity to the yellow dog contracts involved in the five-months' strike.

"The case is one which should be carried through the highest court," Kelley declared, "as it raises fundamental points of law of vital importance to the workers and citizens of the entire state. The verbatim proceedings of the injunction hearing show no violence, intimidation nor conniving of any kind nor any attempt to beat the yellow dog contract except by rousing public opinion against its use. It is just this very thing that the injunction would prevent—the appeal to public opinion.

"In addition to the injunction case, the hosiery workers are fighting a series of other cases rising out of the fight for the right to picket. In this juncture, the state federation of labor has agreed to assist the hosiery workers. We are issuing an appeal for financial assistance to fight the Nazareth injunction because of its state-wide significance. The funds will be expended under the supervision of the state federation."

Sheriff Oscar Adkins Of Marion Runs Again

Official Under Whose Regime Six Were Killed and 26 Wounded Is Backed by Mill Owners.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Marion, N. C., May 22.—Sheriff Oscar F. Adkins, whose mistakes blazoned the headlines of all southern papers for weeks, last October, when six strikers were killed and twenty-six wounded at the Marion Manufacturing company, has again announced himself as candidate for re-election. His candidacy is being backed by the Clinchfield and Marion mill managements. Having announced last November that he would never run for sheriff again, the action of Adkins in permitting himself to be entered in the democratic primaries shows the obvious value that his gunmanship has been to the mill owners in Marion.

A bitter fight is being staged against Adkins by two other candidates, one of whom is a shoemaker and a friend of the Marion strikers. Several farmers, one minister, and industrial workers will take the stump in opposition to Adkins, whose bloody administration will go down in history as one of the most horrible examples of mill baron brutality and legal stupidity in north or south.

Nevada Court Ruling Opposed by Unionists

Carson City, Nev.—Organized labor in this state opposes a decision by Judge G. A. Ballard, of the Ormsby county district court, which denies the right of injured workmen to appeal to the courts from decisions of the state industrial commission. Attorneys for the Nevada Federation of Labor filed an appeal with the state supreme court.

The attorneys declare that if the Ballard decision were allowed to stand it would place supreme judicial power in the hands of politically-controlled state commissions.

The decision was made in two cases where injured workmen filed suit against the state industrial commission seeking to have adjusted the compensation allowed them by the commission under the state law. The plaintiffs claimed they had not been allowed the compensation to which they were entitled under the Nevada industrial insurance act.

WALTER AMES PASSES ON

Milwaukee.—Walter E. Ames, lifelong member International Typographical Union, died at his home here. He was for years a trustee of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

RETAIL CLERKS ORGANIZE

Cody, Wyo.—Retail clerks organized and are chartered by International Protective Association of Retail Clerks.

INJUNCTION IS NEXT OBJECTIVE LABOR OFFENSE

American Federation Backs Shipstead Bill.

PRES. GREEN HOPES FOR EARLY PASSAGE

Energy and Determination Put Into Parker Fight Shifts to New Battle-ground.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 22.—Taking full advantage of the tide of opinion registered in rejection of the John J. Parker nomination, the American Federation of Labor this week moved its full force to the support of the Shipstead anti-injunction bill as changed by the senate judiciary committee.

The bill, President Green told International Labor News Service, is expected to pass the senate at this session.

The anti-injunction bill as it stands, has the unqualified backing of the A. F. of L., President Green said, and will put out of business the yellow dog contract, along with the labor injunction.

"We are backing the bill," said President Green. "The present status of the measure is that it is before the full judiciary committee, favorably passed on by a subcommittee. It may be reported out by the full committee any day and we hope for early passage."

The bill, in its present form, is largely the contribution of the A. F. of L. special injunction committee, composed of President Green, Matthew Woll, John P. Frey and Victor A. Olander, though there are considerable portions that are the contributions of Senator Norris and Blane, subcommittee members who devoted weeks to its preparation.

Great care has gone into preparation of the present bill, which is in reality a substitute for the original Shipstead bill, that having been a one-paragraph measure which was shelved after the first hearings were held. The present measure has been in preparation for several months.

It is understood that all of the energy and determination that went into the victorious fight against Parker will be put back of the anti-injunction bill and the federation looks forward confident of victory.

LOUISIANA MANUFACTURERS TO FIGHT LABOR LEGISLATION

(By International Labor News Service.)

New Orleans, May 22—The Louisiana Manufacturers' association will be on the job to oppose labor legislative measures at the session of the state legislature, according to a circular issued and circulated over the state.

At a meeting of the legislative committee of the association in New Orleans the committee "went on record as being opposed to any change in this act," reference being to the workmen's compensation law. In this connection the circular adds, "Your files no doubt will reveal the great amount of work which this organization did during the 1928 session to prevent amendments to this law."

The committee voted "that no action should be taken at this time" on the children's aid or mother's pension measure being sponsored by the American Legion. "To carry this bill into effect," the circular reads, "$100,000 will be needed. This means that industry will have to bear some of this burden." The association also decided to oppose any state income tax bills or any amendment to the license tax act.

America Only Nation Courts Can Upset Law

Washington.—"There is no important government in Europe, or for that matter in the world, where the judicial branch exercises the right to declare unconstitutional acts of the national legislature," said Senator McKellar in a radio address.

"In England, theoretically, the king has the power of veto, but it has not been exercised for two centuries," said Mr. McKellar. "The courts of England exercise no right of revision or nullification over the acts of parliament.

"There is only one instance in which it was done and in that case the chief justice was hanged and his associates driven from the country.

"I do not mention this interesting circumstance as an indication that I would favor such treatment of our courts in the United States, but merely as emphasizing the singular and almost unprecedented power over acts of legislation exercised by the courts of the United States."

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FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1930.

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"De worryinest thing 'bout some folkses generosity is whut dey expec's in return."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is meant by "labor turnover?"

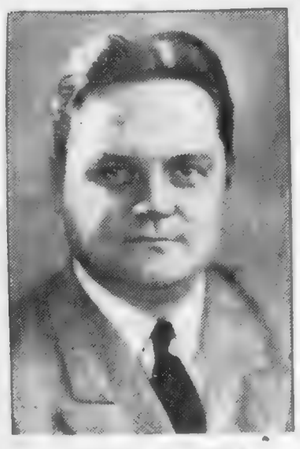
A.—This term is applied to the number of workers employed during a stated period in order to maintain a force of a given number. For example, if for a year it is necessary to hire 2,000 workers to keep a regular force of 1,000, the turnover is 100 per cent for that period.

Q.—When was the first eight-hour strike in the United States?

A.—In April and May, 1886, there was a strike of workers in New England and New York for the eight-hour day, believed to have been the first of its kind in this country. It was not successful. The first great eight-hour strike on a national scale was in 1886, when 200,000 workers were out.

Q.—What is a "saving wage?"

A.—Secretary of Labor Davis, who first made the term popular, distinguished a "saving wage" from a living wage by defining it as a wage which assures the worker a margin over and above the amount required for him and his family's subsistence in health and reasonable comfort.



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A NEW INJUNCTION FIGHT

On the heels of a tremendous victory, labor's fight against the yellow dog contract and the labor injunction continues, hinging around a proposition as big and almost as dramatic as the Parker case.

The new center of struggle is the anti-injunction bill, which, as reported elsewhere in The Labor World, may emerge from the senate judiciary committee at any time, with a favorable report.

If this bill can be made into law—and there is reason to believe that is possible—the entire drive of the courts against labor unions will be stopped. That is a tremendous thing to contemplate! That will be an achievement of heroic size.

* * *

The injunction in labor disputes has been a weapon in the hands of employers actively and frequently used for a great many years, never resting upon law or constitutional warrant, but resting solely upon an accumulation of precedent, which often is a stronger foundation than law.

This structure of precedent upon precedent will be wiped away if the senate bill becomes law. There will then be no more Red Jacket decisions.

* * *

The American Federation of Labor has declared its support of the bill as it stands—not that it is perfect, but because it is so nearly adequate that to seek further improvements might result in no action. The American Federation of Labor has leaped from the Parker battle to a larger and an even more important battle.

The magnificent support which came from trade unions throughout the country in the fight to stop Parker in his tracks will undoubtedly continue in the epochal struggle to enact a law that will finally put an end to the vicious injunction.

* * *

There is a phase to the injunction business often overlooked. The injunction is issued by a judge, sitting all by himself. For the moment he becomes the law-giver, mighty in his realm. He need ask no counsel, heed no warning. He is supreme, like the kings of old. His, for the time, is an unlimited monarchy, he the monarch.

As monarch he makes the law, he decides who is guilty of violation and he punishes—strange business in a democracy.

Many men crave that kind of power, many love to wield such power.

Beyond doubt the thirst to know the taste of unbridled power leads many a judge to seize the power and use it to the full.

The injunction as we have known it has given a great many judges the chance to know how it feels to be a King George the Third, entirely unhampered by legislative enactment, entirely beyond statute enactment, free, without bond or restriction of any kind—how it feels to say: "This is my will and so shall it be, though all other men disagree with me."

* * *

It is time, high and nip time, the United States congress met these tyrants within the temples of law. Not even the president of the nation could wield the unrestrained, unmeasured power possessed by Judge Parker, whom the senate has rejected. It is time, long overdue, that power was ended.

Let the senate act, forthwith!

SENATORS NOT "YES" MEN

The constitution (Art. 11, Sec. 2) empowers that the president "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate" to appoint judges of the supreme court. Despite arguments and privilege [illegible] the need for a [illegible] print in their business, [illegible] standing by the president." The constitution ordains otherwise.

The president—regardless of whom he may be—has no sweeping powers in the appointment of supreme court judges. His word is not law. He must go to the senate for advice and consent. Senators are placed on an equality with the president in such case, and to talk of "standing by the president" is to call on senators to violate their oath. Senators have the constitutional right—and duty—to discuss a judicial appointment. To waive this right and duty would mean that senators surrendered their prerogative and are mere "yes, yes" men.

To bring the senate to this low level is the purpose of attacks on the nation's forum, where issues and men are discussed.

Such discussion is distasteful to groups who want things sneaked through under the guise of "standing by the president." No citizen who believes in Americanism—who opposes the Mussolini ideal—should be a party to these slanders against the senate. These attacks are never directed against the chief executive, the judiciary, or the house, where debate can be stopped and the most important measures are "railroaded." The slanders are always against the senate. The reason is plain.

Unlimited discussion develops facts.

WHY THE YELLOW DOG IS YELLOW!

Pertinent and Profound Portions of Addresses in United States Senate Debate on Parker

This Is the First of a Series of Selected Extracts

Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, said:

"I read just a line of the 'yellow dog' contract, so-called, in order that it may be in juxtaposition to some words that I wish to read of a man whom it is unfashionable to quote nowadays here, or perhaps in this materialistic age to utilize as an authority upon any subject whatsoever. These are the controlling provisions of the contracts that have been the subject of discussion:

"'That during his employment said employe will not become a member of any labor union, and will have no dealings, communication or interviews with officers, agents or members of any labor union in relation to membership of such employe in any labor union, or in relation to the employment of such employe.'

"Again: 'I agree, during employment under this contract, that I will work on efficiently and diligently, and will not participate in any strike nor unite with employes in concerted action to change hours, wages or working conditions.'

Wicked and Destructive.

"Words utterly fail me in characterization of contracts such as that. I care not whether they have been enforced by the one court or another; they are void as against public policy.

"Socially they are wicked and destructive of ordinary human relations. Economically they are unsound as resting upon necessity on the one side and coercion on the other; and morally they are infamous, denying fundamental rights and disrupting the dearest human associations.

"These contracts that are part of the discussion in this case, upon which the mind of this appointee has been indicted in the Red Jacket case, come before us now finally for our determination, at a tangent it may be and only incidentally, but finally for ultimate determination.

"'Socialistic,' says my friend from Ohio (Mr. Fess), are assaults that are made upon the supreme court in this chamber.

"'Socialistic,' re-echoes man after man in this body, in relation to what may be said about this applicant or another. Socialistic to stand here and denounce a contract such as that that has been upheld by Judge Parker in the Red Jacket case.

"Socialistic—and exactly the same epithet was hurled in the United States some years ago upon another case of like character, the Dred Scott decision, wherein human liberty was at stake; no more important than this, where industrial freedom is at stake.

What Lincoln Said.

"And I read with such taste as I may what was said by Abraham Lincoln on the occasion when he discussed the denunciation of Stephen A. Douglas of his characterization of the Dred Scott decision and the United States supreme court.

"How apt it is! How prophetic were the words then! No longer fashionable is it to quote Abraham Lincoln in this materialistic age. No longer it is apposite, in this era of ours, where everything apparently is devoted to exploitation and to the making of money—no longer is it the appropriate thing to speak of Lincoln and his humanity and his desire for equal opportunity for all men and for all women in this land.

"Lincoln dared criticize the supreme court. Lincoln dared criticise a decision of the supreme court. He said, coining a word, that it was an 'astonisher,' and that he 'went for reversing it.'

"I say to you, paraphrasing what Lincoln said, this decision upon the 'yellow dog' contract is an 'astonisher,' and I go for reversing it, as Mr. Lincoln said, in any fashion by which I may voice that endeavor to reverse; and here comes an opportunity finally for us, in the senate of the United States, to voice our views upon this inhuman, this cruel and this wicked contract that rests upon the necessity of human beings and the hunger of innocent women and innocent children."

"I'SE REGUSTED."

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

British newspaper men, through the National Union of Journalists, have been for some time negotiating with British provincial publishers for a five and one-half day week, with three weeks' vacation period, according to H. D. Nichols, retiring president. Negotiations thus far have failed, but they have not been dropped.

The union has an active membership of 5,000 and a reserve of about $18,000. During the past year $55,000 was received in dues, $7,000 was paid in unemployment benefits, $3,500 was paid to distressed members and $7,300 was paid to widows and orphans of members. The union has been in existence 23 years and during that time has paid out over $302,000 through its various beneficial funds.

American journalists would do well to heed the example of their British fellow-craftsmen.

* * *

Women who work—and those who employ them—will find food for thought in the sage remarks of Mary Anderson, made in a recent address. Said this United States labor department official, whose job it is to understand the problems of women workers:

"On the other hand, the problems of married women wage earners are particularly acute because of the prejudice existing in so many quarters against their employment. Protests are made on the basis that married women who have husbands to support them take jobs from men and single women.

"The great majority of these married women have sought paid jobs because of financial needs and not from desire for a career or to escape household drudgery. They have become breadwinners because of the husband's insufficient or irregular earnings or because of his unemployment, illness, or inability to provide for the family. The wife, therefore, must help support the home and children, or often shoulder the full responsibility.

"In other instances married women have become wage earners to help buy a home, to give their children greater opportunities, or to raise the family above the poverty level.

"These women do not escape household drudgery as the public is prone to believe. Home duties must be performed and the children cared for before and after the hours of employment."

* * *

Under the title of "The Most Surprised Man in America: A Study of Government and Business, or How Things Happen to Happen in Washington," Judson King, director of the National Popular Government league, Washington, D. C., tells the interesting story of the experiences of Walter H. Wheeler, consulting engineer of Minneapolis, in seeking to lease the big power site in the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana. The Montana Power Company doesn't want Wheeler to have the lease and thereby hangs the tale.

The story is too long to even outline briefly here but the gist of it is that Wheeler was blocked and circumvented in every move he has made to get the lease, though apparently it would be greatly in the public interest that it be awarded to him. He has been trying to get the lease more than two years and is still trying. One example of what he has been up against is typical. Personal acquaintances in the utility field will not touch his proposition, saying: "Yes, it is good, but it is in the territory of the Montana Power Company. Sorry."

The story is enlightening. It gives an idea of the workings of the power interests and does not by any means reflect credit on the way they do things.

MARCH KING FROWNS ON "CANNED" MUSIC

Washington.—John Philip Sousa, America's march king, frowns on the army plan to have a mechanical musical device mounted on a truck for marching infantrymen.

"The boys who do the marching will not be stirred by such a device," said the bandmaster.

"Will the truck keep in step, too, do you think? I doubt if mechanical music can ever produce the same effect upon its auditor as personal music."

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Along the Great White Way

Written for The Labor World by William G. Gredig

ew York, May 19.—A pleasant ney down Memory Lane was n by me upon perusing the at- tive convention supplement to Labor World when I looked upon faces of A. G. ("Andy") Linn, rt E. Hill, John T. O'Connor and others of the diligent toilers the vineyard of organized labor. t in memory was Mr. Linn, who a journeyman printer in a print- office in Knoxville in the 80's, I was then wrestling with the nents of the art preservative. Linn at that time resided directly s the street from me and he in- ed himself in giving me consid- le advice. Next was Albert Hill, m I met many times during the of my activity in the labor ement in Georgia. And, unless I ake, I knew John O'Connor when was a lad attending the old Bell school in Knoxville. These have been untiring in their devo- to the cause of the wage-earners l trades.

* * *

Letter Carriers' Parade.

New York Letter Carriers' as- on staged a memorial parade Fifth avenue Sunday, 500 post- thus paying tribute to the mem- of the forty-four of their fellow ers who passed away last year. Sixty-fifth street they entered ple Emanu-El, where a brief serv- as held, in which edifice eighty ons represented the families and ds of the dead.

* * *

ew York Typographical union, 6, held its regular monthly meet- Sunday afternoon. The usual ry of orators was on hand to en the session with their elo- ce. Frank P. Cox, president of ny Typographical union, was in- ted by the Albany union to be ent at this meeting and thank mbers of "Big Six" for their ality in cancelling the $45.000 made during the Albany strike. ident Cox assured the meeting this loan saved the day for Al- union through making it possi- o publish the Citizen, the news- r published during the trouble in interest of the union.

* * *

the April meeting of "Big Six" was taken to the effect that ling cards will not be accepted period of six months. This mo- was made and passed over- mingly at the April meeting, was attended by about 1,000. s since developed that about a members of No. 6 drew their and deposited them in the Jer- City union, in which city they ow working on a telephone di- y, a "stretch" of about two s. Discussion on the pending for newspaper workers, which ed nearly a year ago, evoked derable discussion. President e announced that President es P. Howard, of the Interna- Typographical union, is ex- d to arrive in the city this week.

* * *

The Five-Day Week.

ption of a five-day week and bolition of convict labor for printing were urged in resolu- passed April 27 at the closing n of the meeting of the Empire Typographical conference in Albany. A five-day week for the printing industry was termed an "economic necessity" in the resolution. The protest against having state printing done in the prisons carried with it a recommendation that a survey be made of printing activities in prisons.

* * *

Teachers' Salaries.

Gov. Roosevelt signed the bills requiring that the salaries to be paid elementary school teachers and to the teaching and supervising staffs and the administrative staff of the education department in New York City shall be identical with the salary schedule prepared by the board of education. No salary reduction will be possible under the measures.

* * *

Printers Play Ball.

The Big Six baseball club will go to Middletown, N. Y., this week-end to play a game with the Middletown Grays. The Big Six band of twenty-six pieces will accompany the team and "a good time is expected to be had by all."

* * *

"Soldier" Stevens.

"Soldier" Stevens, well known throughout the south, has been located in this city for the past six years and is operating a linotype on the Herald-Tribune.

Yale's Scrub Women Are Paid Low Wage

New Haven, Conn.—"Why object to Harvard University paying scrub-women 35 cents an hour when Yale University pays 'slightly over 25 cents an hour?'" asks a student of Yale, writing in the publication issued by the senior class of that institution. He says this pauper wage can not be defended because women in local shops earn less.

Harvard recently dismissed a score of women workers because the Massachusetts minimum wage commission insisted that a 37-cent rate be paid.

The two universities are the richest in America, Harvard leading with an endowment of $90,000,000 and Yale having $69,000,000.

The Yale student says women in the dormitories receive $8.75 a week. They work from 8 to 1 on week days and from 9 to 1 on Sundays, "so that their average is slightly over 25 cents an hour. (It is surprising how well off the Harvard scrubwomen were.)

"Of course, these women have a certain income from tips at Christmas and June, but it is doubtful if this would raise the average wage more than a cent or two. Again, it might be pointed out that women in New Haven shops often earn less than this. But this is a very slender apology for the university's policy."

Forbid 5-Day Week In Single Contract

New York.—The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, representing 500 leading papers in this country, voted that no member should sign a five-day-week contract until and unless a national policy is jointly agreed upon and recommended by the association and the international printing trades unions.

The publishers approved a letter by one of its members to Secretary Randolph of the International Typographical Union wherein it was stated that the five-day week is "unsound."

The association declared for arbitration, but its stand on the five-day-week means that this change must be applied nationally, and that local and any especial condition shall not be considered.

The convention elected Harry Chandler of the Los Angeles Times president. Chandler is a leading anti-unionist on the Pacific Coast and his paper is considered a national spokesman for this element.

LONG HOURS FATAL TO TEXTILE TRADE

Atlanta, Ga.—"Long working hours are an economy boomerang," said Henry Kendall, of Boston, head of five southern textile mills, in an address to the Atlantic Cotton association.

"Long hours," said Mr. Kendall, "have meant that for certain periods goods are turned out in such volume that an overproduction periodically recurs.

"Overproduction means curtailed employment and, reduced, the latter means lessened purchasing power. The new and sound practice of other advanced industries is to maintain purchasing power first."

State Department Official Brands Overproduction and Unemployment As Deep-Dyed Stain on Civilization

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 22.—Over-production and unemployment form a vicious circle and untold millions of human beings are being deprived of even an approach to happiness because of a faulty economic system, Dr. Wallace McClure, of the department of state, recently said, in pleading for the removal of impediments to international trade. The interview was notable for undiplomatic plain speaking.

Dr. McClure, who is assistant chief of the state department's treaty division, said that there seems to be pretty general agreement that both the United States and the world at large are in the midst of economic depression. The situation is affecting profoundly the welfare of all walks of economic life, he added.

"Over-production and unemployment form a vicious circle in economic affairs," Dr. McClure said. "Each is a result of the other, and efforts to correct either, as long as the other persists, are likely to be unavailing.

"It is difficult to imagine a stain upon present-day civilization more deep-dyed than this. The entire human race, save for the little handful of persons who comprise the wealthy classes, is crying out for more and more goods. The full time of every worker every day is needed to produce the goods desired. Yet untold millions of human lives are being deprived of all approach to happiness today because we have been unable so to organize our industrial system as to conserve and make fruitful our human resources.

"Commercial policy cannot shoulder the main responsibility, but a wisely directed commercial policy may perhaps be not only a source of substantial relief but the only source available to practical statesmen at the present time.

Employer (to new boy)—And has the foreman told you what to do?

Apprentice—Yes, sir. He told me to wake up when I saw you coming.

Cash for Your Old Tires

Trade 'em in Now at These Never-to-be Forgotten Prices

Let your old tires help buy new

FISK

All-Cord Tires

OLD TIRES never wear out in front of a service station. They curl up and die out on the road, where you have to do your own servicing. We know, because we've been in the tire business a long time.

But you don't have to drive your old tires until they blow out to get your money's worth. We pay you for every mile left in them, if you trade them in for new Fisks. This is the best way to economize on tires, and the safest way, too, for you never can tell when a wornout tire will let go.

We Pay You Handsomely for Those Last Few Miles in Your Present Tires. Our Stock is Limited, So Hurry---Drive in Today and Let Us Replace That Old Rubber With Fisks. Then You Can Forget Your Tires for Thousands and Thousands of Miles.

4-Ply	Regular Price	Allowance for Old Tire	Sale Price
29x4.40	$ 8.15	$3.00	$ 5.15
29x4.50	8.50	3.00	5.50
30x4.50	8.75	3.00	5.75
28x4.75	9.35	3.00	6.35
29x4.75	9.50	3.00	6.50
29x5.00	10.10	3.25	6.85
30x5.00	10.35	3.25	7.10
31x5.00	10.65	3.25	7.40
30x5.25	11.75	3.50	8.25
31x5.25	12.05	3.50	8.55
29x5.50	12.80	4.00	8.80
30x5.50	13.05	4.00	9.05
32x6.00	14.15	4.50	9.65
33x6.00	14.75	4.50	10.25

6-Ply	Regular Price	Allowance for Old Tire	Sale Price
29x4.40	$11.45	$3.00	$ 8.45
29x4.50	11.80	3.00	8.80
30x4.50	12.15	3.00	9.15
28x4.75	13.15	3.00	10.15
29x4.75	13.50	3.00	10.50
29x5.00	14.15	3.25	10.90
30x5.00	14.45	3.25	11.20
31x5.00	14.85	3.25	11.60
30x5.25	15.75	3.50	12.25
31x5.25	16.40	3.50	12.90
29x5.50	17.80	4.00	13.80
30x5.50	18.15	4.00	14.15
32x6.00	18.75	4.50	14.25
33x6.00	19.05	4.50	14.55

Johnson Tire Co.

11th and Broad Sts. **Phone 6-6117**

Positively 100% Owned and Operated by Chattanooga People.

eady Cash

your taxes, improvements on r home, or for other obligations. ns made on most reasonable ns and paid back by the week month.

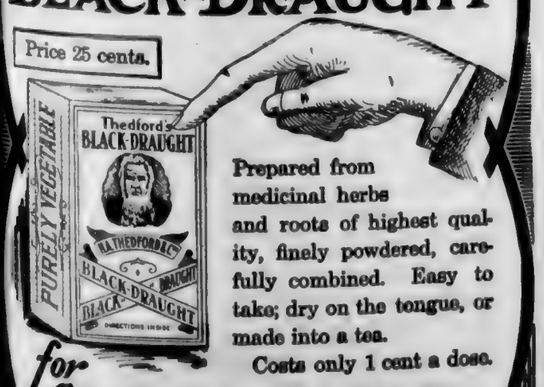
lizens Savings & Loan Corporation

nd Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

The Genuine

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Price 25 cents.



Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.

Costs only 1 cent a dose.

for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

Nurse Tells How CARDUI Helped Her

Mrs. W. A. Cox, a well-known professional nurse, of Burnside, Ky., writes:

"I was in very bad health, and only weighed 110 pounds. I read in the papers about Cardui, and thought I would give it a try-out. After I had taken one bottle, I could see that I was improving. After I had taken it a month or two, I began to gain, and I weigh at present 168, and have weighed that for some time. I am now 55 years old, and can do as much work as the average middle-aged woman can.

"I would advise any woman, who is weakly and in a run-down condition, to try Cardui, but not to expect one bottle to make her well. I take two or three bottles a year, now, and I feel fine."

CARDUI

USED BY WOMEN FOR OVER 50 YEARS

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co. St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
212½ East Third St.
Phone 6-3892

Winter Winds
Hold No Terrors If You Burn Our
COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

FARRELL'S
Volunteer
Floral Shop
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 6-3658

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Henry Oehlsen tells me how ungrateful Frank Brooks is. While they have been recovering from their injuries they have been staying at Brooks' home. Brooks was bewailing the fact that he had to feed them all. Now Oehlsen says that ever since he has been there he has gotten Brooks' breakfast for him, letting him sleep till breakfast was ready for him. The "ungrateful hound!"

* * *

A patron of the postoffice called up Station B recently and told Supt. Tom Solomon that one of their carriers had run over him. When asked if he was driving a truck, he said, "No, he was on foot." They are laying it on Harry Gribben as he was walking to Station B that week.

* * *

By the way, the superintendent sent Gribben out to East Lake, saying they had taken off fourteen blocks from the route he was working. He said he got so far over into Georgia that they tried to collect poll tax from him. Mr. Walker says he just wandered out there and got lost.

* * *

Oh, yes, Capt. W. A. Myers was at home Monday and Tuesday building a porch, so he said, but I learned that the stork flew down at his house and left a baby boy, Michael Robert, the fifth.

* * *

E. H. Dawson has built a home on the edge of Red Bank and moved to that suburb.

* * *

Sam Britten, of St. Elmo station, who was operated on for appendicitis, will be off for several days yet.

* * *

Brother Dailey is a plumber. He can take a pipe around, over and under a brick pillar if it happens to be in the way, providing, of course, that it is a flexible pipe. Oh, you plumber!

* * *

Louis Brehm, from the postmaster-general's office, dropped in and gave us a talk concerning the Credit union, which was appreciated.

* * *

I heard that one of the Highland Park station boys said I did not know anybody but the main office guys. Well, I have asked all of the office force to give me any news concerning the postoffice and I will be glad to publish it. So boys, when any one is sick or off for any reason let me know. If you don't tell me how am I to know? I am no mind reader, so I ask you all to co-operate with me. (Editor's Note—Amen, brother!)

* * *

The game out at Engel field Wednesday reminds me of a story of two colored baseball teams playing. Someone asked one of them what the score was. He said, "About forty runs." "How many have you?" "Oh, we have not been at bat yet." The Lookouts didn't get to bat.

LABOR FOES CAN'T EXPLAIN REFUSAL OF SENATE TO PUT O. K. ON PARKER NOMINATION

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, May 22.—The refusal of the United States senate to confirm the appointment of Judge John J. Parker as a justice of the supreme court has proved an embarrassment to those elements in Chicago which never overlook an opportunity to hold organized labor up to ridicule and contempt and which delight in linking the unions with the underworld. They can not explain why it is that the persons comprising the unions and whom they would have the general public believe are undesirable citizens should have been able to so influence "the most august deliberative body in the world," representative in the highest degree of the entire American people.

The critics of organized labor here are either silent or they say, "'Tain't so!"

The Chicago Daily News is in the latter class. It pooh-poohs the claim that organized labor had any great influence in the fight that resulted in thumbs down for Judge Parker.

The defeat of Parker followed closely on the heels of an abortive attempt of the Daily News to convince the people of Chicago and of the country at large that organized labor of this city was about to fall into the hands of Scarface Al Capone.

It now develops that the Scarface Al Capone scare in reference to his alleged seizure of control of the unions here was a deliberate attempt to influence the people of the United States against organized labor at a time when the Parker controversy was at white heat in the senate. The Chicago Tribune played this reprehensible game with the Daily News and many daily newspapers in other parts of the country fell for the hoax when it reached them over the press wires. The labor press was greatly helpful in refuting the untruthful story.

It would be well if persons residing in other parts of the country were to stop, look and listen whenever a scandalous story in reference to organized labor emanates from Chicago. It is very likely that such a story will synchronize with a big public issue in which the labor movement and the common people generally are vitally interested.

LABOR INSTITUTE TO BE HELD AT PRESSMEN'S HOME, LIKELY TO BE OF IMPORTANCE TO SOUTH

[illegible], May 22.—[illegible] that the labor [illegible] ing arrangements in June [illegible] importance to labor [illegible] Up to this [illegible] the program [illegible], but [illegible] to show [illegible] and organizations, also to a man [illegible] their willingness to [illegible] will be added [illegible] the councils of the [illegible] of Labor and [illegible] Textile Workers of [illegible] tentative program also [illegible] attendance of representatives [illegible] of the leading universities and colleges, north and [illegible] as well as economists and [illegible] throughout the country.

[illegible] date fixed, but not unalterably, [illegible] week of June 16, although the preliminary plans, according to Paul W. Fuller, director of workers education in the southern organizing campaign, who will be in charge of the general arrangements, make provision for some preliminary numbers for Sunday, June 15. This day will be devoted to the reception and registration of delegates, Major George Berry being scheduled to deliver the speech of welcome. Mr. Fuller to outline the purpose of the institute.

Complete definiteness is retarded mostly because a number of those whom the committee of arrangements would like to be present and to speak, have thus far been unable to arrange their engagements so as to meet the dates assigned to them at the institute. Many acceptances have already been received. Subjects which have been decided upon as being helpful to those interested in the welfare of the south have been suggested, however, and give a pretty fair idea of what the conferences is to be like, among them these:

"What is the Problem of Organizing the South?" "Social Background of the South." "Economic Background and Industrial Development of the South." "The South as I Know It." "Standards of Living in the South." "Importance of Trade Unionism to Women in Southern Industry." "Building Trade Unionism in the South." "The Southern Campaign and State Federations." "Union Management - Co-Operation." "Planning Trade Unionism for the South." "Social Value of Trade Unionism in the South," etc.

Those arranging the program explain that much of value and interest may be looked for in the discussion "The New Trade Unionism," and which is to be led by Geoffrey C. Brown, consulting engineer, American Federation of Labor.

HAVERTY'S OFFERS UNUSUAL BARGAINS

Warehouse Clearance Sale Brings Great Reductions in Home Furnishings.

Haverty's Warehouse Clearance Sale, beginning Saturday morning, will offer unusual reductions in every kind of home furnishings, and R. W. Dinkins, manager, expressed the belief Friday that the sale will add scores of new customers from the ranks of organized labor. Mr. Dinkins called attention to the fact that his company has always been regarded as friendly to the workers, and with the unusual bargains and easy terms offered during the coming sale he believes that Chattanooga working people will take advantage of the opportunity to purchase needed furnishings at the low prices. The sale will run for several days, but a wider choice is offered those who visit the store early, while the stocks are full.—(Adv.)

If she can make herself look cute while her bobbed hair is growing out, she has "it."

Crafty Anti-Unionists Know Labor's Purpose

Duluth, Minn.—"The big men on the inside understand the objective of the A. F. of L.," said William E. McEwen, editor The Labor World, of this city, in a radio talk on "The New Freedom."

"These business men know the meaning and import of collective bargaining," said the veteran trade unionist. "They know that its recognition means the building of machinery to introduce democracy in industry so far as the relations between management and employes is concerned.

"So it is with a fine bit of cunning that they use the term 'open' shop to win popular sympathy in their effort to curb the growth and power of organized labor. In practice their so-called 'open' shops are closed to all union men.

"The purpose of the anti-union shop is to head off collective bargaining."

RENEW CONTRACT

St. Louis, Mo.—Employing bakers have renewed their agreement with Bakers' Union No. 4.

EIGHT MAJOR LABOR LAWS PASSED BY 1930 SESSION OF NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

(By International Labor News Service.)

Albany, N. Y., May 7.—Organized labor scored heavily in the 1930 session of the New York legislature, the New York State Federation of Labor reports. Eight of the major proposals supported by the federation were made law by the legislature, which recently adjourned.

In addition to these major legislative proposals about two score amendments to the workmen's compensation law, the state labor law and other general laws proposed and endorsed by the New York State Federation of Labor were also enacted and more than a dozen bills which sought to weaken the existing labor laws were defeated.

The major legislative proposals enacted into law include abolition of ex-parte injunctions in this state, so that no injunction can hereafter be issued in an industrial dispute except after notice to both parties and a hearing in court; declaring the elimination of highway-railroad grade crossings to be public work and applying the eight-hour work day and prevailing rate of wages sections of the labor law to such work, which is being done under a $300,000,000 fund voted by the people, and which will mean that the workers employed will receive from $22,000,000 to $25,000,000 more in wages than would be paid by railroad contractors under the old law, and that New York state workers will do the work instead of imported groups from other states and foreign countries; amending public work article of labor law so as to provide that citizens and voters of New York state shall be given preference in employment on all state and local public work; prohibiting the importation into this state of prison-made articles and goods of any kind from any other state under the grant of power given by the Hawes-Cooper federal act; providing state administered regular money relief for aged needy of both sexes who are 70 years of age and have been residents of this state for ten years, the first big forward step in the program for a general old age pension law; securing to the employed women and minors of this state in factories and stores a guaranteed five and a half day week under the compromise forty-eight hour week law of 1928, with a weekly half-holiday commencing at noon despite the permissible overtime of 78 hours a year, thus overcoming an adverse court decision; the creation of a commission to carry out Gov. Roosevelt's proposal for state owned and state administered development of electricity from the St. Lawrence river waterpower site with provision that such hydro-electrical energy shall be provided for the home, farm and workshop at the least possible cost to the consumers; and providing state and local public funds for immediate undertaking of a program of public works and construction to relieve unemployment that will aggregate half a billion dollars.

Commenting on the results of the session, the State Federation of Labor Bulletin says:

"The 153rd annual session of the New York state legislature will take an honored place in the annals of labor legislation. For quality and quantity of legislative enactments devoted to the interests of the wage-earning citizens of our state it finds its only parallel in this generation with the labor legislative achievements of the session of 1913, which is described in the records of the New York State Federation of Labor as 'a red-letter one in labor legislation, when forty-four new labor laws were enacted (including the workmen's compensation law under a constitutional amendment), the bulk of which were the result of the vigorous and earnest work and full report of the Wagner-Gompers-Smith factory investigating commission supplemented by the co-operation of this federation and its constituent unions.'"

GRUNDY IS SCORED BY MINERS' CHIEF

Philadelphia.—"Labor has no greater foe than Senator Grundy," declared John L. Lewis, president United Mine Workers, in a radio appeal to Pennsylvania workers to retire the junior senator of this state to private life.

"Grundy has championed the strong and attacked and humiliated the weak," said the miners' chief. "Brutal in his arrogance, ruthless in his execution, he has fought reforms advocated by organized labor with unexampled ferocity.

"Grundy is an intellectual throwback who might have descended from a robber baron of the Middle Ages."

Sympathizer—And did her father come between you?

Jilted Suitor—No; behind me.

Our Market Basket

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Owned and Operated by Home People

820 Georgia Ave. 2100 Chamberlain Ave.

COFFEE	MAXWELL HOUSE, Pound	35c
MILK	Pet, Carnation, Libby's, 10 Small or 5 Tall	42c
NUCOA	Lb. 21c	EGGS Fresh Country 21c
ONIONS	Large White 3 Lbs. 10c	CRISCO 1-Lb. Can 17½
BUTTER	Sunset Gold or Brookfield, Pound	35c
JELLO	Hi-Peak, Royal, Gelatine, 3 for	21c

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(IS A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb.	35c
WINE DRIP	A Real Good Guaranteed Coffee — Pound	19c
PINK SALMON	Fresh Alaska, Tall 20c Size—2 Cans	25c
OCTAGON SOAP	Large Size (Limit 5 Bars)—Bar	5c
SALT	"Morton's Triangle," Reg. 5c Size, Two Boxes	5c

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each	99c
PEACHES	Rosedale, 2½ Size	19c
EGGS	Guaranteed, in Cartons, Dozen	24c
JELLO	Assorted Flavors, 2 for	15c
OCTAGON SOAP	Large Bar	5c
CUCUMBERS	Fresh, 2 Lbs. for	15c
ONIONS	White and Yellow, 3 Lbs. for	10c
MATCHES	Two for	5c
CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound	15c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)—4 Lbs. for	44c
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
BACON	Fancy, Rindlesss, Pound	27c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Pound	27c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 2—Market Square
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av

Try Whole Wheat Bread

HONEYMOON WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

REAL GENUINE WHOLE WHEAT 2 Fresh Loaves 15c

HOME STORES
"Owned and Operated by Home Folks"

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 30, 1930 — Number 5

LENN HOTEL ON 'UNFAIR LIST' CENTRAL BODY

mployed Non-Union Labor in Remodeling.

LLEN-A LOCKOUT IS STILL IN EFFECT

legates Hear Stories of truggles of Workers for American Conditions.

he Glenn hotel, near the Terminal on, was formally placed on the fair list" of organized labor at the ular meeting of Central Body nday night.

his action was taken only after y effort had been made by rep- ntatives of the building trades ts and of Central Body to have owner and lessee use union crafts- in remodeling the hostelry. Ex- ive committee reported Monday at that each of these gentlemen declined to take the necessary s to insure employment of union ding tradesmen, and recommended the above action be taken.

he Glenn hotel is said to have re- ed a very large patronage in the from organized railroad workers.

AB-MADE PRODUCTS EN ATTENTION.

hat the Allen-A lockout is still in , and that the publicity cam- n of that concern's victims is be- carried on with increased vigor, ucated in a communication from kenosha Trades and Labor coun- read by Secretary Gerlach Mon- night.

here have been a number of re- ts from your local organizations tive to the present status of the d-out Allen-A workers," the let- said. "We are pleased to say that boys and girls locked out by this dy corporation are carrying on in nthusiastic manner. Not one sin- worker has returned to the Allen- lls."

e letter then goes into detail in rd to the battle, pointing out the ts of the splendid nation-wide being made on the scab-made ucts, and urging continued co- ation in bringing pressure to bear the non-union outfit to again its hosiery, underwear, etc., by American union men and n, under American conditions.

letter was also read from the en's Trade Union League of sylvania, seeking co-operation in g publicity to the Real Silk ery mills, of Indianapolis.

e letter, addressed to "the Ameri- abor movement," contains the fol- g information for trades union- and their friends:

he fight on the "yellow dog" ntract reached the United tes senate because of Presi- t Hoover's selection of Judge rker for the United States su- me court bench.

But don't leave the whole fight inst this infamous attempt to ject industrial peonage on wage ners to the friendly United tes senators. While your eyes y be on Washington, a couple thousand salesmen are busily nding door bells all over this ntry trying to induce women buy hosiery made by workers have been forced to sign llow dog contracts."

he Real Silk Hosiery mills of dianapolis, Ind., which sells its ducts direct to the consumer, not content with just having a llow dog contract" in its mills, not content with having a fed- l injunction issued to uphold "contract," but pursues its le with petty spite as well.

urther than that, the Real has invented a sort of super llow dog" now which is sup- d to bind the parent of the ng man working in the mill.

e 7 Last Day To Pay Poll Tax

ttention is being called to the that next Saturday, June 7, e last day on which poll tax be paid if the voter is to icipate in the August elec- . Besides the county elec- , the state primaries are also duled to be held sixty days that date, and the poll tax pt will also be required of all vote in that election.

atters of vital importance to working people are at stake he state primaries, and trade nists are not only being d to qualify themselves to but to see that their fami- and friends are also prepared xercise the privilege.

. Brown, local plumber, known es of friends as "Handsome has been confined to his room veral days past with a severe of bronchitis. The old-timer ported as feeling some better morning, however, and his will hope the report is not ex- ted.

What Is More Tragic Than Unemployment? Who More Hopeful Than Statisticians?

An etching by Reginald Marsh. Courtesy The Downtown Gallery.

Many months have rolled across the face of the calendar since the big crash centered attention on unemployment.

Unemployment had existed in out-of-proportion amount long before the big crash, but the newspapers were so busy with their joy-singing about dividends that such matters as unemployment weren't news.

But the crash changed the tune. Suddenly unemployment became news. Also it became worse.

Then the so-called leaders got together at the White House and decided that all should be made well again.

But something more than magic was necessary and all has not been made well.

Unemployment gives way with such deliberate slowness that the doctors are puzzled. They don't know why recovery is so slow, or if they do know they don't tell.

Unemployment is but little less acute than it was three months ago.

The remarkable delineation of despair, printed with this editorial, is as true to the facts today as it was last winter, except in minor degree.

Nothing is more tragic than unemployment. Few human beings have been more optimistic about it than the statisticians. They gather up their facts and they make their charts. Everything will soon be fine. But everything is not soon fine, nor, getting down to the bitter dregs of desperate truth, will it be in the immediate future.

Suffering is less in summer than in winter, but unemployment is not going to be cured by seasons.

The automatic machine has brought up something that requires drastic readjustment, and industry is so unwilling to yield to the plain facts in the case that rapid readjustment is impossible.

The most hopeful thing in America today is the rapid organization of wage earners into unions whose program is the one truly healing thing in sight.

Mail Order Giants Abandon Merger, But Many Worries Still Beset Them

General Wood, of Sears, Roebuck, Reported to Have Unburdened His Qualms About Non-Union Printing Contract to New York Banker—Army Experience Didn't Prepare Him for Industrial Issues.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, May 28.—Plans for a merger of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. have been abandoned, it is announced. Instead there will be "a friendly spirit of co-operation between the managements of the two companies," it is said.

Fear of interference by the federal trade commission were the two giant mail order houses to be merged caused abandonment of that plan to put the two concerns on their feet, it is said. There seems to be a fear, too, that the federal trade commission may become inquisitive if the "friendly spirit of co-operation" becomes too friendly.

Net profits of Montgomery Ward & Co. were $4,269,900 less in 1929 than they were in 1928. The reduction is ascribed to cut-throat competition with Sears, Roebuck & Co., in the matter of prepayment of freight and postage. The latter firm is silent as to its losses last year.

Both Get Unfavorable Publicity.

Both of these firms have received much unfavorable publicity during the last fourteen months because they placed their huge printing contracts with the unfair R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. It was also brought to light that they had placed large contracts for prison-made products.

Neither firm has admitted for publication that their unfair attitude toward organized labor has seriously affected the sales of their hundreds of branch stores scattered all over the continent. However, Gen. Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., made a significant admission in a private conversation with a New York banker, the Chicago bureau of International Labor News Service is reliably informed.

Gen. Wood, our informant said, told the New York banker that he was "very unhappy" over the situation created by the letting of the $30,000,000 printing contract to R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. The general stated, we are told, that Sears, Roebuck & Co. needed all the friends it could acquire, but that the numerous stories sent from the Chicago bureau of International Labor News Service to the labor press of the country were having a very bad effect upon the firm's old and prospective customers. He wished that he were out of the bad mess, the general is alleged to have said.

Easy to Believe Statement.

Aside from the fact that the person who related the foregoing story is of the very highest standing and is in a position to obtain much information, it is easy to believe that Gen. Wood made such a statement. He was quartermaster general of the United States army during the world war. Being a regular army man, he knew little about organized labor until he became connected with Julius Rosenwald, the boss of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Gen. Wood's real education along trade union lines started when Julius Rosenwald, alleged philanthropist, decided that Sears, Roebuck & Co. should embark upon the treacherous sea of non-unionism. Being a high-class gentleman and imbued with regular army ideals, it is only natural that Gen. Wood's finer sensibilities should revolt against the un-American policies laid down for his guidance by Rosenwald, who has an ambition to become the czar of the mail order and chain store business of this country.

Express Sympathy For Earp Brothers

Local trade unionists are of one mind in extending sincere sympathy to the surviving relatives of L. W. Earp, well-known local citizen, who passed away at the home, 1111 Highland Park avenue, last Tuesday. Besides a widow and two daughters, Mr. Earp is survived by three sons, Russell, Frank and Whitfield, who are long-time members of the Chattanooga labor movement, each being employed by the Southern railroad, and members of Lodge 1450, Machinists.

Funeral services for Mr. Earp were held last Thursday, the remains being laid to rest in Fisher cemetery, Fort Payne, Ala.

Paul J. Aymon came home to attend the funeral, deceased being a relative by marriage.

The Labor World joins with many other friends in offering heart-felt condolences to the boys and their mother and sisters, in the loss of their loved one.

Cuthbert Leads In Typos' Election

T. R. Cuthbert, active member of Chattanooga Typographical union and of Central Body, outdistanced two competitors in the race for delegate to the Houston convention of the I. T. U., which meets at Houston, Tex., in September, M. M. Beavers, of the Times chapel, and H. Clay Timmons, of the News, being close to the winner when the votes were counted Wednesday.

The delegate's election was incidental to the annual election for international officers of the parent body, and the local union gave an overwhelming majority to the "progressive" candidates. Results of the international election will probably not be known for several days.

DR. COWAN TO BE GUEST OF CIRCLE

Dr. T. B. Cowan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, will be a guest of honor of Circle club at its regular semi-monthly meeting Monday night, and an address by the minister will constitute the entire program for this session.

Immediate occasion for the presence of the local pastor at Circle meeting is a campaign of preparation for observance of the anniversary of the Christian church, which will be held in all churches next Sunday under auspices of the Chattanooga Pastors' association. Circle club's contribution to co-operation sought by the pastors consisted in an invitation to Dr. Cowan, who has accepted.

Officers of the club express the hope that a good attendance will be present Monday night to honor the minister as well as the occasion which brings him as a guest of the organization.

EMPLOYERS SEE NECESSITY FOR POLICY CHANGE

Depression Begins to Pinch in High Places.

EDGERTON POLICY NOW REPUDIATED

Philosophy of Sage of Lebanon Denounced by Associates as "Treacherous."

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 29.—With "a very slight change" in unemployment shown for April by the United States bureau of labor statistics, the refusal of the industrial situation to yield to conversational treatment was shown in corporation reports disclosing reduced income for 306 firms in representative industrial groups. The average drop in income was 18.6 per cent, according to the Standard Statistics company, of New York, comparing April, 1930, with April, 1929.

While the government report shows a "marked increase" in building trades employment, it reveals a net loss in both employment and pay roll money in seven of the thirteen industrial groups from which the bureau of labor gets figures regularly. Spread over the whole industrial field, the bureau figures a net loss in employment of two-tenths of one per cent out of about 5,000,000 employes.

It is pointed out here that the astonishing factor is not the volume of lost employment, but that there should be any loss, after so much has been said about improving conditions.

Many Decreases Called "Seasonal."

Decreased employment is reported in manufacturing, bituminous and metal mining, crude petroleum production, telephone and telegraph operation, wholesale trade and hotels. The department seeks to soften the blow by pointing out that these drops are almost wholly seasonal, but alleged seasonal drops, added to the accumulated effect of the general crash, creates something that is described by labor men as depression plus. The bloom has been knocked off some of the rosy predictions of optimistic statisticians and political forecasters.

Paradoxically, it is reported that some of the industries reported as showing a loss for the month, over March, are reported as actually having more employes than they had for April a year ago. If this means anything it means that conditions a year ago were desperate in these industries, while the country generally was gloating over a condition of fancied and much-touted prosperity.

Per Man Wages Drop.

As a matter of fact the interpretations of government reports on employment, or unemployment, require much interpreting before their meaning is clear. Out of the group reports of increases and decreases, there emerges this sentence from the government report:

"Per capita earnings in manufacturing industries in April, 1930, were 0.3 per cent lower than in March, 1930, and 4.5 per cent lower than in April, 1929."

Which reveals, in part, the extent to which employers have broken the White House agreement not to reduce wages. For these figures are not wage rates in the aggregate—they are per capita rates. They are rates per employe. In the year wage rates per employe have fallen 4.5 per cent in manufacturing industries.

How much of this per canita wage reduction is due to discharge of skilled workers and the substitution of recruits at lower rates and how much is due to reductions imposed without turnover is not revealed by the government statisticians.

New Policies Needed.

Aside from government figures which emphatically picture a continued condition of terrific unemployment, another situation is developing. Employers, in considerable groups, throughout the country are coming to the conclusion that new policies must be adopted to meet a condition that does not yield to any of the ancient shibboleths.

International Labor News Service learns, from many sources, that a wage of insurgency is on against the anti-union administration of the National Association of Manufacturers and the idea generally represented by the Davenport-Emery-Edgerton brand of opposition to modern industrial principles.

As a matter of fact this feeling, born out of the facts of the day, is so serious that within the last two weeks one important manufacturing group that cannot at this time be named, repudiated the Edgerton program and denounced it as treacherous. The leaders of this group declared that revival of industrial prosperity can come only through reduced hours of work and increased wages and they declared that if employers did not hold themselves willing to deal with trade unions they shortly would have to deal with a destructive force instead.

Similar Views Gain Ground.

Reports of similar views in many responsible quarters have been gathered, showing respectable proportions within the ranks of employers. These employers are facing the situation as it is, with the certain knowledge that permanent unemployment cannot exist and that permanent unemployment must be avoided either by constructive measures within industry or by an upheaval that will destroy the present order of industrial operation.

Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors, by no means a concern sympathetic to trade unionism, last week declared that either science must develop new types of employment at the head of the procession or there would have to be a dole system at the end of the procession, bringing himself thus about half way toward meeting the problem, to the creation of which the efficiency of General Motors and its wages and hours policies are a considerable contributing factor.

With the report of corporation earning decreases added to the unemployment figures, it is clear that prosperity has not been revived and that measures thus far taken have not been effective.

Low Textile Pay Stirs Protest In Japan As In United States

The United States is not the only country in which low textile mill wages are arousing resentment. In far-off Japan, employes of textile mills have recently been fighting low wages. Here is a picture of girl employes of the Kanagafuchi Spinning company, clad in native dress, holding a meeting in protest against the company's decision to cut their pay.

Huntsville Paper's Threats Fail To Disturb Labor Organizers

Paul J. Smith Declares Attitude of Huntsville, Ala., Times Does Not Correctly Reflect Public Opinion---8,000 Mill Workers Eager to Join Union and Improve Their Condition.

By C. S. GARRISON

Birmingham, Ala., May 28.—A threat published in the Huntsville (Ala.) Times that a movement was on foot to "kick all labor agitators out of Huntsville" because of their organizing activities has not disturbed organized labor in this district, Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organizing campaign committee, said.

Chairman Smith said the only thing that amazed him was the designation of American Federation of Labor organizers as "reds," and "red flag wavers."

"The American Federation of Labor is one of the strongest institutions in America standing as a bulwark against communism and the wavers of the red flag. Its representatives went into Huntsville at the earnest request of the workers and merchants, long fed up on the open shop plan and many on the verge of bankruptcy.

"The very day the Huntsville newspaper published the threat against organized labor I had a long distance telephone call from a prominent merchant of Huntsville urging us to 'hurry' the work of organizing that city. The Huntsville newspaper does not correctly reflect the opinions of the people of that city—the workers and merchants and other business men. The merchants are fully aware that the size of the pay envelope of the workers determines the prosperity of any community, Huntsville included."

There are some 8,000 mill workers in the Huntsville district, and most of these are anxious to join the union, Mr. Smith said. Workers receive an average of $8 to $12 a week for ten or twelve hours' work. The same issue of the Times that carried the threat to run organizers out of town also carried advertisements of chain store groceries, quoting sweet potatoes at 6 cents a pound; flour, $1.25 for a 24-pound sack; ham, 45 cents a pound, and other meats in proportion. How many workers can buy that sort of food on $8 per week? It takes more than a day's wage to buy a bag of flour and almost that much to buy three or four pounds of the cheapest meat, not to mention coffee and sugar and some of the other barest necessities of living. As a matter of fact these workers live on "white pork" (salt meat) and use corn meal instead of flour. As to buying a suit of clothes or a pair of shoes, that is an event that rarely comes. Is it any wonder that the merchants are urging the American Federation of Labor to come and help?

The Huntsville Times said editorially that labor there was "happy, contented and efficient;" that any worker ought to be glad he "had a meal ticket." Merchants point out that they can not prosper when the worker has only a "meal ticket," therefore they want a change.

Despite threats and secret reports of opposition, there are several prosperous organizations in Huntsville, including the textile workers, painters, barbers and carpenters, and still others being organized.

Mrs. C. E. Smith Passes to Beyond

Mrs. C. E. Smith, sister of Harris D. Hix, former president of Circle club and active in the councils of Chattanooga Typographical union and Central Body, passed into the beyond Wednesday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Gregory, 2014½ McCallie avenue.

Mrs. Smith had been in failing health for several years, and a recent fall, in which she shattered a hip, is believed to have hastened the end. She was a member of a prominent north Georgia family, and leaves many friends in this city and Catoosa county to mourn her loss.

Mrs. Smith is survived by a large number of relatives. Funeral services were held Thursday from the home of a daughter, Mrs. Ernest G. Taylor, on Union avenue.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local movement in extending to Brother Hix and the other bereaved relatives of this good lady sincere and heartfelt condolences.

RETAIL PRICES HOLD

Washington, D. C.—Retail food prices remain stationary, despite general unemployment and attempts to reduce wages. The United States bureau of labor statistics reports that these prices increased slightly more than three-fourths of 1 per cent on April 1, 1930, when compared with March 15, 1930, and decreased slightly less than one-third of 1 per cent since April 15, 1929.

LABOR POUNDS AGAINST DIXIE REACTION'S LINE

Steady Advances Continue in Many Sections.

TENNESSEE SOON TO BEGIN CAMPAIGN

Merchants Join With Workers in Movement for Higher Standards in South.

(Special Correspondence)

Birmingham, Ala., May 28.—Organized labor in the south is beginning to feel its responsibilities in the matter of better wages and working conditions and shorter hours for the unorganized. At Columbus, Ga., where American Federation of Labor organizers have been working, sentiment is unusually strong for the idea of trade unionism. A series of mass meetings, one each night, were held for a week and attended nightly by 1,000 to 1,500 workers and business men. A local union of textile workers has been organized with a charter list of 350 members. Bricklayers and moving picture operators have organized local unions and several other crafts are organizing under the direction of George L. Googe, representing the American Federation of Labor.

Francis J. Gorman, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers spoke before a Columbus audience of some 1,000 textile workers, declaring trade union organizers had come into Columbus with a message of peace and good will for workers and employers. "If there is any trouble in Columbus," he said, "that trouble will not be caused by the workers in Columbus under the leadership of the United Textile Workers of America or the American Federation of labor." Gorman denounced the "stretch-out" system, low wages and the exploitation of women and children in the mills. He declared the leaders of labor believed in scientific management of industry and asked the co-operation of employers to this end. He denied that the union in Columbus was being organized for strike purposes. "Where a real union is organized strikes are next to impossible," Gorman said.

Some employers of labor in Georgia have been distributing "loyalty pledges" among the workers, which is the "yellow dog" contract under a new name. Some workers have signed them under fear of losing their jobs, President Petry of the Georgia State Federation of Labor said.

Virginia trade unionists, at their recent convention at Petersburg, adopted a resolution calling on the state legislature of 1932 to enact an eight-hour day law for women workers. Another resolution adopted indorsed the principles of a state insurance fund for workmen's compensation.

The state federation is strong for the movement to organize the school teachers of the state under the American Federation of Teachers. The threatened reduction of 10 per cent in teachers' wages in Richmond has crystalized sentiment among the teachers of Virginia. Teachers in Atlanta, Memphis, Raleigh, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., are organized.

Organization work in Tennessee, Alabama and other southern states, including the textile districts, is making progress, according to reports received at the general headquarters, Birmingham, Paul J. Smith, chairman, said. Despite the tirade against organized labor by the Huntsville Times and the report that organized labor had "quit" in that city, work is progressing rapidly and several hundred new members have been added to local unions already organized and chartered, Chairman Smith said. Independent merchants of that city have joined in with the American Federation of Labor in the organizing campaign. In a statement to Chairman Smith the leader of the merchants said they were "tired of the open shop and low wages" and "wanted a change."

"Organized labor and the trade union idea are further along in the south than they have ever been in the history of the movement," Paul J. Smith, southern organization chairman said. "Reports received at headquarters show this to be true. The 300,000 textile workers, not to mention all the other crafts of southern industry, are being forced to organize because of economic conditions, long hours of labor and poor working conditions." New organization work will start shortly in Tennessee, Louisiana and parts of Alabama where little or no work has been done.

CLOSE SENATE VOTE DEFEATS DEBENTURE

Washington, D. C.—The senate, by a 43-41 vote, waived its position on farmers' debenture for export wheat. The senators also changed their position on the flexible tariff when Vice-President Curtis broke a 42-42 tie.

The house opposed debenture and favored the flexible clause. The senate takes a contrary position on these issues. Conferences between the two legislative branches proved fruitless and the senate changed.

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FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1930.

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"De trouble 'bout beatin' roun' de bush is, you nevah kin tell whut liable to jump out AT you!"

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When were public employment agencies first established?

A.—France had the first public employment agencies or bureaus, it is thought. In 1848 such bureaus were established in Paris. The first agency of the kind was established in 1885 and the first in this country in Ohio five years later.

* * *

Q.—Where did cooks and waiters have the first organization?

A.—Chicago claims this honor. As early as 1880 there existed in Chicago a local independent union of workers in the catering industry. In 1884 affiliation was made with the Knights of Labor with charter No. 7475. Later the organization left the Knights of Labor.

* * *

Q.—What international union was organized in Holyoke, Mass.?

A.—The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The greatest good which trade unionism can accomplish is to instil the principles of self-reliance and independence, and encourage wage earners to resist every form of imposition or injustice which industry may attempt to apply?"

A.—John P. Frey

A local man and his wife were hotly discussing the merits of a book. Finally, the wife said: "No, John, you can't appreciate it—you never wrote a book yourself."

"No," retorted John, "and I never laid an egg, but I'm a better judge of an omelet than any hen in the state."

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Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

INJUNCTION CREATES SERFS

The New York circuit court of appeals ruled that organized workers cannot refuse to install non-union organs. The court reasons thusly: An organ cannot be sold if the purchaser fears it will not be installed by skilled men. Refusal to install the organ is, therefore, a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce and can be enjoined.

The decision accords with the United States supreme court's rule (Bedford and Duplex cases) that a refusal to handle non-union stone and printing presses interferes with interstate commerce, and trade unionists can be forced by the injunction to work against their will.

These decisions shock persons who have old-fashioned ideas that the federal constitution, outlawing compulsory labor, is in effect.

The injunction judge rules otherwise. He sits as a court of conscience, to protect profits. He is not interested in human rights, as is a court of law. Freedom for man—his right to work for any reason satisfactory to himself—is ignored by the new system that exalts property and profits, regardless of human liberty and constitutional guarantees.

To say that workers refuse employment for the purpose of conspiring against interstate commerce is rampant legalism. Such interference is incidental to a lawful act by free men who would improve, or maintain, their living conditions.

Workers alone are denied such liberty when it lessens profits. If a plaintiff asked that other citizens be denied such liberty, he would be laughed out of court. He would be told he has no relief when he is injured in a clash of equal rights.

The labor injunction is an enslaving process that has been silently developed to the point where compulsory labor is applied in the United States. The constitution (Art. 13, Sec. 1) declares:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

This amendment has no double meaning. It should not be twisted by silky theorizing or by juristic reasoning that is intended to force workers to labor against their will.

These decisions fasten wage earners to commerce as securely as serfs were held to the land during the Middle Ages. If men care for their precious national inheritance, for their country's fundamental principles, they should raise their voice against these court orders that turn citizens into serfs.

DOESN'T APPLY TO LABOR.

The one-sided reasoning of men with a property outlook is shown in an editorial in Barron's, financial spokesman, published in New York City, which protests against the government's attack on the radio trust.

"If any one of those defendants owned a patent for any part of a radio, under the laws of the United States, it was the company's sole property," says the editor. "Holding it tight within its own control would not be a restraint of commerce."

But note the difference when labor attempts to hold "tight within its own control" its labor power. This, the United States supreme court has ruled, is a violation of interstate commerce.

Human liberty, inherent in man, is denied when commerce is affected, but patents, which are the gift of government, must be protected, regardless of the effect on commerce.

OUT-OF-DATE THEORIES.

The optimistic theory that technological employment releases workers for new industries can not stand analysis. Automatic machinery can be applied to new industries, as well as to old. The machine—wherever operating—produces more than can be consumed.

E. R. Reeser, president American Petroleum institute, was recently quoted that "the depression existing today in many industries is due to efficiency."

Bernard M. Baruch, New York banker, stated in Boston, recently, that "we have business stagnation because there is more of everything than can be sold at a profit." He classed as "public lunacy" a system that decrees unlimited production of "indigestible masses of unconsumable products."

Henry P. Kendall, president Kendall company, speaking before the Atlantic Cotton association meeting, at Augusta, said: "Overproduction means curtailed employment and reduced earnings, and reduced earnings mean lessened purchasing power. The new purchasing power should come first or industry will choke down," he said.

Theodore M. Knappen, associate editor the Magazine of Wall Street, declares that "American industry can easily make in eight months all that it can dispose of in twelve," and that "jobs become scarcer and scarcer."

These statements justify organized labor's claim that hours should be reduced and wages increased. Old slogans of stand-pat economists must be junked. The cry for more production, and still more production, must be replaced by a demand for equitable distribution.

WHY THE YELLOW DOG IS YELLOW!

Pertinent and Profound Portions of Addresses in United States Senate Debate on Parker

This is the Second of a Series of Selected Extracts

Senator George W. Norris, Of Nebraska, Said:

I have here a cartoon taken from a newspaper. It is the picture of a man applying for a job. He is standing before the rich manufacturer. He is out of work. He wants to be able to support himself and his family, and as he presents himself before the mahogany-top table of the employer he is presented with a yellow-dog contract. In substance, that contract says, "I agree not to organize for my own protection."

What does he do? In the mists that seem to surround him and that pervade the atmosphere of the room he sees a picture. Dimly behind the scenes in his mind's eye he looks into his own home. He sees the wife of his bosom standing there, holding to her shriveled breasts her babe, his child, and beside the pleading mother stands at her feet a little boy, the image of his father, his son, grasping the tattered fragments of the torn skirt of the mother and looking up into her face through blinding tears, pleading with that mother for bread. When he sees that picture, what does he do? What would you do, brothers? What would I do? What would the professor of history do?

I know, and you know, and God knows, that there is only one escape. We must sign on the dotted line, and so this man signs. He goes, perhaps, down into the bowels of the earth. The coal king's slave he is, digging there the coal. He has signed a contract by which he has agreed not to join a union, not to consult with his fellows about bettering his condition. He has signed a contract that says that the employer can change the hours of labor, the conditions of labor, and the price of labor without his consent. He has agreed to it all in advance to save the wife and babe and boy. But as time goes on the hours are lengthened. He has to work longer. He has to commence earlier. He has to work later. The wages, perhaps, are cut down; and after a while he realizes that he is losing his physical strength. He sees that he is being ruined; that he cannot live and keep up the pace. So he consults his fellow workmen—men in the same condition, with the same kind of a family. He violates his contract when he does it, and he does it stealthily. He is afraid he will be caught; and after he has consulted with the men, his companions, they come to the conclusion that they cannot stand the labor that they are doing; they cannot put up with the inhumanity; they cannot remain the slaves of this coal king without a protest. So they organize, so that combined they may demand better working conditions and better wages. But when they do it they violate this sacred "yellow dog" contract, and they know it. They are afraid. They are cowed. They must do something to save their own lives and to protect their wives and families, and yet the very thing they are doing they have agreed not to do.

What would you do? What would I do? What would the professor of history do? What would any man do? We would do just what they have done. We would organize regardless of this wicked contract; and when the court came on, it would enjoin our own wives from giving us assistance! It would enjoin our own friends from giving food to our children! It would enjoin anyone from coming to our aid, from furnishing an appeal bond if we wanted to stay under the shelter of the roof where we were paying rent to a landlord. We would be enjoined from all that.

Would we feel like obedient citizens? Would we feel like law-abiding citizens? Would it be any wonder if we broke some law, if we violated some rule? Would it not be human to find wrongdoing, to find destruction of property, and all that follows those things?

I want to read you one more injunction. I could read you fifty. They are all about alike; but there is a new one, one that is not thirty days old, issued by a federal judge in the great state of Iowa; and the "yellow dog" contract in its usual form comes in there. I have the contract here. It is just the same as the one the senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Herbert) read, I think, word for word, with the exception of the names of the parties. I am going to read you, senators, the important part of that injunction. This is the case of the United States Gypsum company against John Heslop and others. This is the permanent injunction issued on the 5th day of April, 1930, less than thirty days ago:

Here is a law I am going to read, which covers a part of the state of Iowa. It was not made by the legislature of Iowa, it was not made by the congress of the United States; it was made by a federal judge in an injunction proceeding.

When I first read this injunction I did not believe it; I said, "It cannot be true. The man who sent this to me is trying to impose on me. He wants to get me into a false position." I wired the clerk of the court to send me a copy, and here it is from the clerk. I will read from that instead of the other copy. They are just the same, word for word. Nobody has deceived me at all.

Now, therefore, you and each of you are permanently enjoined—

That means forever. That is not for a week. That is a statute which no legislature can repeal, which no congress can repeal. If congress passes a law which the people do not like, they can defeat the men who passed it and get men who will pass the right kind of a law. But when a judge passes a law you cannot repeal it. He is there for life. He makes the statute, and this judge has made one in this case—

Now, therefore, you and each of you are permanently enjoined from directly or indirectly, by yourselves or your agents, servants, attorneys, confederates, and all persons acting in aid of, or in conjunction with you, or any of you, or under your authority, suggestion, or direction

You are permanently enjoined from—

combining and conspiring together to injure complainant's interstate business, trade, and good will; and/or to restrain, defer, and destroy the interstate commerce of complainant in selling and delivering its products; and or compel the complainant to operate its Fort Dodge plant on a closed-shop basis; and from doing any and all acts whatsoever in furtherance thereof to accomplish any of the aforesaid purposes, and in particular—

Now, we are coming down to particularities—

from doing any of the following acts in furtherance thereof.

Now, listen to this:

From printing, publishing, issuing, circulating and distributing, or otherwise communicating directly or indirectly, in writing or verbally to any person, association of persons, or corporation, any statement or notice of any kind or character whatsoever, stating or representing—

If there is anything that is not contained in that, this judge would give a premium if you would suggest it to him, no doubt.

1. That there is a strike at the mill or plant of complainant at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Think of that! You can not tell your wife that there is a strike. You cannot tell your father or your son. You could not tell it to a minister of the gospel to whom you went for spiritual advice in the premises. You could not tell it to a lawyer if you thought you had some right that was invaded and wanted legal advice. You cannot tell anybody that there is a strike on at the plant of complainant.

Or that the strike of 1921 is still in existence; or that there is a controversy over wages or conditions of employment between complainant and its employes.

You cannot tell anybody that there has been a disagreement. You will not dare advise with a single soul, directly or indirectly, that there is anything whatever wrong. All those things may be true; as a matter of fact, all of them are true. But you will not dare tell them, and I am about to read the first provision by which you are enjoined from making a false statement. There might be some reason for that.

Or any false statement with reference to conditions of employment at complainant's plant.

2.—

Here are some more of the things you are enjoined from doing. You will see these as they are printed. This is paragraph 2, and this is one of the things you are enjoined from telling—

That complainant is unfair to organized union labor, or that its products are or were unfair to organized labor, or are on an unfair list.

You cannot tell that to anybody. You will see further on that the organization cannot even do it in the lodge room. Listen to this one:

3. That complainant forces or requires its employes to sign or subscribe to the so-called "yellow dog contract."

That is the injunction, just as I have read it. You will not dare tell a soul that this company requires its men to sign this contract before it will give them employment.

Think of it! Think of it! This is the United States, and Iowa is one of the great states of the Union, and that decree came without a statute, came without any legislative enactment, came like a thunderbolt from the bench, issued by a federal judge, whose job lasts him for life.

Next:

From inducing, or attempting to induce, by persuasion, threats, or intimidation, any person, association of persons, or corporation to refrain from the purchase of or labor upon any of complainant's products; and from stating or representing, directly or indirectly, by any combination of words or phrases that complainant should not be patronized or dealt with, or its products purchased, handled, worked upon, or dealt in.

That is the injunction. So many people read that and say, "I do not believe in that." Very well; suppose they are doing something of that kind that is a violation of the law. They are liable in civil courts, and the right to sue them exists. But this judge issues an injunction restraining—

From using any and all ways, means, and methods of doing any of the aforesaid forbidden acts and from doing through by-laws—

You see, they will not let them do it by passing a by-law. A union cannot pass a by-law at its meeting that they will do any of these things—

by-laws, orders, directions, or suggestions—

You will not even dare make a suggestion—

suggestions to committees, associations, officers, agents, or otherwise.

"Otherwise" takes in the whole world, any other way you think of. You could not do it, that is all, without being liable to be sent to jail for contempt of court.

Witness the Hon. George C. Scott, judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Iowa this 5th day of April, 1930.

LEE McNEELY,
Clerk United States District Court,
Northern District of Iowa.
By VIOLA MARTIN,
Deputy Clerk.

Senators, it seems to be that when such things are done, I think without law, by the judiciary, it is time for us to heed the words of Theodore Roosevelt when he called attention to what we ought to have on the bench. Remember that these men are put on the bench for life. We ought to know from which side they approach these questions. We ought to know whether they have a feeling for the liberty of their fellow men, or whether they are willing to issue injunctions that shall enthrone the men who want to bear down upon those who toil.

FARM WAGES DROP

Washington.—Farm wages on April 1 were the lowest for the past eight years, according to the department of agriculture.

USED CARS WANTED
YOUR OPPORTUNITY
SATURDAY WE WILL GIVE AN UNUSUALLY GOOD ALLOWANCE FOR YOUR OLD CAR ON A
NEW CHEVROLET 6 OR ON A RICE BROS. RECONDITIONED USED CAR
RICE BROS. CHEVROLET CO., Inc.
1600 Rossville Avenue 315-338 East Main Street
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8:30

Saturday Last Day Bankrupt Sale!
Griff Reynolds Co., Atlanta, and other High Grade Bankrupt Stocks!
PRICES REDUCED FOR LAST DAY

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
ADLER-COLLEGIAN, TRI-PLUS AND OTHER FINE MAKES!
$50 and $60 values $20.45
$40 and $50 values $18.45
$25.00 values $15.45
$15 to $20 values $9.45
2 pair pants

CROSSETT SHOES
Values to $10 $4.85
Values to $6 $3.85

SHIRTS—Ide, Tyson, Whitney, Fruit-of-the-Loom
Values to $3.85 $1.35
Values to $2.50 88c
All perfectly tailored — and fast colors; in all sizes.

Also Alden, Walker, Wild, and Quincy Adams (Union Made)
EFFRON'S THE HOME OF LOW PRICES
Market at Sixth

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

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SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
thand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Bank- Penmanship, Civil Service and all com- ial branches. Individual Instruction and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmond- LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
ower Bldg.—Sixth and Market

For Sale or Trade

Modern six-room house, ast of ridge. For sale a sacrifice, or will ex- change.

Buy Direct From Owner
Call 2-4989

NOTICE
TO THE PUBLIC.
The following firms employ only embers of Local 62, Sheet Metal orkers:
A. H. Schmissrauter.
Mountain City Stove Co.
H. C. Abercrombie, Carter St.
J. W. Brooks & Co., Chestnut St.
Chattanooga Blow Pipe & Roof- Co.
T. R. Greene, East Main St.
R. T. Wetzel & Son, East Lake.
W. J. Wolfe, West Thirteenth St.

The following firms DO NOT PLOY members of Local 62:
Northside Tin Shop.
Tom Snow Co.
H. A. McGinnis.
C. O. Crouch & Son.
Stutz Bros.
Moore's Heating & Roofing Co.
Vondrake Heating and Roofing
National Metal Products Co., nt Twenty-fifth St.
L. L. Kennedy Roofing Co.

LOCAL NO. 62
EET METAL WORKERS

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS ORGANIZED LABOR IN FIGHT ON "COMPANY UNION"

Right of Workers to Designate Own Spokesmen Affirmed—Unanimous Opinion Approves Injunction Obtained by Clerks' Brotherhood Against Southern Pacific Railroad Line.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 29.—Organized labor won a big victory when the United States supreme court ruled against a railroad "company union" and upheld the right of employes to designate their own representatives to deal with employers.

The decision was made in affirming an injunction obtained by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks against the Texas & Pacific railroad, a Southern Pacific line. The injunction, granted by the district court, southern district of Texas, restrained the railroad from interfering with the right of the road's clerical employes to designate their own representatives and organize as they saw fit.

Chief Justice Hughes handed down the opinion of the court, which is considered a severe blow to "company unionism." The opinion was unanimous.

Hits Yellow Dog Contract.

The decision, in the view of trade union authorities and on the basis of preliminary analysis, forecasts the doom of the yellow dog contract in the courts and is therefore regarded as of far-reaching importance.

"The legality of collective action on the part of employes in order to safeguard their proper interests is not to be disputed," Chief Justice Hughes said. "It has long been recognized that employes are entitled to organize for the purpose of securing the redress of grievances and to promote agreement with employers relating to the rates of pay and conditions of work. * * * Such collective action would be mockery if representation were made futile by interference with freedom of choice."

How Case Started.

The case started when suit was brought by the clerks' brotherhood to restrain the railroad company from interfering with, influencing or coercing its clerical employes in organizing and designating representatives for the purposes set forth in the railway labor act of 1926.

The railroad organized a "company union" and attempted to "intimidate" employes into withdrawing from the clerks' union. The district court granted a temporary injunction. The railroad company recognized representatives of the "company union," asserting that they displayed authorizations from a majority of the employes affected.

The company systematically violated the terms of the injunction. Contempt proceedings were brought and the railroad was ordered to disestablish the "company union" and reinstate the Brotherhood of Clerks' representatives. The court also ordered the restoration to duty of discharged employes.

Company Severely Criticized.

In its decision, the court severely condemned the course of the railroad and its officials, saying in part:

"While it is hard to believe that a railroad and its officials would deliberately seek to set at naught both the legislative and the judicial power of the United States it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the violation of the statute and of the injunction was the result of a strong and settled purpose to defy both."

The injunction was made permanent and the circuit court of appeals affirmed the lower court. The railroad thereupon appealed to the supreme court.

The case was based on a section of the railway labor act providing that "representatives for the purposes of this act shall be designated by the respective parties in such manner as may be provided in their corporate organization, or unincorporated association, or by any other means of collective action, without interference, influence or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other."

Authority of Congress Upheld.

In the opinion Chief Justice Hughes said in part:

"We entertain no doubt of the constitutional authority of congress to enact the prohibition (against interference or coercion). The power to regulate commerce is the power to enact all appropriate legislation for its protection and advancement; to adopt measures to promote its growth and insure its safety; to foster, protect and control and restrain.

"Exercising this authority, congress may facilitate amicable settlements of disputes which threaten the service of the necessary agencies of interstate transportation. In shaping its legislation to this end, congress was entitled to take cognizance of actual conditions and to address itself to practical measures.

"The prohibition by congress of interference with the selection of representatives for the purpose of negotiation and conference between employers and employes, instead of being an invasion of the constitutional right of either, was based on the recognition of the rights of both."

Wagner Sees Duty of Government To Cope With Unemployment Evil

Senator Urges Prompt Passage of His Three Bills by House and Declares Only Co-ordinated Strength of Nation Can Deal With Problem of Finding Work for Idle.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 29.—Declaring that prevention of unemployment is a distinctly national obligation, Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, made a strong radio plea for prompt passage by the house of three unemployment bills, which he introduced in the senate and which the senate passed. The senator pointed out that there has been plenty of talk and investigation of unemployment and that the time for speedy action had come.

"These bills can become law in time to prepare the country against next winter's hardships," Senator Wagner contended. "Should the house be denied the opportunity to act on this legislation at the present session, the country will know exactly where to place the responsibility for our lack of economic preparedness when next we undergo another severe attack of acute unemployment.

"Unemployment today is not produced by local causes," Senator Wagner continued. "The forces which make for the shutdown of factories, the curtailment of activity in the mines and on the railroads are forces which operate on a national and world-wide scale.

Individuals Are Helpless.

"The individual workman, the individual business, the state, are helpless when an economic storm breaks upon the country. Only the co-ordinated strength of the entire nation is competent to deal with such powerful economic forces.

"The bills which have passed the senate would have the federal government undertake so much of the job of preventing unemployment as it can most effectively accomplish. The sooner the federal government does its share the sooner will states, municipalities and private industries be in a position to contribute theirs.

"What portion of that task properly belongs to the federal government?

"First: The federal government should collect accurate information of employment, unemployment and part-time employment.

Such Data Fundamental.

"Such information is fundamental. No intelligent effort to control unemployment can be exerted without it. Today we have no such information. The federal government is the agency best equipped to secure it.

"Second: The federal government is always engaged in constructing highways, developing rivers and harbors, erecting flood control structures and public buildings. It should plan these projects in advance and time them so as to make available opportunities for employment when private business slackens.

"Third: The federal government should join with the states in the establishment of a nation-wide system of public employment offices, so as to assist workers to find jobs and to assist employers to find workers with the least amount of delay and with the least amount of friction.

"This is but a bare outline of what the federal government can do towards the prevention of unemployment. It is such a plan which is written into the three bills which have been passed by the senate.

Definite Results Seen.

"If the federal government should begin to exercise these functions certain definite results may be expected. We shall know where we stand from month to month. We shall no longer grope in the dark.

"The information will be useful to the federal government, to the states and municipalities, and to each and every intelligent farmer and business man in the country who will be enabled to guide production of prospective consumption.

"We shall begin to know something about the unemployed. We shall learn what happens to the men displaced by machines and mergers; what is the fate of men who lose their employment after 40. If we know the facts I believe we shall find solutions. As long as we remain in ignorance we never can find a remedy."

WORK OUT OF DOORS INCREASED IN APRIL

Washington, D. C.—The employment situation is not "satisfactory," but there are indications of an improvement in industrial plants the present month and a further expansion of outdoor work, said Francis I. Jones, director employment service of the department of labor.

Curtailed schedules continued in many major industries in April, Mr. Jones said, with "considerable idleness" in some localities. The bright spot was an increase in outdoor activities, he said.

LEGAL NOTICE

Sealed proposals, made on prepared form and addressed to the Buildings and Grounds Commission of Hamilton County and the Commissioner of the Department of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings of the City of Chattanooga, will be received at the office of County Judge Will Cummings, Hamilton County Courthouse, Chattanooga, Tennessee, until 10:00 a.m., Thursday, June 12th, 1930, for the erection of the North Chattanooga High School, to be located at the corner of Mississippi Avenue and Dallas Road.

Separate sealed proposals, made on prepared form and addressed to the Buildings and Grounds Commission of Hamilton County and the Commissioner of the Department of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will be received at the office of County Judge Will Cummings, Hamilton County Courthouse, Chattanooga, Tennessee, until 10:00 a.m., Thursday, June 12th, 1930, for heating, plumbing and electric wiring for the above-mentioned building.

Certified check, made payable to the Buildings and Grounds Commission and F. K. Rosamond, City Treasurer, in the amounts called for in the specifications, shall accompany each proposal as a guaranty that if awarded the contract satisfactory surety bond in the amount called for in the specifications will be furnished within ten days after notice of such award.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Plans, specifications and proposal forms for the above-mentioned work may be seen or obtained at the office of W. H. Sears, Architect, James Building, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

JUDGE WILL CUMMINGS,
Chairman, the Buildings and Grounds Commission of Hamilton County.

JAMES A. CASH,
Commissioner of Department of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings.

BONDS FOR SALE

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the undersigned until 11 o'clock A.M., Thursday, June 12th, 1930, for the following bonds of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee:

$717,000.00 Suburban Improvement Bonds, 1930, issued under authority of Chapter 793 of the Private Acts of Tennessee for 1929; bonds dated June 2, 1930, bearing interest at the rate of four and three-fourths (4¾%) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, in denominations of $1,000 and maturing in thirty (30) years. Both principal and interest payable in lawful money of the United States at the National City Bank, in the City of New York, State of New York.

No bids will be considered at less than par and accrued interest, and as an evidence of good faith, certified check for 2% of the face value of the bonds, payable to F. K. Rosamond, City Treasurer, to be forfeited in event of failure to accept and pay for bonds awarded, must accompany bid. Bonds will be prepared and furnished at the expense of the City, and legal opinion of Caldwell & Raymond, Attorneys, New York, will be furnished free to the purchaser.

Bonds are free from all taxes in Tennessee, including state, county and city, and are exempt from Federal Income Tax.

Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Address: E. D. BASS, Mayor,
Municipal Building,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

May 27, 1930.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Telephone 6-2487

MODERN ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Fixtures and Repairing

E. E. McDaniel, Mgr. Sixth at Cherry Street

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP
ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other low to look out for your interest, you are doing an injus- e both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be repre- nted in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your or- nization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your rt is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion ter a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to ncur in what has been done and work in harmony with e officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others do the same, because one important thing to remember the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

BIDS WANTED

MARKET STREET BRIDGE OVER CHATTANOOGA CREEK

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 1, 1930.

Sealed proposals directed to the undersigned and marked on the outside of the envelope "Bid for the construction of Market street bridge over Chattanooga creek" will be received by the board of highway commissioners of Hamilton county, Tennessee, at its office at the courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., until 11 a.m. June 6, 1930, for the construction of a reenforced concrete bridge over Chattanooga creek on the extension of Market street.

Blank proposal, contract and bond, together with plans and specifications, will be furnished applicant by the county engineer, courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., upon payment of $10.

The successful contractor will be required to execute an approved surety bond for 50% of the contract as determined by the bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, or bidder's bond for 5½ of the amount of the proposal, payable to T. S. Wilcox, chairman.

Bidders must furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience, ability and financial responsibility, together with a schedule of operations by which they agree to conduct the work.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and waive any information in the bids received.

T. S. WILCOX, Chairman.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by a deed of trust executed by the Volunteer Oil Refineries, Incorporated, dated June 21st, 1929, and registered in book "B," volume 24, page 708, et seq., of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions therein contained, I will, on

JUNE 28th, 1930,

within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equity of redemption, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

A tract of land commencing at a point 25 feet south of the center of the Belt Railway Company's right of way (present) on the east line of Tennessee avenue (old Blowing Springs road); thence south along the east line of said Tennessee Avenue, 70 feet, more or less, to the present line of the Town of St. Elmo, disposal or septic plant road; thence southeastwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic road 122 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of J. V. Lewis' shop site; thence eastwardly along the north line of said J. V. Lewis' shop site and parallel with and 122 feet south of the Belt Railway Company's right of way 288 feet, more or less, to the west line of the Town of St. Elmo Company's disposal or septic plant land; thence northwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic plant land 47 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of said disposal or septic plant land; thence southeastwardly along the line of said disposal or septic plant to the Chattanooga creek; thence north 240 feet, more or less, along Chattanooga creek to a point 25 feet from the center of the present Belt Railway Company's right of way; thence northwestward'y and parallel with said Belt Railway Company's present right of way to the point of beginning.

Being the same property that was conveyed by Fowler Lewis Oil Refining Company, Inc., to the Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc., by deed registered in book X, vol. 22, page 679, of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, including equipments, machinery and patent rights of said Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unencumbered, but said sale will be made as trustee only.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien and unpaid.

This the 28th day of May, 1930.

6-20 CHARLES C. MOORE, Trustee.

(Advertisement)

Qualify--Vote!

Pay your Poll Tax on or before Saturday, June 7th, or you cannot participate in the County Election and State Primary.

Poll Tax Receipt will be required in both County and State Elections.

Pay now—avoid additional penalties, and

Cast Your Ballot for the Republican County Nominees

Middle Life Suffering

"Twenty years ago, I was in bad health," says Mrs. J. B. Bean, of Kirbyville, Texas. "I was going through a critical time, and I suffered a lot.

"My back hurt almost all the time, and my legs and ankles ached. My head hurt me until sometimes I would be almost past going.

"As I had used Cardui before, and knew how much I had improved after taking it, I got a bottle and started taking it. I continued to use it for several months. After awhile I regained my health, and I feel that I could never have gotten through that awful time without Cardui."

CARDUI

Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Costs only 1 cent a dose. E-100

CARMEN

the UNION-MADE Favorite

CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co. St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

212½ East Third St.

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Hold No Terrors If You Burn Our

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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"Say it with Flowers"

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Joy Phone 6-7168

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TAXI

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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

FARRELL'S

Volunteer

Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Postoffice folks are feeling better today. The president signed the new retirement bill which allows employes $1,200 per year. There is deducted from their salaries 3½%, which goes into a fund to pay the retired one that amount. We thank you, Mr. President.

* * *

Capt. Myers has purchased a new car, it becoming necessary for the addition to his family. Bill says he contemplates buying one of those busses if this thing keeps up.

* * *

Mrs. Harris is distributing policies to members of the group insurance this week.

* * *

Heard a conversation between Echols and Frank Brooks the other day. Echols said that he would try to evict Oehlsen from Brooks' home. Look out, Henry.

* * *

Brother Dailey came in late the other morning. When asked what was the matter, he said that the main cable of his car burned through and it died on the road. However, a friend came along and pushed him into a station, where he got it repaired and came on in rejoicing.

* * *

Inspectors are checking up on this office this week.

* *

R. M. George was called to St. Louis last week by the death of his brother.

* * *

R. B. L. Stansberry was off a few days last week.

* *

Henry Oehlsen was strutting around this week showing a picture of his band (he is proud of his ch-e-e-i-l-d).

* * *

There is much rivalry over the checker board between Pat and Pete. However, Pete says it is no rivalry to speak about.

* * *

Friday was a holiday at the postoffice.

NOTES FROM THE NEWS CHAPEL

By CLAY TIMMONS

Well, the campaign is over, and, as usual, yours truly ran last. My congratulations, hearty and sincere, to the winner, Remy Cuthbert. I couldn't, he could, and I'm glad he won, but I'm going to bounce right back for more.

I'm announcing here and now that my hat's in the ring for next year, regardless of who is in the race or where the convention is to be held, and I'll guarantee to be in there batting for the job from here on out. Also understand that J. W. Growden, Gilded Dome operator, is going to toss his chapeau in the circle. And if the convention goes to Canada, as is the popular opinion, it's going to be a free-for-all, and ye may lay to that.

I take this opportunity to thank the twenty-six friends who voted for me from the bottom of my heart. It was not as the old saying goes that a prophet is not without honor, etc., for my biggest vote came from the News chapel, as was to be expected. I'm coming back for more.

* * *

This is contributed by Milt Cooke: Arthur Brisbane says the grand champion bull was sold in the Argentine for $61,539, and that no other bull ever brought such a price.

How about Babe Ruth's "bull?"

* * *

"Daily Happenings in the Maniac Garage" is the latest publication coming from the News Proof Press. It gives short and snappy observations of daily happenings along Lunatic Lane. I wanted to quote verbatim from one of his 16-page papers, all of them filled with white space but the front one, but I can't find one anywhere.

* * *

The ministers edited the News on Thursday, and one of them was the Rev. L. C. Vass. Now, that name has marvelous possibilities for a slight mistake is made. And Nat Quad Ray was the bird who set the "by-line." The seldom-used cap letters on these pea-hullers very often stick and don't fall. I'll leave it to your own imagination which of the caps failed at the crucial moment.

* * *

Dutch Vandervoort, according to the Maniac Item, has had enough of bologny sandwiches during the past five years and has shoved off for Detroit, having put Milt Cooke on for a stretch of about sixty days. After all, old Dutch is a pretty good egg, and certainly keeps his neck bowed from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., with a smelly, ropey looking cigar in his mouth during the entire jig of seven and a half hours.

* * *

Bill Rodgers, Lookout manager, is experiencing the same pangs of travail that have come to a long row of predecessors, including John Dobbs, Strang Nicklin, Les Nunamaker, Joe Mathes, Jimmy Johnston and all the rest. This must be a jinx baseball town. The Lookouts gave the local fans the biggest kick they've ever had since 1909 at the beginning of the season, and now look at 'em. Out there floundering around like a blind dog in a meat shop, aimlessly doing something, and not knowing what's wrong. The fans all seem to know what's wrong, and there is a petition in circulation at present to remedy the condition. Leadership is a privilege, not an honor, to quote from a national ad, and it applies in nearly all cases.

* * *

A certain manufacturing concern has marked off almost a whole block in the vicinity of the News, and posted no-parking signs around it. The boys of all departments have signed a petition to Commissioner Bryan protesting one company, which almost continually has huge trucks backed up over the sidewalks, forcing pedestrians out into the street and into consequent danger in order to get around them. Maybe Brother Bryan can't see it our way.

Has Anybody Seen A Stray Houndawg?

The editor found the following pathetic [illegible] on his desk Wednesday morning. If anybody has seen a stray pup fitting the description, it might be well to call the party alleged to have lost the mut. Then again, maybe Jess Brown, or Gaston Haun, parents, are trying to "kid" somebody.

Editor The Labor World:

I am a small little boy, for I have lost my dog which has been for a while the one of my best friends. Many times when I have felt blue this [illegible] would cheer me up, for she was always by my side, and I [illegible] with any other little [illegible] but me dog. Her name [illegible] As a tree dog she had no [illegible] and I have lost a lot of coons, [illegible] very good at finding [illegible] Of course, I caught [illegible] the last two seasons by starting [illegible] As soon hunter, I would say [illegible] Sept. 17 is the time to start, because [illegible] coons are still young and [illegible] and the meat is sweeter; then again, they won't climb a big tree, and they usually go three or four together and the dog don't have much [illegible] when they are in bunches. If anybody would see Dixa, please call Jess Turner. He'll appreciate it.

CY.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 27.

State Education Urged by Teachers

Washington, D. C.—Federal aid to states in their illiteracy fight features a bill introduced in the senate by Mr. George, of Georgia, and in the house by Mr. Hammer, of North Carolina.

The American Federation of Teachers, an A. F. of L. affiliate, objects to the national illiteracy commission's theory that illiteracy can be eliminated by enabling men and women to trace their names. The teachers are assisting in the excellent work now being done in several states to reduce the number of persons in this country who can not read a newspaper. The teachers estimate that these illiterates approximate 20,000,000.

Realizing the poverty of many states where illiteracy is highest, the George-Hammer bill, drafted with cooperation of organized teachers, provides that the federal government appropriate $1,000,000 annually for five successive years to states in proportion to their illiterate population.

Money for this work is now coming from private sources and the unionized teachers insist that public education should be publicly supported.

Peyer Submits To an Operation

J. Martin Peyer, well-known member and official of Chattanooga Typographical union, will submit to an operation at Erlanger hospital Saturday morning, chronic appendicitis being the ailment which the old-timer has determined to end. Mr. Peyer has suffered from this annoying affliction at periods for some time past, and finally decided that an operation is the only sure method of permanent relief.

Stove Workers Fired For Joining Union

Birmingham Concern Denies Right of Men to Organize and Rebuffs Federal Government Mediator.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Birmingham, Ala., May 29.—The Unit Stove and Furniture company, a Birmingham enterprise, has no use for trade unions. Some sixty colored molders employed in this plant recently joined the Molders' union. When Vice-President Leopold of the company found it out the leaders were promptly discharged. As a result all but eight of the workers went out on strike, demanding the reinstatement of the discharged workers on the ground that they had a constitutional right to belong to a labor union chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The company refused to reinstate the men and George H. Van Fleet, a federal labor commissioner, was sent in by the government to adjust the difficulty. He was told by the management to "beat it" as the company had nothing to discuss, and flatly refused to have any thing to do with the government representative.

Meanwhile the strike is on and the plant is attempting to operate with "green hands." The management denies the right of any of its men to belong to a labor union.

INSURANCE FOR IDLE DOESN'T HARM ENGLAND

Washington, D. C.—English employers do not regard unemployment insurance in that country demoralizing, says a Monthly Bulletin of the United States bureau of labor statistics.

"These employers, in many cases, foster schemes providing for unemployment benefits that supplement those paid under the public system," says the monthly bulletin, which describes several of these plans in its current issue.

Labor Fights Big Railroad Grab Attempt

Stove Employers Paying Unorganized Workers 50 Per Cent of Union Rate Seek Government-Enforced Advantage.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 29.—Whether southern manufacturers shall add a freight differential to low wages as a means of capturing northern markets for their output, all at the expense of labor, is the question being fought out in Washington before the interstate commerce commission. The issue bears directly on the American Federation of Labor's southern organizing campaign and puts squarely up to the commission the question of subsidy for non-union manufacturers.

With rate differentials suspended pending decision by the commission, southern railroads appeared this week before the commission which had before it an examiner's report on the situation. The roads applied for a differential on northbound cast iron stoves which, in a shipment between Birmingham and Detroit, for example, would amount to about 40 per cent in favor of the southern manufacturer and shipper. The examiner's report favored the discriminatory rate, but labor entered the hearing to challenge the proposition and to demand abolition of all differentials.

The fight is the West Virginia coal rate fight in a new dress.

Northern railroads and northern stove manufacturers also appeared in opposition to the differential.

John P. Frey, for the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Robert McCoy, for the International Molders' union, appeared in the case as counsel representing labor. Frey declared to the commissioners that adoption of the differential would be equivalent to allowing the southern states to enact tariff legislation against other states, an argument which appeared to carry much weight.

It was brought out by labor counsel that cast iron stoves are made in the Birmingham district at wages exactly half the wages paid to union stove molders in the organized foundries of the north, and in the organized foundries of the south also. To this 50 per cent lower wage rate the manufacturers would add a 40 per cent freight differential, the whole amounting to a tremendous state-enforced subsidy for anti-union employers, to be paid by railroads whose dividends are guaranteed by the government.

The brutal truth behind the effort to annex the freight rate grab was revealed by an attorney for one of the southern roads when he told the commission plainly that the industry in the south depends upon selling its surplus output in the north and for that purpose "must have" the discriminatory rate and that it was the "duty" of the interstate commerce commission to give this assistance to southern manufacturers.

Southern Liberals Created by Unions

New York, N. Y.—"There will be no liberal movement in the south until there is a labor movement," said John W. Edelman, editor The Hosiery Worker, replying in the Daily News Record to statements by Dr. Robert C. Dexter, secretary social relations department American Unitarian association, which reflect on the unionization campaign in the south.

The Hosiery Worker is the official organ of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, a unit of the United Textile Workers. The Daily News Record is a textile publication.

Mr. Edelman asks this paper why reports on the south by the Federal Council of Churches were not featured, as was the Dexter statement.

Dr. Dexter's survey is the result of an 18-day visit in the south. He urges that mill owners be approached "by intelligent persons not connected with the unions." "I can assure Dr. Dexter," says Edelman, "that some of the finest men in America did approach mill owners in Marion and Elizabethton—all to no avail. This has happened in many other cities.

"The need of organizing southern workers is admitted by Dr. Dexter. Therefore, it seems to us poor taste for an ethical advisor to say in the next breath that the trade union movement should desist in its efforts to accomplish what he considers to be a desirable social condition.

"There will be no liberal movement in the south until there is a labor movement. If this statement sounds sweeping we would ask historians to pass an opinion as to whether facts will not bear out this contention."

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Owned and Operated by Home People

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COFFEE	MAXWELL HOUSE, Pound	35c
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NUCOA Lb. 21c	EGGS Fresh Country	21c
SNOWDRIFT	6-Lb. Pail	99c
BUTTER	Sunset Gold, Pound	34c
JELLO	Hi-Peak, Royal, Gelatine, 3 for	21c
MILK	Pet, Carnation, Libby's, 10 Small or 5 Tall	42c

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CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY

(IS A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb.	35c
QUAKER OATS	Regular 12c Size, Two Packages	15c
WINE DRIP	A Real Good Guaranteed Coffee — Pound	19c
OCTAGON SOAP	8c Size (limit 5 bars) Bar	5c
TOMATO SOUP	Campbell's, Reg. 10c Size — Two Cans	15c

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FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each	99c
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THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the [illegible] Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Lbs. for	49c
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CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

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More People Every Day-

Agree with us that there is no use paying 10c for Bread.

TRY HONEYMOON BREAD

2 Fresh Loaves 15c

HOME STORES

Owned and Operated by Home Folks

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 6, 1930 — Number 6

CHOOL BOYS OUST MEN AT HILL STORES?

d Employes Replaced by Youths, Is Report.

EATCUTTERS WILL RENEW CAMPAIGN

hain Stores Said to Have Again Cut Wages, With Result That "Helpers" Quit Jobs.

An interesting story, and one which fits in well with past policies of the Nashville-owned Hill chain grocery stores, is told this week by representatives of the Meatcutters locked out by ukase of the big chief of the wealthy corporation at Nashville.

It was said that the chain corporation, probably on orders from the Nashville headquarters, notified certain employes this week that wages would be cut to a scale of $15 per week. It was not known whether $15 is the maximum, but belief was expressed that this will be something near the highest pay received by these overworked servants of the Nashville merchant prince. When the announcement was made, the story goes, some of the victims of this low-wage concern were so disgusted that they immediately left their jobs, and it was said that in at least one case it is known a young man who had been receiving the princely salary of $22.50 per week, when notified that his stipend would be cut to $15, immediately resigned and was just as quickly replaced with a public school student who desired some kind of employment during vacation time, and who accepted the position at $8.00 per week. Some of the locked-out meatcutters expressed the opinion that this might become a fixed policy of the Nashville company. An interesting sidelight in the reported situation was furnished by one meatcutter who has a mania for figures. He said that Hill chain-store employes work from 70 to 80 hours per week. Figuring from the maximum, therefore, the $8-a-week young man receives for his hard labor just 10 cents per hour.

Local trades unionists recalled that the local manager of the Nashville stores company testified in city court that wages for store managers" ranged "from $5.00 to $65.00 per week." Asked how many received the higher figure, however, he was silent. If reports are accurate, wage scales in the local stores of the Nashville company have been radically reduced since the meatcutters' lockout. However, it is obvious that not quite so much Chattanooga money is being sent out of the city through this source since the public has been informed of the methods of the Nashville corporation.

However, it's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and in some cases it appears that former Hill store employes have profited by the situation created when the "big boss" decided to turn his old meatcutter employes into the streets. In Rossville, where the Hill business was formerly so great an additional store building was rented to care for the large volume of business, a former Hill store manager is declared to be doing a splendid business of his own near where one of the Hill stores was closed, and one of the locked-out meatcutters is also regularly employed here. In St. Elmo, where another Hill store was recently closed, the former manager has opened a business for himself, and is said to be enjoying a liberal patronage.

Officers of Local 600 said Thursday that the campaign of publicity, which was interrupted to some extent while efforts were being made by outsiders to adjust the controversy with the Nashville boss, will be renewed, and additional pickets will be placed near all local stores of the company. Thousands of stickers explaining the situation were printed this week, and are being distributed throughout the city and surrounding territory.

MANY MACHINES INJURE INDUSTRY

New York.—The hosiery industry is affected by machinery and consequent overproduction. Several large companies have passed dividends that are a result of price cutting and excessive plant production.

Leaders in the industry complain that manufacturers of hosiery knitting machines sold large numbers of machines on easy terms to small mills. Increased output resulted.

Manufacturers agree that production must be restricted and stocks kept within reasonable limits."

MACHINISTS IN JOINT SESSION

Committee Urges Members of Both Local Lodges to Attend the Session.

Call for a joint session of Lodges 56 and 1450, Machinists, has been issued, and a special committee of members from both lodges is urging a large attendance on next Tuesday night at Central Labor hall.

It is understood the session will have to do with plans for the forthcoming shopcrafts convention, which convenes in Chattanooga on Monday, June 23, for several days' meeting. Among the outstanding national labor officials to be guests of the local workers during the convention is A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, and it was said an important communication from Mr. Wharton requires the consideration of every member of both local lodges.

The call for the joint session Tuesday night is signed by Tom F. Hall, chairman; W. F. Lange, W. D. Sively, W. H. Carlisle, W. A. Lance, Harry Kelley, W. L. Wergin, C. W. Pfeiffer and Joe Hardin.

Foreign War Vets Seeking Members

Lookout post, No. 1289, Veterans of Foreign Wars, is conducting an intensive membership campaign throughout the Chattanooga district, with splendid results, according to Alexander Spear, chairman of the drive committee.

Mr. Spear explained that the organization is composed of those who have seen service overseas, and is one of the oldest vets' organizations. Lookout post, he said, has been organized many years, and has accomplished much good for disabled and needy former soldiers of Uncle Sam. It is the purpose of the present drive, he continued, to build the post to such proportions that it will be a credit to the city and the state.

An unusually large number of local members of organized labor are eligible to membership in the veterans' organization, said Mr. Spear, and it is hoped that these will be enrolled practically 100 per cent during the present campaign.

House Members Favor Quota for Mexicans

Washington, D. C.—The Harris bill, that would establish an immigration quota for Mexicans, approved by the senate, was favorably reported by the house committee on immigration and naturalization.

The bill was amended by including administration provisions of the Box bill which specifies that the secretaries of state, commerce and labor shall jointly make the determination of the quota to be applied under the terms of the present immigration act.

The quota is opposed by the department of state on the ground that this legislation might lead to ill feeling between the two countries and would hamper international negotiations on certain important matters, such as flood control on the borders and claims of American citizens against Mexico which involve many millions of dollars.

Opponents of restricted Mexican immigration protest against this competition with American labor, which destroys living standards in the west and southwest.

Porto Rican Kiddies Are Poverty Victims

Washington.—Sixty per cent of Porto Rican children are underfed, said Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., governor of Porto Rico, who is in this city. He urges congress to pass an appropriation of $3,000,000 for hurricane relief in that island.

The restoration of property is necessary, said the governor, who also said that "conditions on the island have never been good because there has never been a general diffusion of prosperity" and conditions have been aggravated by the cyclone.

"Next, we must build up school facilities, for at present only 40 per cent of Porto Rican children can go to school. There are no facilities for the remainder.

"Also, the health situation is desperate. Sixty per cent of the children are underfed. Annually, there are about 40,000 sufferers from tuberculosis, and the death rate from the malady is four and one-half times that of the states."

Trade unionists who are acquainted with economic conditions in Porto Rico point to Gov. Roosevelt's statement of a lack of "general diffusion of prosperity" as the reason for child undernourishment, disease and faulty education.

The island is a victim of merciless absentee landlordism. Wealth is being taken from Porto Rico by American and foreign corporations who refuse to contribute, in the form of taxes, their share of maintaining the government. They have seized the land and driven peasants from the country. These workers are housed in cities and are paid from 40 to 60 cents a day.

NONPARTISAN JOINT BODY TO MEET MONDAY

State Committee to Consider Political Situation.

MUCH SPECULATION AS TO ATTITUDE

Local Unionists Interested in Announcement of Session by Federation and Brotherhood Officials.

Local trades unionists will note with considerable interest the results of deliberations of the nonpartisan political campaign committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, which has been called to meet in Nashville Monday morning.

The meeting Monday is in conformance with suggestion to the committee by the Chattanooga convention of the federation, and much speculation has been indulged as to the probable attitude of the committee with respect to the various races for major state offices. The committee, in its report to the annual session of the federation, indorsed the candidacy of the Hon. Cordell Hull for the United States senate, but action in respect to other races was not taken at that time, and under instructions of the convention the committee was to meet at a later date for further consideration of the situation.

The opinion appears to be general among trades unionists that not in many years has there been a greater need for united action of all progressive groups on the state political field. Issues which will directly affect the masses of the people are in the making or have already matured, and the personnel of state and county representations in the nation and state is looked upon as of vital importance to the whole people.

Because of the position of individual members of the state nonpartisan committee, each of whose duty it is to make a study of political conditions as they affect the workers particularly, action of the committee carries much weight with the rank and file, and while there are naturally at times trades unionists who disagree with the judgment of members in some particular, the decisions always are given every consideration.

The state committee consists of three executive officers of the Tennessee Federation of Labor—Paul J. Aymon, president; W. C. Birthright, secretary, and David Hanly, legislative chairman—and the legislative chairmen of the respective rail brotherhoods—H. V. Reid, Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and Enginemen, who is chairman of the state committee; Perry E. Daly, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; W. E. Jacobs, Order Railroad Conductors, and W. A. Christman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The committee will be called to order Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Labor Temple, Nashville.

Radio Trust Gouges Film Theater Owners

Washington, D. C.—The American Telephone and Telegraph company has charged motion picture theater owners $25,000,000 more than they would have to pay independent manufacturers for the installation of sound equipment, C. C. Colby, of the Audio Research Foundation, told a senate committee.

The witness said the company forced these theater owners to agree to pay an additional $50,000,000 for "service" during the next ten years.

Earnest R. Reichmann, general counsel for the Radio Protective association, and other independent radio interests, told the committee that the Radio Corporation of America and its affiliates have for years tried to create the impression that in some way or other they have received the sanction of the government.

"Now that this propaganda has been disproven by the government's anti-trust suit, the radio monopoly would create the impression that the suit is merely a technical test of some abstruse legal proposition that has no relation to the public interest. This is a further attempt to mislead the trade and the public."

CONSTRUCTION UP

Washington, D. C.—Building operations in the larger cities increased more than 11 per cent in April, as compared with March, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics.

Permits for residential buildings were 8.6 per cent and for non-residential buildings 14.9 per cent higher.

Number of Jobless Remains at Figure Reached in January

April and May Failed to Show Usual Spring Gain and Situation Is Still Serious, A. F. of L. Reports.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 4.—Predictions of a speedy improvement in business conditions are not being borne out and the recovery, if there has been any recovery, is so slow as not to be reflected in employment figures. Reports received by the American Federation of Labor show that unemployment among union members is still as serious as in January. There was a very slight improvement in May but so slight as to offer little encouragement.

In making public May figures on unemployment, President Willitm Green of the A. F. of L. said:

"Unemployment reports for May show very little improvement. Trade unions in twenty-four cities had as many still out of work as in the month of January, although there is usually a 27 per cent improvement by this time of year. Our figures show 20 per cent out of work in May as compared to 21 per cent in April (revised figures). The last two months have failed to show the usual spring improvement, due partly to the serious situation in building, and also to the general slow recovery of trade and industry. After the crisis of 1928, improvement from March to May was five times as great as in the same months this year. Last year in May hardly more than half as many union members were out of work, and in metal trades four times as many are unemployed in May this year.

No Gain for City Workers.

"Casual laborers who drift into cities in winter from farms and nearby country towns have now largely found work in agriculture, road building and other outdoor activities. Bread lines are no longer necessary. But of the city wage earners who have been unemployed since January, comparatively few have gone back to work permanently, and others have recently been laid off.

"The largest improvement was in the building trades. The number out of work decreased from 40 per cent in April to 36 per cent in May. But even this change for the better is only half the improvement from April to May after the crisis of 1928, and 44 per cent more building tradesmen are out of work than in May two years ago. In metal trades unemployment increased slightly from April to May, and in printing the same high level holds, with twice as many printers out of work as in May last year. The figures follow:

	May,* 1930	April, 1930	May, 1929
All trades	20	21	11
Building trades	36	40	26
Metal trades	20	19	5
Printing trades	6	6	3
All other trades	13	12	0

All Trades for Three Years.

	1928	1929	1930
January	18	15	20
February	18	15	22
March	18	14	21
April	16	12	21
May	13	11	20*
June	11	9	—
July	12	9	—
August	9	9	—
September	10	10	—
October	9	11	—
November	10	12	—
December	13	16	—

*Preliminary.

Census Data Ready Soon.

Rapping the feverish desire of many cities to show that they have made big gains in population, William M. Steuart, director of the bureau of the census, declares that civic authorities and organizations should be more interested in keeping down the unemployment figure in their community than in merely seeing that their city has made numerical progress. These people and organizations should be more solicitous of whether the population is economically secure than if the city has grown, he said.

Unemployment figures will be made public in a short time, Steuart said, but the exact date of beginning these releases and the manner of announcing them will be left to the discretion of Secretary of Commerce Lamont. These figures will be preliminary, he said, and are subject to revision.

High Living Standard Defeats White Plague

Atlantic City.—Good economic conditions and not health prevention societies is the most effective weapon against tuberculosis, said Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner of New York, in an address to the New Jersey Hospital association.

"We are trying to take credit for the decline in tuberculosis during the last twenty years," said Dr. Wynne. "Let us not fool ourselves or the public. This is not due to the preventative societies, but to the improved economic conditions under which the American people are now living."

The commissioner attacked the attitude of these societies for their methods in handling cases. He said entirely new methods of combating disease and a more conscientious cooperation on the part of doctors and nurses are necessary to insure the future of public health.

Last fall Dr. Wynne called on housewives to boycott unsanitary stores.

PARKER CASE FURNISHES FUEL FOR HARD FIGHT

Workers Resent Unfriendly Act of Senators.

WILL CARRY BATTLE INTO HOME STATES

Making Political Football of Anti-Injunction Bill Increases Ire of Workers.

SENATORS WHO WERE FOR PARKER

Voting Against Labor and For Parker, 39.

Democrats — Blease, Broussard, Glass, Harrison, Overman, Ransdell, Simmons, Steck, Stephens, Swanson.

Republicans — Allen, Baird, Bingham, Dale, Fess, Gillette, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Hebert, Jones, Kean, Keyes, McCulloch, Metcalf, Oddie, Patterson, Reed, Shortridge, Smoot, Sullivan, Thomas (Idaho), Townsend, Walcott, Waterman, Watson.

Paired Against Labor and For Parker.

Democrats — Fletcher, King, Smith.

Republicans — Goff, Grundy, Moses, Phipps, Norbeck.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT
(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 5.—American labor's biggest political campaign in years is in the making at this hour.

The Parker case made the paramount issue and the Shipstead anti-injunction bill is doubling its size.

Labor's national spokesman, President William Green, declares that labor is going into every state where a pro-Parker senator is up for re-election this year to wage a fight to a finish.

Among the outstanding targets of labor's most sizzling fire will be Senator McCulloch, of Ohio.

That means that Ohio, for decades a pivotal fighting ground, will be once more a battle center upon which national attention will focus.

Ohio is President Green's home state and he knows it like a book. He was a state senator in Ohio, in which capacity he secured enactment of the best workmen's compensation law in America.

A. L. of L. to Join Forces.

Not only will state federations of labor marshal their forces to defeat every senator who voted for Parker, but the American Federation of Labor itself will go into those states to lend its aid. This is going to be a fight.

Adding to the fury of the contest will be the record on the anti-injunction bill and the tricky footwork of the senate judiciary committee in referring the measure to the United States attorney-general will not abate the resentment of trade unionists.

"These committee votes count," President Green said. "We regard the action as an unfriendly action."

Was Political Maneuver.

Beyond question the move was a piece of political opportunism. Senators who didn't dare vote against reporting the measure favorably to the senate voted to send it to the attorney-general, hoping, of course, that he would ponder over it until this session of the senate is adjourned.

It was an amazing procedure. To say that trade union leaders were shocked and stunned by the side-stepping puts it mildly.

"We insist upon a vote, for or against," said President Green. A vote will join the issue definitely, but scarcely more definitely than did the side-stepping move, for a count has been entered against every senator who joined in the majority that sent it over to the attorney-general, who is not known as a friend of labor.

Five Joined Opponents.

Five senators who voted for Parker joined in the move to sidetrack the injunction bill. It is to be expected that these five, or those who face the electorate this fall, will come under as hot a fire as can be directed their way.

From President Green on, all along the line, there is boiling, seething resentment; and it doesn't stop at the senate in all cases. There is a feeling which its possessors by no means disguise, that if the administration wanted this bill to pass as badly as it wanted Parker nominated there would have been no tricky reference to the attorney-general.

So the forces are being marshaled for a tremendous electoral battle. It will be a battle of men, not of money. Men, fired with a zeal for freedom, will pour their effort into a campaign in which real issues will be fought out. And in the end, on that inevitable morning after, there will be lame ducks, squawking dismally that they didn't know it was loaded so goshawful heavy!

JOHN S. BOYD BARBER CHIEF

Chosen by Local 415 to Succeed George W. Perry, Resigned to Enter Business

John S. Boyd, one of the most popular tonsorial artists in the Chattanooga territory, was, Monday night, selected by the members of Local 415 to head that organization, replacing George W. Perry, who had resigned when he opened a business of his own.

Mr. Boyd will serve until the regular annual election in January. The new chief is by no means a stranger to the official family of Local 415, his many years of conscientious and able service to the local including several positions of trust in the organization. He is employed at the Star barber shop, Rossville avenue.

BARBER SHOP BLUES

(By Amanuensis)

John Brown, manager of the Read House barber shop, came to the editorial sanctum the week sorely troubled and seeking advice. Invited to unburden his problems on the sympathetic ears of the editor, the old-timer said it was something like this: Now Gaston Helm was a good barber; yea, with many customers up until recently, all males. But (John said) recently Mrs. Helms departed for an extended visit with friends in Birmingham, and since that time the shop's manager (he said) has had many complaints from Cy's old customers, the menfolks claiming they can't get waited on for the large number of lady patrons which Cy has suddenly accumulated. Now John wants to know what to do about it. The subscriber sending in the best solution to the problem will receive a handsomely bound copy of The Labor World, free of charge.

* * *

Jess Turner is said to have composed a new song which he is trying to get published; title, "Has Anybody Seen My Dog?"

* * *

Letter from President Pro Tem. W. C. Birthright, of the Journeymen Barbers' International union, states that "Big Pete" is wrestling with the problems of the presidential office while Chief Shanessy is off on an extended vacation. Mr. Birthright is a bigger man (physically, anyhow) than Brother Shanessy and maybe the prexy won't need to hurry back.

* * *

Residents out Wauhatchie-way are said to favor shorter hours for the barbers, so Massey can get in and out of that thriving community without waking all the neighbors in the morning. Massey owns a model X Ford, which is the grand-daddy of them all. He is said to have received several requests from leading historians to place the antique in the Smithsonian institution at Washington, but Massey, being patriotic, intends to place it in the Union depot, beside The General, when a new and larger depot is built. Until then, he says, he needs his "car" for business and pleasure.

* * *

The title at the head of this foolishness is printed for the special benefit of Tom Turner and Frank Dugger. Cut it out, boys, and put it in your scrapbooks.

* * *

E. C. Holland, formerly of the Lookout barber shop, is with George Perry in the latter's new shop in the James building.

* * *

The bunch at the Broadway have continually, individually and collectively, razzed the editor of this column for "passing them up" in writing up the doings of the barbers. The following, then, is printed to keep some of them from cutting said editor's throat: Artie Hester, the best barber in town (says he) is on the first chair; Jimmie Ball, the best barber in town (says he) is on the second chair; J. A. Wilson, the best barber in town (says he) is on the third chair; L. R. Adams, the best barber in town (says he) is on the fourth chair; Mrs. Aileen Norman, the best manicurist in the world (says—says—says all the barbers in the shop), presides over the "beauty department," and Austin, the best shine boy in town (says he) is also on the job.

* * *

The following notice was received by The Labor World Thursday, with a request for publication:

The board of barber examiners, located at 201 Cotton States building, Nashville, will be ready to receive applications and issue certificates for the year 1930-31 on June 9, 1930. All barbers in the state must secure license before July 1, 1930.

George T. Garrett, well-known Nashville trades unionist, is chief clerk of the board.

FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK WINS IN SACRAMENTO

Sacramento, Cal. — The five-day work week in the local building industry has been accepted by organized employers and employed.

More than 4,000 mechanics are directly affected.

BOSSES SEE BENEFITS OF DIXIE DRIVE

Prejudice Fades as Campaign Progresses.

SOCK MILL OWNERS CHIEF OPPONENTS

More Trades Unionists in South Now Than Ever Before, Says Chairman Smith.

(Special Correspondence.)

Birmingham, Ala., June 5.—That the southern organization efforts of the American Federation of Labor have made a deep impress on employers as well as the workers of the south cannot be denied, said Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organization committee, in analyzing the last month's work.

"Some employers," he said, "have gladly accepted the organization activities in the spirit in which they have been tendered—a constructive policy intended to help all factors in southern industry. Others, I find, give out the explanation that they have 'No inclination to giving up control of their own business,' whatever that means.

"The latter situation is especially true of those cotton mill owners who have long exploited southern labor for whatever they can get out of it, and who, incidentally, know nothing of the aims and purposes of organized labor. Some of these mill owners are quoted as saying they 'lack faith in union promises' although none of them have tried the faith.

"I noticed recently an article on the Cotton Goods Record which said that 'If it could be assured that labor unions could make good their promises to co-operate fully with the mills, to increase efficiency and to bring about improved conditions generally, there are a number of mill executives who would favor an alliance of this sort.'

"Reading between the lines it can be seen that the mills need more efficiency and improvement in 'conditions generally.' Then why not give organized labor a chance? The mill owners have had things their own way ever since the mills have been established in the south. Yet the industry was never worse off than now. Organized labor has a constructive program for this situation, and yet the mill owners declare they 'are not inclined to give up control of their own business. Nobody has asked them to give up control, but organized labor has asked them to co-operate with the other half of the business—the human element.

"As a matter of fact the mill owners are not interested in the human element only as it connotes dividends. When there are no dividends the first attack is made on the workers' pay and the management looks no further. Until that economic outlook is changed the textile industry will continue on its bankrupt way."

Chairman Smith declared that unusual interest was being manifested in the organization of the textile workers in all parts of the mill regions of the south. Where new local unions are organized the increase in membership has been steady and strong, he said. In some sections, while no outward objection is made to the workers joining a union by employers, the leaders in the activities lose their job on some pretext or another, Mr. Smith said. He said a number of such instances had been brought to his attention.

In analyzing the progress of organization work among other industries of the south, Chairman Smith expressed appreciation of what had been accomplished thus far. He said he was now collecting data on what had been accomplished from the establishment of central bodies to the increase in membership among local unions as a result of the organization activities. "There are more southern workers members of trade unions at the present time than there has been in the history of the south," Mr. Smith said.

TAX REFORM MEASURE SEEKS HIDDEN WEALTH

Springfield, Ill.—The state senate approved a constitutional measure, to be passed upon by the people, which will give the legislature greater latitude in enacting tax laws. The resolution now goes to the house.

"We have a great hidden wealth amounting to something between $15,000,000,000 and $17,000,000,000 which is escaping its share of taxation," said Governor Emmerson, in advocating the amendment.

"The best way to lower taxes is to bring to light this great amount of property which is now paying no part of the cost of government, and forcing it to bear its fair share.

"Under our present revenue system three classes of property owners are being imposed upon—the home owner, the farmer and the small business man."

THE LABOR WORLD
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FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1930

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"Some folkses nevah thinks 'bout savin' up fo' a rainy day 'til hit gits black, an' begins to thundah."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Where is labor considering the question of establishing a daily newspaper?

A.—In Chicago where a committee appointed by President Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is investigating the possibilities of establishing a daily. The committee recently made a preliminary report.

Q.—Who carried Card No. 1 in the Cigar Makers' International union?

A.—Samuel Gompers.

Q.—What did Senator Norris say during the senate debate on the Parker nomination about the danger to liberty from the issuance of injunctions?

A.—"I cannot get away from the idea that if we will not some time, somewhere, put a curb upon the injunctive process of the federal judges the time will come when our boasted liberty will fade away, when chains of human slavery will be fastened upon every man who toils."

What Next!

A German engineer announces he has invented a typewriter which can write up to 1,000 words a minute. The machine is said to attain high speed by printing whole words to be spelled with the pressure of the fingers. The inventor made a study of ordinary business letters and found that 70 per cent of the words used in such letters were the same hundred words written over and over again. Accordingly he worked on the idea of a machine which would print both words and letters. He found 164 keys were necessary to embody ordinary usage and to provide letters for forming other words.

Suitor—Can you tell me anything about your sister's hobbies?

Small Brother—All I know is she don't wear any in the summer.

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THE SPIRIT'S THE THING

The spirit of a movement is everything; numbers are secondary. When the spirit—the courage, the will to do, the power to initiate, the confidence in one's self and his cause—is destroyed, the effectiveness of the movement ends. These spiritual forces constitute "morale." Morale is given first place by every military scientist. No one is a better judge of the value of morale than men who direct armies upon which the life of a nation—and often a civilization—depends. Napoleon said morale, as compared with all other factors, is, in importance, as three is to one. Marshal Foch, chief of the allied forces in the world war, said: "Proofs and instances could be given indefinitely of the great importance of morale in war."

Military scientists agree that when morale is destroyed an army is disorganized and defeat invariably follows. The power of morale is as true in peace as well as in war. We are told that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." This is another way of saying that the church grew when men "carried on" regardless of consequences.

Every business man strives to inculcate his organization with this faculty to act, to do, to overcome obstacles, while at the same time working with the organization.

Morale in the trade unions is equally of first importance. A labor organization without spirit is ineffective. It has permitted an invincible power to pass. The larger anti-union employers are alert to the power of morale. They may not be capable—as the military scientist—of explaining this psychological fact, but they know the value of discouraging trade union employes.

Military strategists strive to destroy the morale of their foe by impressing him with the hopelessness of his cause. The anti-union employer has the same objective. He no longer openly combats the union. He weakens its morale by the injunction and by giving workers "something just as good." The substitutes include the company "union," life insurance that the workers are told is free, stock ownership and various forms of paternalism.

These employers act on the military theory that a foe is defeated if he can be impressed with his inferiority if he concedes that he is in a losing fight. The employer knows that victory is largely a matter of will, and that if unionists' will power is snapped, their organization will be weakened and eventually be destroyed.

This new warfare permits anti-union employers to pose as advocates of unionism. They have abandoned force and center their efforts to destroy the workers' will.

Trade unionists should keep in mind the value of morale. Any group of men, whether large or small, who possess a morale, are "on their toes." They are known as "fighters." Any group, be it religious, labor, business, fraternal or military, that is inactive and pleads that "nothing can be done," has no morale. Its spirit is broken and it is unable to be an aggressive unit.

COMPANY "UNION" WRECKED

The U. S. [illegible] court's decision in the case of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks versus the Texas [illegible] railroad, a far-reaching effect on the company "union" [illegible]

The court [illegible] prohibiting the [illegible] from [illegible] with mail [illegible] representatives [illegible] wage cuts. The rail [illegible] organized a company "union" for this purpose and the [illegible] by two lower [illegible] was a violation of the railway labor law.

A voluntary action is impossible under the company "union" system, and the railroad's activities constituted "an unwarranted interference with the liberty of its clerical employes in the selection of their representatives," said Chief Justice Hughes.

The decision is the hardest blow that has been given the company "union." Its pretense is unmasked.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has performed a distinct service to the trade union movement for wrecking this alleged rail "union" that the highest court in the land calls "a mockery."

The moral effect of this decision will undoubtedly be felt in the industrial field.

GRUNDYISM MARCHES ON

Senator Grundy has been overwhelmingly defeated in the Pennsylvania primaries by Secretary of Labor Davis, but the spirit of Grundyism marches on. Grundy, the individual, is driven into private life, but it will take more than one skirmish to defeat the things he typifies.

Grundyism and anti-unionism are identical. Child labor, low wages, long hours and opposition to collective bargaining is another name for Grundyism. This citadel of injustice can not be overthrown by defeating one of its leading defenders.

The foundation of this stronghold must be demolished. This can be accomplished if the workers act with the same grim purpose and determination as when they marched to the polls at the recent Pennsylvania primaries.

WHY THE YELLOW DOG IS YELLOW!

Pertinent and Profound Portions of Addresses in United States Senate Debate on Parker

This is the Third of a Series of Selected Extracts

What is this much-discussed instrument, the anti-union contract? How is it made? What are its uses? What are the effects of its use? I should prefer to discuss it, first, with out regard to its legal status, and to appraise it from the point of view of the layman.

An anti-union contract is sometimes a promise exacted by an employer from an employe not to join a union so long as he remains in his employ. Sometimes it is a condition of employment imposed by the employer that the employe shall refrain from joining the union as long as he is employed. This arrangement is consummated either by having a written instrument to that effect at the time of the hiring or during the course of employment, or by orally informing the applicants for employment that the shop was operated non-union and that all employes were expected not to belong to the union.

The use of this instrument is a very unique one. No employer ever sued any employe for violating it. No employer ever expects to do so. That is not its purpose. Its utility lies solely in the fact that it affords a basis upon which to apply for an injunction restraining anyone from attempting to persuade the employes to unionize.

In a general way that is what occurred in the Hitchman case. That is what occurred in the Red Jacket case. There are differences between the two which I shall discuss later. That is what the company attempted to do in the Interborough cases. Before discussing the legal validity or the legal consequences of this arrangement there are, to my mind, some plain, simple layman reactions to this whole business which ought to be stated.

"I'SE REGUSTED."

The layman understands that every contract is essentially a bargain. Let us now try, if we can, to visualize how this strange bargain, if it be one, comes into being.

How John Smith Feels.

John Smith, an unorganized worker out of work, comes to the factory of the X Y Z Co. in search of a job. He meets the personnel manager, hat in hand. He is told that a job is open, but he is given to understand that the plant operates on a non-union basis and that one can not belong to the union and work there. He understands he is directed to sign a card stating that he will not join a union so long as he is employed by the X Y. Z Co. He signs. What else can he do? Is he to refuse the job because of the curtailment of a possible right in the exercise of which he has no present interest? Can he hope to persuade the smart-looking personnel director that the contract interferes with what he regards as an inalienable right freely to associate with whomever he pleases? And if he should fail by persuasion, can he possibly hope to change his employer's attitude by holding out? Every day it costs money to live and every day's labor lost is gone forever beyond recovery. There is the job, together with its terms. Take it or leave it and go hungry. Of course, he takes it.

To jobless John Smith it does not occur at the time that he is consenting to an arrangement which will render him powerless ever to insist on better terms of employment. And if it does occur to him, there is nothing he can do about it.

All this is but another way of saying that between the large employer and the unorganized worker there is such a disparity and inequality of bargaining power that the talk of a contract between them arising out of the free assent of the two parties is as fictitious but not as harmless as the old Mother Goose rhymes.

Smith's rejecting the job means nothing to the X Y Z Co. If Smith will not have it Brown will. To Smith it means rent, food, clothing, and schooling for his children. The employer can afford to wait until his terms are met. Smith cannot wait. His employer knows conditions; knows whether employment is plentiful or scarce; knows what he wants and knows how to get it.

(Part II will be published next week.)

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

It takes money to deal with unemployment, Senator Wagner, of New York, told a senator who objected on ground of cost to his bill providing for an adequate free employment service, nation-wide in scope. The bill is one of three for the relief and prevention of unemployment introduced by Senator Wagner and passed by the senate.

"Let me say that if we want to solve this subject of unemployment, if the government is to do anything toward its solution, it has to create the machinery and select the personnel to perform that work," Senator Wagner said. "That costs money; but let me say that if, as a result of this legislation, a million men can be brought to the job one day sooner—and that is an exceedingly conservative estimate—assuming that the average earning per day is $4, which is also a small average, a million men brought one day earlier to a job would save the nation $4,000,000 directly in salaries, besides the wealth which these employes create during that particular day."

It does cost money to fight unemployment, but the gains from effective action far outweigh the cost, as Senator Wagner pointed out. Unemployment is a great and widespread evil and trying to remedy it by feeble, piffling methods won't work. Decisive action on a large scale is imperative.

* * *

Senators didn't like dial telephones in the capitol and senate office building and ordered them taken out. Senator Glass and others said the dial telephones increase unemployment, which very likely is true. The same charge was made in the house.

Congress has not shown any great interest in unemployment caused by machines. Now that senators and representatives don't care to operate the dial phones, they indict them on the ground that they throw wage earners out of work. This is true of other new machines and processes, yet congress has displayed no great excitement over the matter. Only when machines touch them personally, do they make the welkin ring with denunciations of machine-created unemployment. It seems to make a difference whose ox is gored, as was said some thousands of years ago.

* * *

The American progressive committee for the support of Il Nuovo Mondo, Italian labor daily of New York, has been formed with Clinton S. Golden as treasurer. The address is 81 East Tenth street, New York City.

Il Nuovo Mondo, established in 1925, has fought a good fight against Fascism. It is the only pro-labor and anti-Fascist daily for Italians living in the United States. The other Italian dailies are subservient to the Mussolini regime. Il Nuovo Mondo was a leader in the opposition to the Fascist League of North America and was instrumental in causing the disbandment of the organization, which sought to make all Italians supporters of the Fascist tyranny.

The paper has been maintained at great sacrifice by the devotion of a group of Italian trade unionists and progressives with some help from well-known Italian liberals. At present the paper is in need of help and the committee named in the foregoing is sponsoring the raising of a $15,000 promotion fund for Il Nuovo Mondo to make possible an aggressive campaign for subscriptions and advertisements. The paper has done much to expose the evils of Mussolini's dictatorship and deserves the support of friends of democracy and progress.

* * *

Tribute is paid to Henry F. Hilfers, nationally known as a trade unionist thinker and leader, by the Newark (N. J.) Star-Eagle, which says words worth repeating, as follows:

"Demand by Henry F. Hilfers, of this city, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, that there should be a frank and fair expose of irregularities, if any, which may have been practiced by labor leaders, accords with the principles which govern the body he represents.

"Through a long career as a labor leader he has built up a clean record. Like the federation, he has battled for fair treatment of labor, willing to reciprocate with fair treatment of employers by labor. It is logical therefore that when charges are made against some labor leaders he should resent any implication that the condition is general.

"The decent element of union labor in general undoubtedly will be gratified if leaders who may have exploited them can be exposed. It is to the advantage of laboring men that any leaders who manipulate the general body of their organizations for their own selfish ends should be driven from power.

"The most general complaint in this territory has been about conditions in the building and allied trades. The suspicion there is reason for it is evidenced by the intervention of federal agents in the situation.

"The aim of Mr. Hilfers is, in substance therefore, one which will redound to the benefit of labor in general and the prosperity of the country."

* * *

A new phase in grade crossing accidents developed in the southern district of Illinois when a court decision awarded $10,000 damages to a railroad against the owner of a truck who drove his vehicle in front of a freight train, overturning the locomotive and five freight cars.

This is a distinct reversal of the idea that the railroad company is always wrong. Thousands of railroad grade crossing accidents have occurred because of careless drivers who never seem to learn that there is more room behind a moving train than there is in front of it—and infinitely more safety.

Technically the auto driver contributes in all cases—and so does the railroad. Also do the people of every state and nation contribute to deaths and accidents where the grade crossing is allowed to continue as a death trap.

The railroads hailing this decision as a victory will still more stubbornly resist all efforts toward abolishing deadly grade crossings—profits always first, human safety last. Some day the people will arouse and stop this slaughter.

* * *

The three Wagner bills for the relief and prevention of unemployment have passed the senate and are now before the house. Well founded reports say that house "Old Guard" leaders will do all they can to prevent passage of the bills. This is taken to mean they will not be allowed to come to a vote in the house.

Enemies of the Wagner bills have made a bad mistake if they think they have popular support in opposing the measure. The bills have met with nation-wide approval. There is a feeling that there has been talk enough in congress about unemployment and that the time has come for action.

The Wagner proposals are not new. They have been discussed and studied for ten years. They have been indorsed by organized labor and other progressive elements. They are in line with the constructive program favored by President Hoover for dealing with unemployment. It is almost unthinkable that the country should be allowed to face another depression without the protection of the bills, simply because of the opposition of reactionary forces in the house of representatives.

Let no worker fool himself that the defeat of an individual will check the army of wrong. Such individual is quickly replaced by one who is less frank in his defense of injustice. The system continues.

Bait digging time has come, the happiest of the year.

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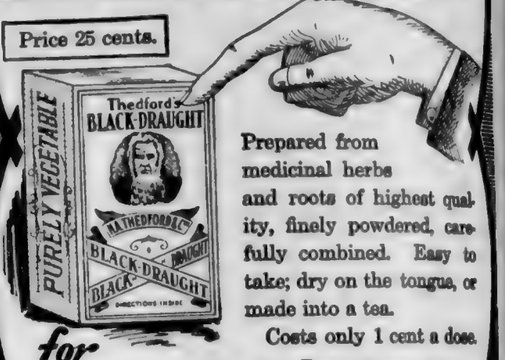

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Costs only 1 cent a dose.
for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

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HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

NOTICE
Taxpayers
THE HAMILTON COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION is meeting daily in the offices of the Tax Assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock a.m. for 25 days from June 2nd to June 30th inclusive. (Sundays excluded.)
Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to the assessments made by the Assessor, on personalty or on real estate, may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.
P. J. KRUESI, Chairman.
T. J. MAY, Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by a deed of trust executed by the Volunteer Oil Refineries, Incorporated, dated June 21st, 1929, and registered in book "B," volume 24, page 708, et seq., of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions therein contained, I will, on

JUNE 28th, 1930.

within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equity of redemption, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

A tract of land commencing at a point 25 feet south of the center of the Belt Railway Company's right of way (present) on the east line of Tennessee avenue (old Blowing Springs road); thence south along the east line of said Tennessee Avenue, 70 feet, more or less, to the present line of the Town of St. Elmo, disposal or septic plant road; thence southeastwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic road 122 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of J. V. Lewis' shop site; thence eastwardly along the north line of said J. V. Lewis' shop site and parallel with and 122 feet south of the Belt Railway Company's right of way 285 feet, more or less, to the west line of the Town of St. Elmo Company's disposal or septic plant land; thence northwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic plant land 47 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of said disposal or septic plant land; thence southeastwardly along the line of said disposal or septic plant to the Chattanooga creek; thence north 240 feet, more or less, along Chattanooga creek to a point 25 feet from the center of the present Belt Railway Company's right of way; thence northwestwardly and parallel with said Belt Railway Company's present right of way to the point of beginning.

Being the same property that was conveyed by Fowler Lewis Oil Refining Company, Inc., to the Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc., by deed registered in book X, vol. 22, page 679, of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, including equipments, machinery and patent rights of said Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unencumbered, but said sale will be made as trustee only.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien and unpaid.

This the 28th day of May, 1930.

6-20 CHARLES C. MOORE, Trustee.

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT
LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP
ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

00 Hosiery Workers Idle as Mill Closes

iness Depression Blamed for hutting of Big Philadelphia lant, Reopened After Long trike.

(By International Labor News Service.)

iladelphia, June 5. — Fourteen red hosiery workers, recently re- d to their jobs after a five- hs' strike, were thrown out of , with the shutdown of the H. C. e mill.

y roll expenditures of $50,000 ly are lost to the merchants of ortheast by the shutdown, which announced to be "indefinite."

e general industrial depression ing the full fashioned hosiery stry is responsible for the halt in mill's operation. The thought the Aberle company was taking first step in a plan to move the south was scouted. This plan rumored during the strike as de- upon by the company.

ere would be no point in mov- the plant," Alexander McKeown, dent of the Philadelphia branch e American Federation of Full oned Hosiery Workers, declared, use southern mills, even though boast of cheap and contented nion labor, also are feeling the ffects of the depression. The e shutdown is just another trag- blamable on poor business condi- rampant throughout the coun-

tle hope is held for early re- tion of operations and the re- of the mill employes to their ines. McKeown declared the de- ion in the hosiery business origi- around January 1 and no "sun- " is expected until October 1.

Newlywed—Are these eggs ly fresh?

oer—Yes, ma'am. They are all picked from one of our largest plants.

s. Newlywed—That's fine. I'll two dozen.

lly's Beauty Shop

11½ Market St.—7-1843

PERMANENT WAVES PPLIED BY EXPERTS

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 43515.
f Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
rtrude Gilbert vs. Harry B. Gilbert.
ppearing from allegations in complain- bill, which is sworn to, that Harry B. is a non-resident of the state of Ten- so that the ordinary process of law be served upon him, it is ordered that tion be made for four successive weeks Labor World, a newspaper published milton county, notifying said non-resi- appear at the next July rules of said to be held at the courthouse in Chatta- on the first Monday in July next, the ing a rule day of said court, and make to said bill or the same will be taken nfessed, and the cause set for hearing e as to him.
31st day of May, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, D. C.
e & McClure, Attys. 6-27

JURY FINDS STRIKEBREAKER COMMITTED NO CRIME WHEN HE KILLED TRADES UNIONIST

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Philadelphia, June 5.—A jury of twelve typical Philadelphia citizens has said it is all right for a strike-breaker to shoot and kill a trade unionist in the streets of this city. William Pfeiffer, brazen, red-haired, callow little strikebreaker from the Aberle mills, was aquitted of having murdered Carl Mackley, union hosiery worker, on March 6.

It is a foregone conclusion now that the three companions of Pfeiffer, Walter and Preston Kane and Daniel D'Acenzo, strikebreakers riding with him, who also pumped bullets into the Mackley car, will now be freed. William Zimmerman, union hosiery knitter riding with Mackley on the night of the shooting, was seriously wounded; John Cooper was wounded, and the fourth man in the car, Walter Morrow, escaped death by a miracle.

Officers and members of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers were stunned at the verdict. A manslaughter verdict and a jail term of at least twenty years was the smallest sentence that was expected.

Case Was Remarkable.

The case was one of the most remarkable in many ways that has ever been fought in a city criminal court. Of the large staff of lawyers attached to the office of district attorney in Philadelphia it is known that only one man was willing to interest himself in prosecuting the strikebreakers. And in his concluding remarks to the jury Assistant District Attorney Gordon charged that the weight of the police department was thrown on the side of strikebreakers and that the district attorney's office had to fight its own detectives in order to get all the data on which to base a successful prosecution.

It was noted that throughout the case the police were friendly towards Defense Lawyer Edward A. Kelly, Vare chieftain and political boss, and were hostile towards the prosecutor's office which has fought the Vare faction here. It was noted that Milton Room, junior defense council, attorney for H. C. Aberle and other anti-union employers in this city in their fights with organized labor, had the ready co-operation of the police. It is a notorious fact that the Bell detective agency, active against the union, hires policemen who get into trouble because of favoritism towards employers or the like.

In his charge to the jury Judge Samuel Reed from Cambria county, sitting in the city here because of a shortage of local judges, clearly enough indicated to the jury that there could be no thought that there was sufficient provocation in anything that the union men had done during the strike to have caused the taking of a human life. Lawyers believed the charge definitely favored a second degree murder or manslaughter verdict.

Tells of "Brain Convulsion."

Medical experts proved that Mackley met his death from a bullet fired from the gun out of which Pfeiffer fired seven bullets into the unionists' car. The three men riding with Pfeiffer took the stand as did Pfeiffer and all told stories amazing in their similarity and planning. Pfeiffer described having suffered "a convulsion of the brain" as the Mackley car pulled in front of him and how he put up his gun, which was carried in a holster strapped to his steering rod, and he fired to "attract the attention" of a police officer who was directing traffic in the thoroughfare less than a stone's throw from the point where the car stood.

The strikebreakers' whole case was based on the plea that they shot after the windshield in their car had been shattered by some missile which was never identified, which came from no one knew where, but which was variously suggested to have been a bolt or a hammer which Mackley is supposed to have tried to pick up just before the firing began.

Evidence showed that the four boys had left the mill with a whole box full of ammunition on the seat of their auto in addition to the cartridges in the guns. All of them carried their guns on their laps. Two of the accused men said that they had been passed by a car in which were some men they thought were strikers before the shooting took place. None of them could testify that their lives had been directly threatened before the killing.

Right or Wrong Ignored.

The whole case simply suggests the conclusion, observers here say, that any group of plain citizens in this town, seeing the representative of the political power of this city with the police solidly lined up back of him fighting to acquit a man will simply do as they feel the ruling element wishes them to do, apart from any right or wrong in the matter. The outcome of this case, it is suggested, is simply the logical outcome of the hopelessly supine attitude of the people of Philadelphia for the past two generations in all civic matters. Rotten politics has rotted the moral fibre of the people.

BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSE SEEKS TO WIN BACK PUBLIC FAVOR

By JOSEPH A. WISE.

Chicago, June 5.—The Julius Rosenwald fund has announced a gift of $75,000 to finance a study of the causes of sporadic and seasonal unemployment in the Philadelphia area. The study will be made by the department of industrial research of the Wharton school of the University of Pennsylvania.

Rosenwald, principal owner and chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., non-union Chicago mail order house, is not spending any money to investigate the acute unemployment situation in this city. Were he to start such an investigation in Chicago attention might be directed to the status of the hundreds of former employes of Sears, Roebuck & Co., who were thrown out of work when the printing plant of that firm was put out of business following the turning over of a $30,000,000 printing contract to the unfair R. R. Donnelley Sons company last March. Many of these former employes of the "philanthropic" Rosenwald are still walking the streets vainly seeking work.

The probable reason that Rosenwald is spending $75,000 for such an investigation at Philadelphia is that the eastern headquarters of Sears, Roebuck & Co. are located in that city and that the firm is keenly feeling the public disfavor into which it has fallen in that territory since the adoption of a non-union policy.

Philadelphia is the distributing center for the eastern states for the mail order business of Sears, Roebuck & Co., just as Dallas, Tex., serves that purpose for the southwest and Seattle and Los Angeles the far northwest and Pacific coast regions.

The huge catalogues for each of these branch mail order houses are now being printed under the worst possible non-union conditions. Also the printed matter for the chain of 315 retail stores operated by this firm is being executed under the same conditions.

Rosenwald will have acquired a great bargain if he can regain the good will of the people of Philadelphia and adjacent territory at the cheap rate of $75,000. All of Rosenwald's "charities," for which he is world famous, are designed with an eye to their advertising value as business getters and incidentally to create an aura of sanctity about his head.

In a further effort to overcome widespread unfavorable public opinion, the general offices of Sears, Roebuck & Co., in this city, have announced that they will inaugurate the five-day week for their Chicago mail order employes for the months of July and August. Employes of the 315 retail stores will receive a weekly half holiday during the designated period. The announcement is ambigous as to what the mail order employes of the firm at Philadelphia, Dallas, Seattle and Los Angeles are to expect in this connection.

It is safe to conjecture that none of these employes would have received this concession at this time if the labor policy of Sears, Roebuck & Co. had not become a national scandal through the medium of the labor press.

Telephone Workers Are Proud of Their Chosen Vocation

At the close of the day's work telephone men and women have the satisfaction of knowing that they have had an important part in rendering an essential service to their fellow citizens.

In the Southern Bell System 23,600 of them, working as a highly skilled team, complete 8,000,000 local calls and 100,000 long distance calls every day and maintain more than 4,200,000 miles of wire, serving more than 1,000,000 telephones.

A job of this magnitude could be so well done only by intelligent, experienced workers who have a pride in their vocation and a sincere interest in the welfare and happiness of the communities they serve.

The courtesy and cooperation of the telephone folks who serve you is an expression of the desire of the entire telephone organization to render to the public the best possible service at the least possible cost.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.

(INCORPORATED)

UPHOLSTERS ACTIVE; HOLDING THEIR LINES

New York.—"Adverse business conditions have not weakened the progressive spirit of our membership," says President Wm. Kohn, of the Upholsterers' International union, in his monthly review.

"Pittsburgh and Boston have held organization rallies and other localities report similar activities that are a forerunner of decided gains when business improves," said President Kohn. He urges members to maintain their alertness that unfair employers may be prevented from breaking down established conditions.

Don't Criticize The Governor!

---The United States Senator, the Congressman, the Legislator or Your County Official---

Unless you qualify yourself, and eligible members of your family, AND VOTE.

If you Vote in August, you must pay your POLL TAX on or before

Saturday, June 7th

Vital issues are facing the workers of Tennessee and the Nation. Office-holders of the near future will be in position to strengthen or practically destroy your TRADE UNION, which has meant so much to you and your family. PAY THAT POLL TAX, and be in position to demand protection for those living standards which have cost so much in money and personal sacrifice to build.

Qualify yourself, your family, your neighbors and friends!

Place Our Friends in Office
Defeat Our Enemies !

Middle Life Suffering

"Three years ago, I was in bad health," says Mrs. J. B. Bean, of Kirbyville, Texas. "I was going through a critical time, and I suffered a lot.

"My back hurt almost all the time, and my legs and ankles ached. My head hurt me until sometimes I would be almost past going.

"As I had used Cardui before, and knew how much I had improved after taking it, I got a bottle and started taking it. I continued to use it for several months. After awhile I regained my health, and I feel that I could never have gotten through that awful time without Cardui."

CARDUI

Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Costs only 1 cent a dose. E-180

CARMEN

the UNION-MADE Favorite

CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co. St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

212½ East Third St.

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Winter Winds

Hold No Terrors If You Burn Our

COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.

718 E. Main 6-3163

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

TAXI

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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

FARRELL'S

Volunteer

Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

SENATORS PREVENT ACTION ON ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL

Judiciary Committee Refers Proposed Legislation to Attorney-General, Blocking Further Consideration of Measure at Present Session of Congress.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 5.—In an apparent attempt to delay action on the revised Shipstead anti-injunction bill, the senate judiciary committee has referred the measure to the attorney-general for an opinion on its constitutionality.

The committee's action means that no further action will be taken on the bill at this session, according to Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, chairman of the committee and supporter of the bill. The move of the committee amazed trade unionists and resulted in a strong statement by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, who assailed the action as an "obvious desire to delay action on the proposed legislation."

The committee voted 8 to 4 on a motion by Senator Stewer of Oregon to refer the bill to the attorney-general. This action followed a vote in which fourteen members of the committee were divided, seven to seven, on reporting it favorably to the senate.

How Senators Voted.

Senators voting to refer the bill to the attorney-general were: Deneen (Rep.), of Illinois; Gillett (Rep.), of Massachusetts; Robinson (Rep.), of Indiana; Stewer; Waterman (Rep.), of Colorado; Hastings (Rep.), of Delaware; Overman (Dem.), of North Carolina, and Stephens (Dem.), of Mississippi. Those voting "nay" were Senators Borah (Rep.), of Idaho; Blaine; Ashurst (Dem.), of Arizona, and Norris. Senators not recorded on this vote were: Hebert (Rep.), of Rhode Island; Walsh; Caraway (Dem.), of Arkansas, King (Dem.), of Utah, and Dill (Dem.), of Washington.

Fourteen of the seventeen committee members had been recorded on the motion to report the bill favorably when the motion to recommit was made. Those favoring a report were: Norris, Blaine, Walsh, Caraway, Dill, Ashurst, Borah. Those against were: Waterman, Hebert, Hastings, Stephens, Gillett, Stewer and Overman. Senators King, Deneen and Robinson had not been recorded on this motion.

Senator Norris issued a statement on the committee's action, in which he cited the history of the Shipstead measure and said in conclusion:

"At a meeting of the committee a motion was made to refer the bill to the attorney general, although during the entire two years, when the bill has been before the committee, no one has even suggested that such reference be made. Upon the vote upon this motion, the matter was referred to the attorney-general. The practical effect of all this is that the bill has been postponed by action of the committee and it is fair to assume that no further consideration will be given it by the committee during this session of congress."

President Green said in his statement:

"To the utter amazement of the officers and members of organized labor a majority of the members of the senate judiciary committee voted to refer the anti-injunction bill to the attorney-general of the United States. Not even an obscure reason was assigned for this unprecedented action. All members of the senate judiciary committee who voted to refer to the attorney-general this injunction relief bill in which labor is tremendously interested are eminent attorneys who have acquired high legal attainments.

"The friends of this injunction relief bill are of the opinion that the action of the committee was prompted by an obvious desire to delay action on this proposed legislation and thus prevent its passage before the adjournment of congress.

"There is an intense public interest in this measure. The discussion upon the 'yellow dog contract' upon the floor of the United States senate recently has intensified and aroused public interest. Labor has been promised relief from the abuse of the use of the writ of injunction through the declarations contained in both political platforms.

"This injunction relief bill has been pending before congress for two years. No piece of legislation has been so thoroughly studied and investigated. Numerous hearings have been held and the proposed bill represents the best judgment of an eminent sub-committee of the judiciary committee made up of Senators Norris, Walsh and Blaine.

"It is the purpose of labor representatives to call upon the senate judiciary committee to meet its responsibilities and vote upon a final report of the anti-injunction bill without further delay."

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Semi-annual inspection with drawing for vacations was held in the federal court room Wednesday evening at 4 o'clock. The vacation period starts the first of July each year.

* * *

J. T. McPherson, superintendent of the parcel post delivery, is off on his vacation. Sam Lynch is doing the work as usual.

* * *

Branch 62, N. A. L. C. will have a basket picnic at Lake Park the last week in June. Hoke says that the date will be soon. Pack your basket and come.

* * *

Henry Cochran was by the office the other morning and told me that he had gotten up early and got breakfast for Rosa so she could go to take his wife and go fishing. I just replied, 'What a liar!'

* * *

A. L. Pruett, of Station A, is convalescing returning from the service the first of July, the date the new retirement law goes into effect.

* * *

Say, Massey, do you remember the time you blew up the professor at Central High? And what did dad do when he found it out. (But then there is not much punishment in a cornstalk.)

* * *

Someone asked Roscoe Talley about his red nose. He said it blushes from modesty, by staying out of other people's affairs.

* * *

Gribben came drifting into the main office the other morning and Mr. Walker, the superintendent, handed him a complaint about a letter delivered wrong. He says "guilty," but not proven.

* * *

Who was that boy who was defeating all comers at checkers the other day? Pat and Cooper and Peter, a few moves and he had them stopped.

Building Industry Favors Strike Ban

Washington, May 7.—"There should be no strikes by any trade in the building trades industry to enforce jurisdictional claims for the next 90 days."

This far-reaching and record-making recommendation was made by representatives of the National Association of Building Trades Employers and the building trades department, A. F. of L., at a conference in this city.

The parties held several conferences to reach an agreement on the elimination of these strikes. Another meeting will be held not later than July 28. The building trades department will instruct presidents of affiliates to suggest, within 30 days, amendments to the proposed anti-strike plan.

Representatives of the building trades department who aided in the tentative agreement were: President McDonough, Vice-Presidents Arthur M. Huddell, Stationary Engineers; John J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers; L. P. Lindelof, Painters; P. J. Morrin, Structural Iron Workers; Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers, and H. H. Broach, Electrical Workers, and Secretary Wm. J. Spencer.

Study of Accidents Proposed in House

Washington.—The house committee on labor made a favorable report on a bill that would create a division of safety under the department of labor to study accidents, disseminate facts and encourage preventive measures.

The proposal has been urged by organized labor and has the indorsement of Secretary of Labor Davis.

In his letter to the committee, Mr. Davis estimates that the probable annual number of industrial deaths range from 12,500 to 35,000, and the number of disabling accidents approximate 2,453,000. The annual wage loss, he said, is at least $1,000,000,000. Compensation paid to these workers approximates $200,000,000 annually, leaving workers bear four-fifths of the economic burden. This is aside from their suffering.

Wage Workers Tricked To Buy Life Insurance

Vancouver, B. C.—Anti-union employers in this city are inducing workers to donate 15 cents a week for a $1,000 life insurance, which will be increased to $3,000 after ten years' service.

The employers claim they contribute, but fail to state the amount. They also fail to state that they can discharge for any reason or no reason during these ten years.

Employes of the anti-union Morris packing plant in Chicago had a bitter experience along these lines several years ago. They were induced to shun the union, accept low wages and contribute to a pension fund. When the company was taken over by a competitor, these employes asked for a court order to compel the company to fulfill its promises. The court refused, but ordered a return of contributions made to the fund by employes. Many of these workers were employed for twenty years at low wages, and remained outside the union in the belief that they would secure a pension.

PICTURE PAINTING WON'T END IDLENESS

Denver, Col.—Painting rosy pictures and optimistic talk won't end unemployment, said Dr. John A. Ryan of Washington in an address to the Catholic conference on industrial relations in this city.

Over production is the cause of unemployment and clever phrases can not conceal the result of machine installation, he said.

"Money to buy goods must exist not merely for the well-to-do, but for the masses. Workers must have high wages in order to make effective their demand for goods. Increased power to consume must be extended to the only class which possess in large measure the unsatisfied desire to consume.

"Instead of seeking to arouse new wants in the jaded appetites of the rich and well-to-do, why not supply the proper and reasonable wants of the toiling masses?"

Our Market Basket

WATCH This Section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER---and save the difference

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY (IS A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb.	34c
WINE DRIP	A genuine, pure, good Coffee; lb.	19c
SALT	A Real Good 5c Table Salt. Two Boxes	5c
SUGAR	Domino Cloth Bag. Five Pounds 25c Ten Pounds	49c
KARO SYRUP	Half-Gal. No. 5 Size, Blue Label; Can	28c

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each	99c
PEACHES	Rosedale, 2½ Size	19c
EGGS	Cloverbloom, in Cartons—Guaranteed; Doz.	23c
TOILET PAPER	Northern Tisue	7c
CORN FLAKES	OR POST TOASTIES, 2 for	15c
JELLO	Assorted Flavors, 2 for	15c
MATCHES	Two for	5c
OCTAGON SOAP	Large Bar	5c
COFFEE	Maxwell House, (3-Lb. Limit), Lb.	33c
PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)—4 Lbs. for	44c
BEEF ROAST	Fancy Kansas City, Pound	20c
CHEESE	No. 1 Fancy Wisconsin—Pound	25c
BACON	Fancy, Rindlesss, Pound	27c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the ... Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

Cups and Saucers FREE!

A Pretty Japanese Cup and Saucer FREE With Each Pound of Freshly Roasted

Honeymoon, Homefolks or Lucky Cup Coffee

HOME STORES

"Owned and Operated by Home Folks"

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

SOLE OWNER

CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market

No. 2—Market Square

No. 3—1608 McCallie

No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

April Building in Chief Cities Shows 11 Per Cent Gain Over March

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 5.—According to reports received by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor from 285 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, there was an increase of 11.1 per cent in total building operations in April, as compared with March.

The estimated cost of all building operations in these 285 cities in April was $179,891,611, compared with $161,910,584 in March. There was an increase in indicated expenditures for residential building of 8.2 per cent and for non-residential building of 14.9 per cent.

According to permits issued during April 12,676 families were provided with dwelling places in new buildings. The permits issued during the month of March indicated that 11,669 families would be provided with dwelling places in new buildings in these 285 cities. This is an increase of 8.6 per cent over March.

Increases in total building operations were shown in every district except the New England states and the mountain and Pacific states. There was an increase of expenditures for residential building in the New England states, middle Atlantic states, west north central states, and mountain and Pacific states.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The law can be enforced, all right. You never saw anybody kick a bulldog.

* * *

A pretty girl likes to be told she's intelligent, and an intelligent girl likes to be told she's pretty. . . . "Waiter, take this steak back." "I can not, sir! You have bent it." . . . Elizabeth had not heard from Bill for a long time. Finally there came to her doorstep a very large box. Elizabeth fainted when she read on the label: "Bill inside."

* * *

After a man has lived 65 or 70 years, says H. F. B., he learns that he doesn't amount to very much.

* * *

The greatest screen triumph we have experienced this spring was putting them up without knocking a hole in 'em.

* * *

The most precious thing anyone—or business—anybody or anything—can have is the goodwill of others. It is something as fragile as an orchid—and as beautiful. As precious as a gold nugget—and as hard to find. As powerful as a great turbine—and as hard to build. As wonderful as youth—and as hard to keep.

* * *

When a man goes to the dogs, many of his friends bark at him.

* * *

Neither college nor clothes can make something out of nothing.

* * *

Do you remember—

When a young couple began married life with a cow and a dozen hens instead of a car and a radio?

When a neighbor told you how many quarts she had put up and you took it for granted that she meant fruit?

When the local merchant, after selling mother materials to make garments for the whole family, threw in thread and buttons, and also gave her a sack of striped peppermint candy "for the children?"

Visitor — Those are wonderful strawberries you have there. Do you

Farmer—No, just cream and sugar.

* * *

Love is only a disease,
To which we're all addicted;
Then heav'n be praised for granting such
Nice way to be afflicted.

* * *

Henry—That's what I call tough luck.

Card—What's that?

Henry—I've got a check for $40 and the only man in town who can identify me is the one I owe $50.

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

W. J. Brennan Dead; Was Newark Official

Newark, N. J.—William J. Brennan, director of public safety of this city since 1917, died in a local hospital from pneumonia, following a short illness. He was 57.

He served in various capacities in the local, state and international trade union movement. He was vice-president of International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen from 1908 to 1911 and was a well-known figure at ... of L. conventions.

He instituted many reforms ... of the police and fire depart... One instance was his creation ... family court for the protection ... female first offenders, the system ... ing excluded from its sessions.

The funeral was one of the ... in the history of this state.

Seen, on Broad street, a table ... taining 8,326 pieces made ... and other designs.

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 13, 1930 — Number 7

TANDARDS OF DIXIE WORKERS BEING RAISED

uthern Campaign Making Fine Progress.

OAL IS ALREADY IN SIGHT"—SMITH

l Owner Quotes Scripture in Vain Effort to Check Organizing Drive.

(Special Correspondence.)

irmingham, Ala., June 12.—A bet- wage scale and shorter hours for hern workers, which has been the ctive of the American Federation Labor since the beginning of the hern organization campaign, is st in the process of realization, h not yet obtained, according to J. Smith, organization chairman, weekly review of the southern ation.

eliminary work toward interest- textile mill owners in the union erative plan is going forward some seventy mill owners are g serious consideration to the which Chairman Smith said had used with profit in contracts be- n anthracite coal operators and rs.

rogress made in organizing vari- other crafts in seven southern s has made an impress on tex- mill owners, who are beginning alize that the American Federa- was in earnest when it said it in- d to answer the Macedonian cry orkers in Dixie and organize the

e march of organized labor has ed some of the hard-boiled tex- operators who have made such a mess of things, not only in re- to the workers but their own s as well.

rnard M. Cone, president of the mity Manufacturing company, operates extensively in Greens- N. C., and other textile sections, ly issued a statement in which d he was in opposition to labor n the mills, but that he did assail the labor unions," as a ne in a Greensboro newspaper However, Mr. Cone, in a state- in a textile journal, said that d no faith in labor unions and "they are harbingers of evil;" "they promote discord and dis- on." He also took occasion to out that another wage cut was e offing, saying:

d right here let me say things t look good to me. There is go- have to be even further cur- ent, and I hope everybody will d be patient and to realize that doing and are going to do the best we can under the circum- s."

Cone declared the union "can solutely nothing to help the rs or help the situation." He declared that the union "can't n hours because nobody wants shortened right now."

his statement Mr. Cone quoted ly from the Bible to show that prophets" (American federa- rganizers) were to come among people bent on leading them , and "they shall bring in able heresies" (better wages and tolerable conditions), "and damnation slumbereth not."

Cone did not quote any script- about the laborer being worthy hire, nor did he mention about which treadeth out the corn e ass which beareth the burden. so failed to mention the ex- ion to love thy neighbor as thy- nd if he needed a cloak to give your own, Chairman Smith d out.

erican Federation of Labor or- rs are carrying a message of uctive effort, both for the em- and the employe of the south, an Smith said. "We all know order for the employers of la- pay living, saving wages, they prosper and treat their help as rs and not slaves. The Ameri- deration of Labor has a mes- f peace and goodwill to the em- s of labor in America," Mr. s statement said.

the workers of the south are interested in the message is ed by the calls at headquarters eakers. The chautauqua idea or, which was so successful at e, Va., last week is spreading re are many demands for sim- ucational work in other cities industrial region of the south, show.

GE RELIEF PLAN PASSED BY BAY STATE

n.—The state legislature an old-age assistance bill. The e is in no sense a pension bill erely provides that a needy who has reached the age of l be given "adequate assist- n application to authorized

nds of old-age pensions op- he bill, but accepted the plan closing days of the legislature. will urge amendments at the ession and are confident that table measure can be secured w years.

SURPRISE DUE AT CIRCLE MEET

Matt Gerlach, former secretary of Circle club, this week requested the program committee of Circle club to leave the matter of entertainment at the regular session Monday night to him, and indicated that he has something in the nature of a surprise for the members.

Mr. Gerlach declined to divulge the nature of his plans, but the entertainment committee "took a chance" and allowed him to have his way.

The club will meet at Deuberry dining room, at the usual hour of 7 o'clock.

DISCUSS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Central Body Holds Busy Session—Barber Shop Placed on "Unfair List."

One of the busiest sessions in recent months kept a large attendance of delegates to Central Body in session until after 10 o'clock Monday night.

Although two or three pending matters required some time for disposal, they were of such nature that no publicity is desired at this time.

After investigating complaint of several crafts against a new barber shop recently opened on Chestnut street by C. C. Lawson, the executive board made report, and following discussion the delegates formally declared the shop "unfair."

Delegates from the Meatcutters reported the campaign of publicity against the cheap-labor Hill chain grocery stores had been renewed, and, thanking brother unionists for their hearty support in the past, urged its continuance in their battle for a fair deal from the Nashville concern.

"Good of the Order" developed several plans for the future which indicate a busy and prosperous session ahead for the entire local movement, and the splendid spirit displayed by the number of delegates participating in the discussions demonstrated that progress of the past has created a confidence in the future.

The state political situation had its part in the deliberations, and it is believed that a foundation is being laid which will insure the proper participation of the workers in the coming elections.

To Honor Ben Tillett On His 70th Birthday

Widespread Interest Shown in National Tribute to Be Paid Veteran British Labor Man in September.

(By International Labor News Service.)

London, June 12.—A national birthday tribute will be paid Ben Tillett, veteran British trades unionist and labor member of parliament, on his seventieth birthday in September.

The organizers of the testimonial have constituted an informal committee representing all sections of the trade union movement, including Tillett's colleagues on the Trade Union Congress General council. The project has awakened an immediate response in the organized movement and many unions have contributed generously.

Numerous individual contributions have also been received from members of parliament, and others, and the list is a striking indication of the widespread interest taken in the tribute it is proposed to pay Tillett. Among the first of the contributors was Prime Minister MacDonald. In the circular issued by the testimonial committee it is recalled that Tillett began to serve the workers' cause nearly fifty years ago: "In trade union organization and propaganda, in socialist activities and in labor politics he has played the part of a pioneer. No man living has contributed more, by single-handed effort, to the all-round development of the labor movement. He brought to its service a wonderful gift of eloquence, sincere comradeship, courage and organizing ability. In loyalty and devotion he has never wavered. Our movement has had from him the best that he could give. In the evening of his days we wish to pay him this national tribute, not by way of reward, but as a manifestation of our affection and esteem, and in gratitude for what he has done."

HOUSE VOTES LEASE FOR MUSCLE SHOALS

Washington, D. C.—The house rejected the senate proposal for government operation of Muscle Shoals, long urged by Senator Norris.

The house favored leasing the nitrate and power properties on the Tennessee river to private interests, through a leasing board appointed by the president.

The house vote is a reversal of two years ago, when government operation was favored.

State Committee Submits Results Of Investigations

Political Races Reviewed by Representatives of the Workers—Point Out Official Shortcomings of Governor and Commend Gwin to Consideration of Voters---Light Thrown on Records of Various Candidates in State and National Offices in Both Democratic and Republican Primaries.

Unquestioned drift toward the candidacy of Senator L. E. Gwinn for the democratic nomination for governor was reflected in the action of the non-partisan political campaign committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, which met in Nashville Monday and Tuesday.

Although condemnation of the official acts of Gov. Horton was inevitable, there had up until the last few weeks been some doubt as to whether the labor representatives would make formal indofsement of the candidacy of any aspirant, but the growing strength of Mr. Gwinn convinced the committee, evidently, that citizens of Tennessee are tired of Hortonism and are rallying to the support of the West Tennessean.

The report of the committee declares that the present executive has clearly indicated that he has no sympathy whatsoever with affairs and problems that are vital to the workers. "On the other hand," the report says, "he has at every opportunity shown a spirit to want to crush and subdue every effort made by the workers to better themselves."

Attention is again called to the illegal use of troops at Elizabethton, for which the governor was "publicly rebuked by the secretary of war."

The committee declares that public utterances and statements by Mr. Gwinn convince the members that he is "infinitely preferable to Gov. Horton," and commends him to the consideration of labor voters.

Indorsement of the Hon. Cordell Hull for the full term, United States senate, follows similar action by officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Others whose records, if any, are briefly reviewed by the state labor representatives are: Senator John R. Neal, Hon. Andrew L. Todd, Hon. Joseph W. Byrns, Hon. David M. Dodson, Hon. W. E. Brock, Hon. Benton McMillan, Hon. Harvey H. Hannah, Hon. C. Arthur Bruce, Hon. Harry E. Burn, Hon. Todd Meacham, Maj. Paul E. Devine and Hon. J. W. Stone.

With respect to Senator Brock, the committee declares the most important matter upon which the Chattanoogan has been called upon to vote since he was named by Gov. Horton to succeed Hon. L. D. Tyson was the confirmation of Judge Parker, in which case Senator Brock voted "right."

The report, in full, follows:

In accordance with the authority vested in this committee by our respective organizations, we hereby submit our report and recommendations in the coming primary elections for governor, United States senator, long and short terms, and public utilities commissioner.

Governor—Democratic Primary.

Gov. Horton's official acts as speaker of the senate during the 1927 session of the general assembly and as governor since the death of Gov. Peay have clearly indicated that he has no sympathy whatsoever with the affairs and problems that are vital to the workers, both organized and unorganized, in the state. He has never at any time, in a public utterance or otherwise, so far as we know, expressed a desire to do anything that would be of benefit to the great masses of men and women who are employed in the various industrial and agricultural pursuits in Tennessee. On the other hand, he has at every opportunity shown a spirit to want to crush and subdue every effort made by the workers to better themselves, even going to the extreme of hiring the state militia to private corporations to be used to break a strike and allowing the corporation to pay the members of the militia, to be later reimbursed by the state. He was publicly rebuked for this act by the late United States secretary of war, James W. Good.

This committee is convinced, from its observation of the attitude and acts of Gov. Horton, that if he is again elected governor, we can hope for nothing but continued oppression of the working men and women in Tennessee, and we therefore urge our people and their friends to go to the polls on August 7 and do all in their power to defeat him.

Gov. Horton is being opposed in the gubernatorial primary by L. E. Gwinn, of Shelby county, and George M. Dunn, of Washington county, with the race apparently between Horton and Gwinn. We are convinced from his public utterances and his statements to this committee that Mr. Gwinn is infinitely preferable to Gov. Horton.

We therefore commend Gwinn to the membership of our respective organizations and urge that they and our friends throughout the state vote for him on Aug. 7.

United States Senator—Full Term.

Hon. Cordell Hull is now and has been for many years a member of congress, representing the Fourth congressional district of Tennessee.

On the record he has made by his vote on labor legislation he has been indorsed by the national legislative representatives of the Transportation Brotherhoods and the legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

The Fourth congressional district of Tennessee is predominantly agricultural in its population. It contains a small number of organized workers. Therefore there was no political pressure to urge him to vote in favor of labor legislation.

We therefore indorse Hon. Cordell Hull as the democratic nominee for United States senator in the primary of that party, to be held on August 7, 1930. We call upon the organized workers and their friends to vote and work for his nomination.

John R. Neal.

John R. Neal has served two terms in the Tennessee legislature, one in the house of representatives and one in the senate, and has been active in the political and public affairs of Tennessee for the past twenty years. He has at all times, both as a member of the Tennessee house and senate, and since that time, been the friend of organized labor and of the common people. He is eminently worthy the confidence of every working man and woman in Tennessee, and if he should be elected to either the short or long term in the United States senate, we are confident that the interests of the people would be safe and secure in his hands.

Hon. Andrew L. Todd.

Hon. Andrew L. Todd has served as a member of both the senate and the house of representatives in the general assembly of Tennessee. He has served as speaker of the senate and house. As a member of both the senate and the house, his record was for the most part favorable to the corporate interests and against labor legislation.

Hon. Joseph W. Byrns.

Hon. Joseph W. Byrns, of Davidson county, is now a member of congress from the Sixth district, being elected first in 1908. Mr. Byrns has a record friendly to labor.

David W. Dodson.

David W. Dodson has no record as a public official.

United States Senator—Short Term—Hon. W. E. Brock.

Hon. W. E. Brock was appointed by Gov. Horton as United States senator to serve out the unexpired term of Senator L. D. Tyson, deceased.

The most important matter on which he was called upon to vote was on the confirmation of Judge Parker. Senator Brock voted against confirmation. He is a manufacturer of candy at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Hon. Benton McMillin.

Hon. Benton McMillin has been an active figure in politics in Tennessee for many years. While governor of Tennessee he signed the first child labor law passed in this state. He was a friend of the late William Jennings Bryan and has always been aligned with the progressive element in the democratic party.

Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner, Democratic Primary.

Hon. Harvey H. Hannah is the only candidate in the democratic primary for this office.

Republican Primary—Governor.

C. Arthur Bruce, of Memphis, and Harry G. Burn, of Sweetwater, have been qualified as candidates for governor in the republican primary.

United States Senator.

Major Paul E. Divine, of Johnson City, is a candidate for both the full term and the short term for United States senator in the republican primary.

Todd Meacham, of Chattanooga, is a candidate for the short term. Mr. Meacham has no record as a public official.

Major Paul E. Divine is a friend of labor.

Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner.

J. W. Stone, of Rockwood, and Harry G. Burn, of Sweetwater, have been qualified as candidates for this office in the republican primary.

H. V. REID, Chairman,
Representing B. of L. F. & E.
DAVID HANLY, Vice-Chm.,
Representing Tennessee Federation of Labor.
W. A. CHRISMAN,
Representing B. of L. E.
PERRY E. DALY,
Representing B. of R. T.
W. C. BIRTHRIGHT,
Secretary of the Committee, Representing Tennessee Federation of Labor.
PAUL J. AYMON,
President Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Study of Draft Plan For Property Voted

Washington.—A commission to consider amendment of the constitution to provide taking over private property by congress in time of war, was voted by the senate.

The resolution declares "that said commission shall not consider and shall not report upon the conscription of labor."

Such study of conscription of labor is unnecessary, as the principle was finally established in the world war by an act of congress.

The resolution as presented called for a study of a constitutional amendment that will provide that "private property may be taken by congress for public use without profit during war."

On motion of Senator Dill the words "without profit" were stricken out.

"INSIDERS" AWARE SLUMP WAS COMING

New York.—"Next July will mark one year of declining business," says a local financial journal. "The beginning of the turn downward in business dates from last July, although the depression did not gain momentum until six months or so ago."

This statement should be of interest to those who accepted stock market announcements between July and November, when the crash started, that this country was entering on a new business era.

While the public was gambling in stocks, the "insiders" were unloading—and then the inevitable happened.

"ECONOMY" STOPS EMPLOYMENT STUDY

By International Labor News Service.

Washington, June 12.—The United States bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor, whose work has been supported by organized labor, must drop thirty-two employes before July 15 because congress has not continued an appropriation of $37,000. The announcement was made by Commissioner Ethelbert Stewart, of the bureau, who explained that the appropriation was for use in a study of employment throughout the country.

STAGE SET FOR BIG MEETING

Southern Shopcrafts to Entertain National Officials at Convention Beginning June 23.

Plans for the entertainment of delegates and visitors to the convention of Federated Shopcrafts of the Southern and Allied Lines, which meets in Chattanooga for several days beginning June 23, are progressing nicely, according to local committeemen, and a real welcome will be extended.

Outstanding officials of each craft are scheduled for a place on the program, and some of the crafts are planning individual entertainment for their respective officials.

A committee named by the machinists at a joint session of the two local lodges Tuesday night has scheduled a great mass meeting for all local machinists, union and non-union, on the night of the 24th, to be addressed by A. O. Wharton, president of the international association, who has a national reputation as an outstanding labor official and one of the best speakers in the movement. Other plans are being made for the entertainment of Mr. Wharton as well as officials of the other crafts to be represented, and the tentative program includes participation by officers and members of Central Body.

The local Shopcrafts workers expect the convention to be one of the most noteworthy in the history of the organization, and it is believed that its deliberations will attract nation-wide attention.

The sessions will be held at Hotel Patten, beginning at 9 a.m., Monday, June 23, and will continue until the business is completed.

Committee to Study Compensation Bureau

Labor Represented on Group Which Will Advise Changes in Operation of New Jersey's Law.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Trenton, N. J., June 12.—Charles R. Blunt, state labor commissioner, has named representatives of five interested groups as an advisory committee to study and advise any changes thought necessary in the workmen's compensation activities of the department.

Labor, manufacturers, insurance underwriters and the medical and legal professions each have a representative on the commission, the labor representative being Thomas B. Eames, of Millville, first vice-president of the State Federation of Labor. He was recommended by State Senator Arthur A. Quinn, president of the State Federation of Labor.

It is proposed, Commissioner Blunt announced, that the commission "investigate all phases of the organization of the workmen's compensation bureau, its procedure and operations, with a view to recommending constructive changes in the laws and rules governing the same and in the bureau's personnel and organization, if such recommendations are deemed necessary."

He added that it was not desired "that the conclusions be a coat of whitewash, but a picture of the entire subject in its true colors."

BRITAIN DISTURBED BY IDLENESS GROWTH

London.—Britain is worried over the growth of unemployment. The number of idle is now 1,759,500, an advance of 20,000 in one week.

There is no sign of recovery in the week's trade reports, and such basic industries as coal, textiles, iron and steel continue to be depressed.

The situation has become so acute that industrialists are accepting the opinion that unemployment should be considered a national emergency.

IDLENESS HARMS MORALE.

New York.—The tragedy of unemployment lies in its devastating effect upon the morale of idle workers, said Whiting Williams, author and lecturer on industrial problems, in an address to a convention of business women.

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL IS GIVEN ANOTHER JOLT

Senate Committee Is Forced to Act.

VOTE TO REPORT AGAINST MEASURE

Chairman Norris Holds Out Little Hope for Passage at This Session.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 12.—Forced to take action on the Shipstead anti-injunction bill by the refusal of Atty.-Gen. Mitchell to express an opinion on its constitutionality, the senate judiciary committee has voted to report unfavorably on the measure.

Formal reports from both the majority and minority divisions of the committee were filed immediately by Senator Steiwer, of Oregon, from the majority, and Norris, of Nebraska, from the minority.

Complete reports from both divisions will be filed on or before June 20, Norris said. When the preliminary reports were submitted in the senate it was agreed by Senators Norris and Steiwer that, should congress adjourn before that date, the complete reports might be submitted before adjournment.

The committee last week sent the bill to the attorney-general, apparently seeking to delay action and to dodge responsibility for it. The attorney-general returned the bill to the committee, refusing to give an opinion on it.

Mitchell Cites law.

In a letter to Senator Norris, chairman of the judiciary committee, Mitchell cited the law which allows him to give opinions only to the heads of departments and pointed out precedents for refusing to give the committee his opinion of the bill's legality.

Senator Norris, a strong supporter of the bill, read the attorney-general's letter to the committee and insisted that action be taken. The decision to make an unfavorable report followed.

There was no record vote on the report. In a previous poll of the committee, the members divided as follows:

For the bill—Norris, of Nebraska; Borah, of Idaho; Blaine, of Wisconsin; Ashurst, of Arizona; Walsh, of Montana; Caraway, of Arkansas; Dill, of Washington.

Against the bill—Deneen, of Illinois; King, of Utah; Gillett, of Massachusetts; Robinson, of Indiana; Stephens, of Mississippi; Steiwer, of Oregon; Waterman, of Colorado; Hastings, of Delaware; Hebert, of Rhode Island; Overman, of North Carolina.

Action Now Doubtful.

Questioned as to the possibility of obtaining action on the bill this session, Senator Norris said that the committee's action "doesn't necessarily mean that we will not, but I doubt it very much.

"I know everybody is talking about adjournment, and I shall try to get an agreement to take this bill up on a certain day following reconvening in December," he said.

"I think I know what will happen as soon as we get rid of the tariff and the rivers and harbors bills," he declared. "A quorum will simply disappear."

Mussolini Unmasked; Is Making War Talks

New York.—Mussolini has discarded peace pretenses and is making frenzied war talks throughout Italy, while his ambassadors assure the world that Mussolini abhors war.

Foreign press correspondents, who have praised the dictator, are compelled to explain his jingo policy that has increased the tension between France and Italy. Practically every other continental country is affected.

Territory, now controlled by France and her allies, is sought by Italy. Another objective is to make the Adriatic sea an "Italian lake."

The French press is filled with anti-Italian sentiment. Cables from Europe indicate that no one seriously believes there will be a war, but Mussolini's ranting shows what he would do if he had the natural resources.

Italy, as present considered, is not a first-class country. She lacks coal, iron and oil, and must import wheat. She must depend in large measure upon Great Britain, for if that country closed the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez canal the flow of food and raw material to Italy would be stopped.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1930

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"Boss man 'low dat barkin' dawgs don' mean bite—but how us gwine ter tell dat kin' o' dawgs I'm de BITIN' dawgs fat barks, TOO?"

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does organized labor favor the election of federal judges, as opposed to their appointment by the president?

A.—The American Federation of Labor has declared in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of federal judges by vote of the people.

* * *

Q.—Have any American unions jurisdiction over more than two countries?

A.—Yes. The International Association of Machinists, for example, has jurisdiction over the United States and its possessions, Canada and Mexico.

* * *

Q.—Were any labor unions ever secret organizations?

A.—Some early labor bodies were secret organizations. The Knights of Labor was secret from its organization in 1869 to 1881.

* * *

Q.—Which state was first to pass legislation for sanitary labor camps?

A.—California. The law applies to all camps where five or more workers are employed.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

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(Formerly Bailey Cafe)
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AN HUMILIATING ROLE.

The senate judiciary committee is composed of seventeen lawyers, many of whom are constitutional students. This committee considers intricate legislative proposals and prepares bills that will stand court tests, so far as it is possible for a group of skilled lawyers to take such action.

The submission of proposed legislation to the attorney-general of the United States was an unknown procedure—until the pending anti-labor injunction bill was thus disposed of. The attorney-general declined to act and the committee then voted an unfavorable report.

The attorney-general is the head of the department of justice. He represents the federal government before the supreme court in matters of exceptional gravity, has general superintendence over federal district attorneys and federal marshals, and gives advice and opinions when requested by the president or by the heads of the various executive departments. It is not his duty to pass on the legality of proposed legislation, except where it involves purely administrative procedure.

The senate committee's action was evasive and was contrary to the prerogatives, high ideals and traditions of the senate. This reference to the attorney-general was acceptable to defenders of government by injunction and others who would destroy the law-making branch by centralizing power in the president and his appointees.

Plans are now being quietly discussed for the creation of a commission that will pass upon important legislation before final action by congress. This "commissionizing" of America is another name for Mussolini's system. The committee's action can be used as a precedent that will advance this revolutionary policy.

The so-called labor injunction is not a "labor" question. Equity (injunction) courts are extending their power and are being substituted in every direction for government by law. Citizens who are indifferent to labor's fight to end this evil will discover that they have paid a costly price for taking no part in this struggle.

The committee's action may haunt indifferent citizens. These senators have lowered the high dignity of the senate and have played into the hands of reaction by weakening the foundation of this law-making structure. Dodging responsibilities is a dangerous expedient when a surrender of perogatives is involved.

PRIVATE ARMIES OF AUSTRIA.

Conflicting information comes out of Austria, disturbing to the rest of the world to a degree greater than is generally realized.

Austria, with provincial control of armed forces, has two armed bands, aside from the forces of the nation. One is the pro-fascist Heimwehren; the other the Schutzbund, called by some a socialist force, by others a republican force.

Chancellor Schober was rejected from one cabinet to have [illegible] to disband the [illegible]. He has announced [illegible] for control [illegible] special to federal [illegible] the strength of [illegible] are pressed.

[illegible] to Italy [illegible] Anti- [illegible] that [illegible] Freedom [illegible] to [illegible] agreement to [illegible] Austrian [illegible] on the [illegible] from them Rome [illegible]

[illegible] with the op- [illegible] in the United [illegible] wish bad luck to any [illegible] between Mussolini and any [illegible] who goes to Rome hunting [illegible] support for a private army. [illegible] such a pact the world could [illegible] set ablaze.

DEVELOP HOME MARKETS.

Men ignore the unlimited possibilities of our home markets. They talk of the need for exports and for a gigantic navy and for expensive machinery in the consular service and other units of the department of commerce to protect this foreign trade.

If our exports could be increased $1,500,000,000 this would be considered a triumph of statesmanship. Such an increase in our domestic market without government aid is possible if wages were increased $1 a week for every wage earner in this country.

An increase of $4 a week would add $5,600,000,000, or enough to keep all our factories busy at their normal rate for more than one additional month. This development of our domestic market is too simple for statesmen, economists and industrialists. They prefer to befog people with their jargon that veers men from the major cause of depressions.

PUBLIC OPINION BASIS OF LAW

"Laws are not made by ukase or by dictate, but are based upon the public conscience," said New York state supreme court Justice John F. Carew, in a New York speech.

If every member of organized labor understood this basis of law they would continuously agitate and educate. They would understand that it is futile to elect lawmakers or select judges until the foundation for law is laid. This foundation, as Justice Carew points out, is public conscience.

The public must accept new viewpoints. Agitation can create such a public conscience that is greater than parties or individuals. Under the kingly system a public conscience is not necessary—the monarch does the people's thinking. A democracy can not function when our foundation of law is ignored.

WHY THE YELLOW DOG IS YELLOW!

Pertinent and Profound Portions of Addresses in United States Senate Debate on Parker

This is the Third of a Series of Selected Extracts

Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, said:

PART II.

It is extraordinarily simple and easy to insert yellow-dog contracts into terms of employment. If employers should be foolish enough to use them, and the courts should enforce them by injunction, then the well-organized, responsible trade unionism we have known is doomed. Only underground, rebellious, revolutionary, secret association will flourish in its place. The injunction will silence the voice of every responsible union organizer. But the underground revolutionist who pays little attention to law and less to injunctions will flourish like a green bay tree.

Requires No Lawyer.

These are considerations which appeal to the lay mind as well as to the professional. One need not have read Blackstone to understand that there is something inherently unfair in such an arrangement. No acquaintance with supreme court decisions is necessary to understand the probable effects of such a regime upon the future of industrial relationship. Nor is it necessary for us to consider at this time whether an employer may insist that only unorganized labor shall be employed in his plant.

For purposes of present discussion it is sufficient to inquire whether, if he so insists, he must educate his employes to be satisfied with his terms or whether the courts will render him immune from the flow of ideas and the current of world discussion and the persuasion of workmen that in union lies their salvation.

Does the fact that an employer hangs a sign on his factory gate, "No union men wanted here," at once call into play all the force and all the power of the equity courts of the nation exerted in their full strength to silence everyone who would tell any of his employes that unionism is worth while? The citizen untrained in the law will naturally draw his own analogies. He will ask: "Would the courts be equally solicitous to protect the man who insisted that only the heathen could work in his plant? Would a court enjoin a missionary from preaching the gospel to his employes? And suppose that he employed only republicans in his plant?

"I'SE REGUSTED."

Would a court of equity enjoin a democrat from electioneering among the employes? Or suppose that the employer insisted upon unmarried men in his plant, would the court restrain the clergyman's blessing upon a marriage vow?" Of course, none of these would be enjoined, but under identical conditions the effort of men to organize to better their conditions of employment was balked by Judge Parker's injunction.

To the worker organization means bargaining power, security, self-respect. So long as he continues unorganized he must accept terms of employment just as they are as tendered. It is only through organization that he achieves the power to withhold that which he sells. The arrangement known as the anti-union or yellow-dog contract is ordinarily an undertaking on the part of the employe that he will continue to remain in the same helpless condition which compelled him to make the yellow-dog promise in the first place. Is it good social policy to give full play to a device to accomplish that which medievalism accomplished through class stratification? Is it sound American practice to permit that system to be reproduced on this continent? Already in the mining towns of West Virginia the employer owns the miner's home, from which a court of equity will at the operator's request expel him. The employer owns the worker's city, his school, his church. Is he also to own and control his power of speech and association?

Cites Notable Opinions.

These briefly are the terms of the anti-union contract, the way in which it is made, the purposes for which it is entered into, the effects which it is likely to have, and the questions which it raises.

The following is what Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, well-known professor of economics of the Columbia university, said in reference to the anti-union promises:

* * * The world has not yet succeeded in finding a solution for the so-called labor problem. Whatever that solution may be, both history and philosophy conspire to advise against the adoption of any policy which will render the solution more difficult and perhaps impossible. The conditions of this contract seem to the affiant clearly to fall within the latter category. The affiant would therefore strongly urge that the court withhold its approval from such a reversal of public policy which certainly presents no clear advantages, and which contains such potential dangers.

Paul Howard Douglas, professor of economics, University of Chicago, reacts to the anti-union promise in the following language, which I read because it is so pertinent to this discussion:

To grant the injunction which is sought would permit employers to put a legal ring around their plants to prevent their being unionized. To grant such further protection of the law to the ability of the strong to force terms upon the weak, which the latter would not consent to were he on approximately equal terms with the other party, is to bring the boasted equality of the law into disrepute and is to inflict a heavy and unwarranted blow at the institutions which the comparatively weak have built up to protect themselves.

Our own commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, Ethelbert Stewart, gives expression to a view that is commonly held when he says:

In fact, I think the law should make criminal these one-sided so-called labor contracts.

Especially persuasive is the report of the United States coal commission on labor relations in bituminous coal mining, which made a special investigation of the effects of the use of the anti-union contract in coal mines:

We recommend that such destructive labor policies as the use of spies, the use of deputy sheriffs as paid company guards, house leases which prevent free access, and individual contracts which are not free-will contracts be abolished.

Of peculiar interest is the finding of the United States coal commission on civil liberties in the coal field:

Many operators—

Operators, mind you—

however, do not use the "yellow dog" contract, believing that it is immoral.

It was this sort of an agreement that was presented to Judge Parker in the Red Jacket case.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Under the heading, "Wanted—Reserves for Wages," the monthly survey of business of the American Federation of Labor says:

"It is the custom of industries to lay aside a reserve fund to provide dividend payments to stockholders in dull periods when profits are low. If a similar reserve were set apart to maintain wage payments, the problem of unemployment would be well on its way to solution."

In other words, workers deserve at least the same consideration as stockholders. The idea was put in another form by Morris E. Leeds, Philadelphia manufacturer, who told the United States Chamber of Commerce at its last annual meeting that unemployment must be met by developing in American industry a sense of responsibility for keeping wage earners at work just as for maintaining dividend payments. Following of this suggestion would prevent much human suffering and lowering of standards of living.

* *

Warden Lewis E. Lawes, of Sing Sing prison, says that former Assemblyman Baumes, author of the Baumes laws of New York imposing life sentences on fourth-term felony offenders, is dissatisfied with the operation of the law and is going to recommend that it be modified.

Baumes' change of attitude is a victory for justice and humanity. The Baumes laws are arbitrary and unduly harsh, leaving no latitude to the court in imposing sentence, no matter what the circumstances may be. International Labor News Service and this paper have frequently criticized the Baumes laws and similar laws in other states patterned after them. Apparently even Baumes himself is now ready to admit that the criticism has been justified.

* * *

Approach of the newspaper "silly season" is heralded by such items as the following, which recently appeared in many papers, under a New York date line:

"The average woman likes to stay in bed after she awakes in the morning, it is indicated in statistics being gathered by Dr. Donald A. Laird, of Colgate university, who is studying the sleeping habits of guests at one of New York's largest hotels."

Where is the news in this item? It would be just as sensible to waste good space with a yarn saying the average man likes to stay in bed after he wakes in the morning. Disinclination to get up in the morning until one is good and ready is a common human trait, not peculiar to women, and there is nothing new about it.

Yet papers that publish such stuff call themselves "news" papers!

* * *

The late Senator Henry R. Gooding, of Idaho, once said:

"The greatest question that confronts every government on earth is that of finding employment for its own people."

Can anyone dispute that statement? Is there any other question really more important for government?

SLEEPING CAR PORTERS SUE PULLMAN COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo.—A score of Pullman porters have filed civil suits in the circuit court against the company because they were dismissed for refusing to vote in the company "union" and refusing to sign a "yellow dog."

H. E. Fields, one of the porters, testified he has been in the company's employ for fifteen years and was censured by officials and later dismissed for opposition to the company "union" and for associating with officials of the organized porters, affiliated to the A. F. of L.

Fields testified he was told if he voted for the company "union" his job would be immediately restored.

PROHIBITION POLL SHOWS WETS LEADING

New York.—A poll of 5,000,000 citizens on the prohibition issue, conducted by the Literary Digest, shows that 1,464,098, or 30 per cent, favor enforcement; 1,399,314, or 29 per cent, favor modification, and 1,943,052, or 40 per cent, favor repeal.

The vote indicates that 70 per cent favor either repeal or modification.

Only five states—Arkansas, Kansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee—went into the dry column. Five others, Connecticut, Louisiana, Nevada, New Jersey and Rhode Island, went absolutely wet.

FEDERAL PUBLIC WORK ON LONG-HOUR SYSTEM

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Ford dam work, a federal construction operation, is being done on the long-hour basis.

The Minneapolis Labor Review says the government has issued no warning to the Northern States Constructing company. Employes are being worked nine, ten and eleven hours a day and some as many as fourteen hours a day, with the seven-day week not uncommon.

"If the government is in earnest about relieving the critical unemployment situation," says this labor paper, "it should immediaely cancel this company's contract because it is violating the eight-hour law."

IDLENESS AT PEAK.

Philadelphia. — Unemployment in this city is 40 per cent greater this spring than it was in the spring of 1929, according to a survey by the bureau of compulsory education. The probers say unemployment "has passed its peak."

A house-to-house canvass of 36,100 families during the last week in April showed that of the 71,895 employable persons in these families there were 8,377 persons, or 11.7 per cent, who were unable to secure work.

NOTICE Taxpayers

THE HAMILTON COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION is meeting daily in the offices of the Tax Assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock a.m. for 25 days from June 2nd to June 30th inclusive. (Sundays excluded.)

Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to the assessments made by the Assessor, on personalty or on real estate, may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

P. J. KRUESI, Chairman.
T. J. MAY, Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by a deed of trust executed by the Volunteer Oil Refineries, Incorporated, dated June 21st, 1929, and registered in book "B," volume 24, page 708, et seq., of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions therein contained, I will, on

JUNE 28th, 1930,

within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equity of redemption, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

A tract of land commencing at a point 25 feet south of the center of the Belt Railway Company's right of way (present) on the east line of Tennessee avenue (old Blowing Springs road); thence south along the east line of said Tennessee Avenue, 70 feet, more or less, to the present line of the Town of St. Elmo, disposal or septic plant road; thence southeastwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic road 122 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of J. V. Lewis' shop site; thence eastwardly along the north line of said J. V. Lewis' shop site and parallel with and 122 feet south of the Belt Railway Company's right of way 288 feet, more or less, to the west line of the Town of St. Elmo Company's disposal or septic plant land; thence northwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic plant land 47 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of said disposal or septic plant land; thence southeastwardly along the line of said disposal or septic plant to the Chattanooga creek; thence north 240 feet, more or less, along Chattanooga creek to a point 25 feet from the center of the present Belt Railway Company's right of way; thence northwestwardly and parallel with said Belt Railway Company's present right of way to the point of beginning.

Being the same property that was conveyed by Fowler Lewis Oil Refining Company, Inc., to the Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc., by deed registered in book X, vol. 22, page 679, of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, including equipments, machinery and patent rights of said Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unencumbered, but said sale will be made as trustee only.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien and unpaid.

This the 28th day of May, 1930.

6-20 CHARLES C. MOORE, Trustee.

Telephone 6-2487
MODERN ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Fixtures and Repairing
E. E. McDaniel, Mgr. Sixth at Cherry Street

Have You Tried it?
Made of Pure Selected Herbs and Roots

THIS IS THE GENUINE
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT
A Laxative or Cathartic Medicine
In Use for More Than 80 Years

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP
ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

INSTALL 5-DAY WEEK.

Worcester, Mass.—Organized carpenters are working on the five-day week basis. This action was taken under instruction by a referendum vote of the five local carpenters' unions.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 43515.
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Gertrude Gilbert vs. Harry B. Gilbert.
...appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Harry B. Gilbert is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make answer to said bill or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
...this 31st day of May, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, D. C.
...ure & McClure, Attys. 6-27

NOTICE

...ealed proposals, made on prescribed form and addressed to the ...milton county buildings and ...ounds commission, Will Cummings, chairman, and Commissioner James A. Cash, will be received at the office of Judge Will Cummings, courthouse, Chattanooga, ...n., until 11 o'clock a.m., Thursday, June 19, 1930, for the erection of the North Chattanooga colored school, Spears avenue and ...lock street, North Chattanooga. ...eparate sealed proposals, made ...prepared form and addressed ...the Hamilton county buildings ...grounds commission, Will ...mmings, chairman, and Commissioner James A. Cash, will be ...ived at the above time and ...e for heating, plumbing and ...trical wiring for the above ...tioned building.
...ertified check, made payable to ...l Cummings, chairman, in the ...unts called for in the specifi...ons, shall accompany each pro...al as a guarantee that if ...rded the contract, satisfactory ...ty bond in the amount as ...d for in the specifications will ...furnished within ten (10) days ...r notice of such award.
...e right is reserved to reject ...or all bids.
...ll applications for plans must ...ccompanied by a deposit of $10 ..., which will be returned to the ...er upon the return of the ...s to the architect.
...ans, specifications and pro...al forms for the above men...ed work may be seen or ob...ed at the office of Gordon L. ...h, architect, 1001-2-3-4 Volun... State Life Bldg., Chattanooga.
...ILL CUMMINGS, Chairman.
...milton County Buildings and ...rounds Commission.
...MES A. CASH, Commissioner, ...ic Utilities, Grounds and Build...gs, City of Chattanooga.

Jolly's Beauty Shop
711½ Market St.—7-1843
PERMANENT WAVES
APPLIED BY EXPERTS

MILLER-JONES CO.
FOR THE Quality FAMILY

Value!

PLUS—
Style and Comfort

Being made in our own factories, men naturally expect to find better shoes at the Miller-Jones store than it is possible to buy elsewhere at

Nothing Over

$2.99

Whatever your preference—high shoes, oxfords, tan, black, calf or kidskins—they are here for you. See them.

MILLER-JONES CO.
"Shoeing America the Modern Way" at
632 MARKET STREET
Footwear for the Whole Family

WORKERS' HELP IS APPRECIATED

Union - Labeled Cigarettes and Tobacco Sales Grow—Once-Proud Camel Loses Ground.

Appreciation of the Tobacco Workers' International union for hearty and effective support of the organized workers of Chattanooga in placing union-labeled cigarettes and smoking tobacco on the local market, and in giving widespread publicity to the low-wage, anti-union policy of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company, makers of Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco, is contained in a letter received by Secretary Gerlach and read at Monday night's meeting of Central Body.

The once-proud Camel, says the letter, is no longer the leader, and cigarettes made under American working conditions are coming into their proper place.

In connection with the letter, which follows, it was recalled that Carmen cigarettes and "54" smoking tobacco, brands which are declared to have no superior for the discriminating smoker, are now for sale in many places in the Chattanooga territory, as well as the Clowns, which have been on the local markets for several years:

During 1929, an eventful twelve months for our great movement, every month registered an important happening, by which organized labor made some constructive advancement that sunk deeper and deeper into the public mind the righteousness of labor's great cause.

In a letter issued to you at the close of the year, we gave expression of appreciation for the most wonderful response to our appeal for support in our contention for the God-given right to organize, which the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company refused and resisted, and also for consistent opposition to that company's unfair Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert smoking tobacco.

Now we come again to thank you for the continuity of your effort, which is now more than ever having a most telling effect.

The once noble Camel cigarette, which proudly rode at the head of the procession of its competitors, finds itself in hiding under the dealer's counter, and when a customer asks for a Camel, he reaches under the counter for it and in silence hands it out.

The poor old Camel is now occupying the place once occupied by the union labeled tobaccos and cigarettes. The cigarette bearing the union label now has the proud distinction of having the front rank presentation.

Millions of Camel cigarettes shipped out, in the hope of giving joy to the consumer, are now coming back in carloads. Ladies and gentlemen, members of our great movement, for this cooperation we thank you indeed.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

ACQUITTAL OF STRIKEBREAKER BRINGS DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST ANTI-LABOR JUDGES

(By International Labor News Service.)

Philadelphia, June 12.—Declaring that the acquittal of William Pfeiffer, strikebreaker, for killing a hosiery striker, was a "miscarriage and travesty of justice," the Central Labor union has instituted a state-wide campaign against the present judiciary.

The central body authorized organization of a demonstration to arouse sentiment of workers and public against the "politico-judicial combine arrayed against labor" and threatened to add in November its votes to the protest.

Action was taken following a recital of the grievances afflicting the hosiery and textile workers of the state by officers of these unions.

Phillips Heads Committee.

John Phillips, chairman of the legislative committee of the central body, and recently elected president of the State Federation of Labor, heads the protest committee. Other members include Fred Lauterwasser, president of the Textile Workers' District Council of Philadelphia, and a vice-president of the State Federation of Labor; Warren D. Curry, a vice-president of the central body, and Frank Burch, its secretary.

Its first task will be to arrange a huge demonstration expressing the resentment of the unions over the Pfeiffer verdict.

That done, it will seek to arouse public opinion in its favor and then carry the anti-injunction battle to the general elections and the next session of the state legislature.

Judges Harry S. McDevitt and James Gay Gordon, Jr., were scored for their judicial attitude toward organized labor.

Judge's Actions Assailed.

Judge McDevitt has granted a number of injunctions to Philadelphia mill owners against the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. One of the most drastic, forbidding all picketing, figured in the five-month H. C. Aberle strike in which Carl Mackley, a striking union member, was killed. William Pfeiffer was tried for the killing of Mackley but acquitted.

Judge Gordon was assailed because of his dismissal of two strikebreakers early this year after they had been arrested in the headquarters of the union where they had brandished guns.

Alexander McKeown, president of the Philadelphia branch of the hosiery workers' federation, told the delegates that McDevitt's injunction and Gordon's dismissal of the strikebreakers were largely responsible for Mackley's death.

Killing of Mackley Followed.

"When the strikebreakers saw two of their number go free despite their violation of the law against carrying arms, they felt themselves empowered to carry guns and the killing of Mackley resulted," he said.

McKeown bitterly assailed McDevitt for "abuse of the injunction process."

"We have had more injunctions granted against us in six months," he complained, "than the total handed down against the remaining units of the entire labor movement."

Poor Lizzie; Poor Readers; Poor George!

(Editor's Note—During the past few months The Labor World has received several requests to republish the following masterpiece by George Forbes, known throughout the length and breadth of the local post office as a poet of sorts. The "poem," with the communication which accompanied it when it was published in these columns some two years ago, follows):

—

Editor Labor World:

While engaged with some baling wire tonight fastening the new license on my ancient Ford, the words of an anonymous poet kept running through my alleged mind. The first verse went something like this:

I called my boy to my knee one day
And I said: "You're just past four.
Will you laugh in that same light-hearted way
When you've turned, say thirty more?"
Then I thought of a past I'd fain erase,
More clouded skies than blue,
And I anxiously peered in his up-turned face,
For he seemed to say: "Did you?"

* * *

Then it happened that "Lizzie" and I got in a conversation, when she seemed to remark, "Well, you waited until the last day to buy them licenses, didn't you?" I am used to being balled out by the female of the species and my sweet disposition prevented me from replying unkindly to my old Ford, so I took my spite out on the readers of The Labor World by penning these few lines and dedicating them

TO LIZZIE

I am starting you out on another year,
My dear, you are just past six;
When I trade you off in the early spring,
You'll be in a h— of a fix.
Will you start? Will you run in the same old way?
Will you always rattle, too?
Will you always stop for the pretty jane? * * *
And I thought she said "Will you?"

You've been true to me on many a trip,
And I'm glad you are deaf and dumb;
You are slow to start, and slow to stop,
And you've got an awful hum.
Will you always know how to hold your tongue,
And never haul mountain dew?
Answer this question, yes or no, * * *
And she seemed to say, "Will you?"

I looked in her eyes, so dim and sad,
And I said, "Oh, Ford of mine!
Will you run true in the after years?
Will you leave no heart to pine?"
Then out of the past came another's eyes,
Sad eyes of a tear-dimmed blue—
"Will you never make them walk back home?"
And Lizzie said, "Will you?"

—GEORGE FORBES.

Minnesota Gag Law Before High Court

Washington, D. C.—The Minnesota gag law, which permits an equity (injunction) judge to padlock newspapers, will be passed upon by the United States supreme court.

The purpose of the law was to "get" an editor who opposes politicians in that state. The act was upheld by the Minnesota supreme court, and newspaper publishers throughout the country are contesting its validity.

The legislature of that state gave this power to equity courts and the newspaper men insist that this violates both the federal and Minnesota constitutions which guarantee free press.

WORLD DEPRESSION SHOWN BY REPORTS

Washington. — Business depression is world-wide, according to the department of commerce. Virtually without exception the government's trade commissioners in Asia, Europe, Latin America and elsewhere report a prevailing dullness of business conditions.

Men Need Courage, Borah Tells Youth

Washington.—"Young men fail to win and hold popular confidence because they lack that higher faith which puts aside temporary advantage for permanent achievements," said Senator Borah in a radio address on "The Graduate."

The Idaho lawmaker pleaded with the thousands of young men who are leaving schools to have courage and insist on their ideals.

"Do not be afraid of being called a radical," said Senator Borah. "A radical in these days is one who believes in the constitution of the United States and who will not barter his principles for the sake of so-called party regularity, and for the sake of being with the majority.

"Political parties and organizations have their place and a very important place. But they are not entitled to control the judgment and conscience of those who sincerely believe that the party method is wrong. 'Trust thyself. Every heart vibrates to that iron sting.'

"There is not a crooked interest, there is not a special privilege, there is not an ill-gotten dollar, there is not a vested wrong, but are constantly crying out for regularity, for leaving things as they are, for the status quo.

"These political machines are most of them enemies of free government. The history of the world in every age and of all times teaches that the selfish, corrupt, political chicanery can not stand up in the long run against fundamental moral courage, intelligently and perseveringly directed."

SUPREME COURT EVADES STAND ON WAGE DISPUTE

Washington, D. C.—The United States supreme court refused to pass upon a labor union rule regulating wages to be paid by outside contractors. The controversy has ended, said the court.

The case involved the Painters' union and the Baker Painting company, of New York, which did work in Somerville, N. J.

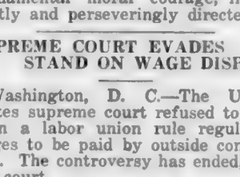
The union's law provides that in these cases the highest wage rate shall prevail. The company insisted on paying the Somerville low rate and appealed to the courts.

The same company recently lost a similar case in the District of Columbia courts, which rejected its plea that the painters were "interfering with interstate commerce."

VOTE ON 6-HOUR DAY.

St. Louis.—More than 18,000 organized building craftsmen in this city will vote on the six-hour day as a means of reducing unemployment. The vote will be taken under direction of the Building Trades council.

FINCK'S OVERALLS



$50 Reward

To any Engineer, Fireman or Workingman who can find a better Overall or Jacket than Finck's Red Bar brand. They "wear like a pig's nose."

Mr. Finck's 40 years' experience as a manufacturer of union-made garments has made Detroit famous for high-grade Overalls. Ask your dealer.

Look for the Red Bar on the pocket.

W. M. FINCK & CO., Makers
Detroit, Mich.
Southern Branch: Dalton, Ga.

Miller Bros. Co.—"The Store That Saves You Money"

OUR SIXTY-THIRD
Lockhart Mill-End Sale

Is now in full blast. Below are a few specials for men, which indicate the tremendous savings possible throughout our store.

Tropical Worsted Suits
$35.00 Vaues
$19.95

Tropical worsteds in grey, blue and mixtures, silk lined, sizes 34 to 42.

Two Pairs of Pants

A Reduction of
25%

will be allowed on any man's three-piece wool suit left in our great stock. This would mean

$40 Suits for $29.95
$50 Suits for $37.45
$60 Suits for $44.85

Men's Fine Shirts
Lot Number One
Values to $2.50
$1.09

In beautiful fast colors and white, made of imported broadcloth and fine madras. These come collar-attached or neckband styles. Sizes 14 to 20.

Lot Number Two
Values to $3.50

Men's shirts, including Sylklyke and Elder. These come in all colors and white. Perfect fitting and will not shrink $1.59

75 Dozen Sample Straw Hats
Values to $5.00

75 dozen men's new sample straw hats. These come in sennets, yeddos, milans and leghorns; sizes

6 3-4 to 7 1-2

All straw hats, panamas, leghorns, etc., in stock are reduced during this sale.

Boys' Sample Shirts
$1.00
Boys' sample shirts, made by Tom Sawyer, in junior or regular boys' sizes, made of finest broadcloth and madras.

Boys' Short Pants
Values to $1.50
95c
Short pants with belts to match . . . khaki, all linens and new suiting patterns. These come in ages 5 to 14.

Boys' White Duck Pants
White duck pants, well made; sizes 8 to 18, $2.00 values, to sell for..... $1.29

Miller Bros Co.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Thin, Pale, Weak

"I HAD been through a bad spell of sickness which left me very weak," says Mrs. Virginia Spruce, of Stapleton, Va. "I was pale and felt lifeless, and my strength did not return.

"I spent most of my time on the bed. I was very nervous, and the least thing upset me. I did not have strength enough to lift a broom. At times I would have bad headaches, which would hurt me until I could hardly see.

"Someone asked me why I did not try Cardui. I had read of it, so I thought I would see what it would do for me. It was really remarkable how I came out. My strength returned, and my health was better than it had been in years. I gained in weight about ten pounds. My color was good, and I ceased to suffer from headaches. I have told my friends about Cardui because I was benefited after taking it."

CARDUI

Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. 1 cent a dose. G-132

CARMEN

the UNION-MADE Favorite

CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

212½ East Third St.

Phone 6-3892

Winter Winds

Hold No Terrors If You Burn Our

COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.

718 E. Main 6-3163

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CARS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

FARRELL'S

Volunteer

Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

WILL "STEP OUT" JUNE 26

—Courtesy The News.

Above is the Letter Carriers' band, organized last November. Instruments were received Feb. 1, and Director Summers is planning to "try out" his boys in their first public appearance when the annual picnic of the local branch is held June 26. In the picture are H. M. Oehlsen, president; E. L. Miller, vice-president; H. B. Massey, secretary; R. M. Long, treasurer; I. R. Summers, director; W. A. Myers, J. H. Reneau, F. F. Compton, F. W. Oehlsen, W. M. Jones, J. A. Carson, M. M. Echols, R. C Hamil, J A. Clark, J. L. Turner, J. L. Miller. M. F. Rader is the only member not in the picture.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

The picnic to be given by Lookout Branch 62, N. A. L. C., will be held at East Lake park on June 26th, at 5 p. m. It will be a basket picnic, all carriers bringing a basket and one table for all.

* * *

S. C. Britten is still off on account of a recent operation.

* * *

The committee appointed by the branch to buy a machine for the Children's hospital reports that it has been ordered.

* * *

The Chattanooga Letter Carriers band will make its first public appearance at the picnic on the 26th at East Lake.

* * *

There is much discussion pro and con as to the merits of the Chattanooga baseball club. Much chagrin is felt by all the fans on the showing being made by it. We believe there is something rotten in Denmark. If it is on account of the manager, then get rid of the manager; if it is on account of the players laying down, get rid of them. We are not paying good money to see tail-enders.

* * *

Frank Brooks heard a church bell and not having heard one for so long, he hurriedly drove to the curb to let the fire engine pass. Can you beat that?

* * *

Believe it or not. John S. Walker, superintendent, who was born and raised here, got on a wrong bus the other evening and when he found out where he was, he was at East Chattanooga, and had an engagement in the city at 7:30.

* * *

Say, did you see what I saw on Market street the other day? Well, it sure was a flash, a pajama girl, nonchalantly strolling down the street. I don't like them. The scenery is not so good as when dressed.

* * *

A post card was mailed at this office measuring about 2½x3 feet. Some of the visiting doctors were trying to show what a big time they were having here.

NOTES FROM THE NEWS CHAPEL

By CLAY TIMMONS

A rush telephone call came into the city editor's desk Monday morning, saying that there was a negro hung somewhere in the wilderness of darktown. Charlie Poe only had one reporter on hand at the moment, but this reporter is considered the star of the staff, so one sent this copy reader to investigate. After diligent search, the news hound discovered that the hanger was a small colored girl, very much alive, but stuck in one of the structures made famous by Chas. Scott's "Specs-cutout." And the reporter blamed Charlie Poe for playing a crude joke. Can you beat it?

Well, sure enough, we got that new Scott Newspaper, high-speed press on the job on Monday morning, and what a sweet paper mill sat right [illegible] and boy, when it got to turning over it was something to hear. Now, all I can hear is a [illegible] hum from the other [illegible]

The proofreader grinds no more, for the pressman, black and dirty, has posted on the pressroom door the newspaper symbol—"Thirty."

* * *

Ring Lunatic Lane—Some low-down sucker stole about 75 pennies from the cigar-box safe of Moron's, the well-known purveyor of [illegible]. If you've got something you want to get rid of, just leave it laying around loose over here. It'll vanish. . . . Total thefts during the past week—One $10 bill, a pair of overalls, a pica stick, my pennies and several minor articles. . . . Harry Kennedy, chairman, is attending the national musicians' convention in Boston, and will return in about ten days. . . . Walter Gardner has slipped up a sub and gone to St. Augustine, Fla., for two weeks. . . . "Old Folks" Woolfolk showed up Tuesday morning and relieved the tight machine sub situation a bit. All subs are working every day these days. . . . Dan Power, recently returned from Hot Springs, where he took the bath cure and returned in seeming good health, began eating "east" when he returned. Whether it was the "east" or his insurance, I don't know, but old Dan is a pretty sick boy now and hasn't been at work in two weeks. . . . B. H. McLaughen also threatened to be ill several days ago, but seems to be able to make the jig every day. . . . This cool weather has caused a decided slump in the stock of Moron's, Inc. The first of the week saw a recession from its high peak of the previous week, the stock going from a new high to a new low for the year. With Bill Possum predicting warmer weather, however, a brighter outlook is held for the stock. . . . Baseball fans over here were all agog Tuesday, when the report was circulated that Bill Rodgers was going to resign as manager.

* * *

See by Al Mynder's editorial in Monday's paper that it requires a "whole factory of linotypes, stereotype machinery and printing presses" to get out a modern daily paper. They've got the latter two, all right, but as to the first, I think they need the Merganthaler factory down here to put these gadgets in running order. The whole push and kaboodle of them are going to fall right over in the floor some fine morning, and then where will that new $100,000 press and all that stereotype equipment be?

Labor Sees National Menace in War Of Union Pacific on Omaha Unions

By V. B. KINNEY.

Omaha, Neb., June 12.—Labor disputes that are not openly national in character seldom attract much interest except in the locality directly concerned.

Therefore, the nation-wide importance being attached to the battle in Omaha with the Union Pacific, would seem on first thought to be rather unusual.

However, the underlying principles involved and the wanton manner in which the powerful corporation thrust itself into the affairs of Omaha building trades unionists has fired the antagonism of the entire American labor movement as has seldom happened.

So long as Union Pacific confined its anti-union activities to its own shops and headquarters, little general attention was attracted outside of Omaha.

Even when the company was accused of openly discriminating in the purchase of printing, it was laid at the door of some hard-boiled subordinate who had been fed up on the dope peddled by the wage wrecking crew.

But when last year, the Union Pacific began its extensive building program in Omaha, it became apparent with the letting of the contract for the headquarters extension that the company was going to back the drive on the building trades inaugurated by the wage wreckers.

When the contracts were let for the $4,000,000 terminal the whole anti-union drive was exposed. Not only were contractors compelled to enforce rules that would make sure of non-union workers on the job, but the long-established eight-hour day was thrown into the discard, and nine and ten hours became the rule, with correspondingly archaic hour pay for mechanics.

The joint committee of the Omaha Central Labor union and Omaha Building Trades council, after long deliberation on the part of the central body, decided that it was necessary not only to maintain the integrity of the Omaha labor movement, but to protect other communities from like invasion, to make known to the labor world just what was happening in Omaha. The sympathetic response from near and far, from east, west, south and north, is evident that the American trade union movement is alive to the situation and will not brook such unwarranted and audacious interference with the rights of citizens.

The Omaha committee is receiving daily assurances of sympathy and support, and each mail brings copies of letters being written to Union Pacific officials from leading labor bodies all over the land.

MILK DRIVERS UNITE.

Philadelphia.—More than 100 milk drivers organized and received a charter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Our Market Basket

WATCH This Section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER---and save the difference.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(IS A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb. (Limit 2 Lbs.)	33c
SUGAR	Best Grade, Cloth Bag, 5 Lb. 25c; 10 Lb. Bag	49c
PURE LARD	Swift's Silver Leaf, in Cartons, 2 Lbs.	25c
APPLE BUTTER	"Maiden Blush," Qt. Jar, Jar	19c
TOBACCO	"Union Standard" (1 Cut Free) with 2 for	30c

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each	99c
SUGAR	10 Lbs. Domino	49c
LIBBY VIENNA SAUSAGE	Can	9c
JELLO	Assorted Flavors, 2 for	15c
CORN FLAKES	OR POST TOASTIES, 2 for	15c
COFFEE	Maxwell House, (3-Lb. Limit), Lb.	33c
POTATOES	No. 1 Cobblers— 5 Lbs. for	18c
MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for	5c
TOMATOES	Fresh Miss., Extra Fine, Pound	9c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the Union Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)— 4 Lbs. for	44c
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
CHEESE	No. 1 Fancy Wisconsin— Pound	25c
BACON	Fancy, Rindlesss, Pound	27c

Cups and Saucers

FREE!

A Pretty Japanese Cup and Saucer FREE With Each Pound of Freshly Roasted

Honeymoon, Homefolks or Lucky Cup Coffee

HOME STORES

Owned and Operated by Home Folks

SOLE OWNER

CLARENCE SAUNDERS

OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El Ap

You Get What You Pay for

You can't possibly get the full food-value you should have in bread from a loaf made to meet a cheap price.

If you have children, they fail to get from such bread many nourishing food elements quite necessary for their development. Why should children be denied any of the essentials of growth? Or why should you cheat yourself by eating inferior food?

Good bread, the best bread, is not expensive. It is the cheapest food you can buy at the regular grocer's prices and at those prices bread comes to your table with far smaller profits than are taken in any other manufactured, ready-to-eat food.

Colonial Bread

Colonial Bread—scientifically baked in Chattanooga's newest and finest bakery from the best materials money can buy, is truly your cheapest food—say Colonial to your grocer and get your money's worth in bread.

Buy GOOD Bread

Ask Your Grocer for COLONIAL

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make. Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

MASCOT LOCKOUT NOT SETTLED; CAMPAIGN IS RENEWED

Southern Shopcrafts Will Convene Monday

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 20, 1930 — Number 8

Conferences Fail to Adjust Long-Standing Controversy

ove Company Management Refuses to Act.

OLDERS IN DENIAL F RUMORED 'PEACE'

ious Efforts to End ight Against Union ome to End When Owners Maintain Unbending ttitude.

egotiations extending over a iod of several weeks, and ch were participated in, at vas times, by representatives of rchi Bros. Stores, J. O. Fowler es and Mascot Stove Co. one side and executive board Local 53, Iron Molders, on the r, came to an unsuccessful h last Saturday morning n the union spokesmen were rmed definitely that no pro- l for a settlement of a long- ding lockout at the Mascot t would be considered.

he fact that these various con- nces were being held gave to rumors that the Sterchi es and the Fowler stores had restored to the fair list of nized labor in Chattanooga in the south, and that similar n would soon be taken with ect to the Mascot stoves. Acing to officials of Local 53, e rumors had become so gen- that when the conferences definitely and unsuccessfully d, the union caused to be ted 10,000 handbills for gen- distribution asking organized r and their friends to ignore such reports in the future, promising that when a set- ent of the affair is made due e will be broadcast through al channels.

is also said that the rumors ettlement had extended into cities and states, official ies having been received labor bodies in various lo- ies. Although the matter explained to those making inquiries, it was decided to least news of the actual tion throughout the territory e the concerns operate, as s to recall anew some of the rable features connected the Mascot lockout, which red some three years ago. he Mascot lockout," an offi- of the union told The Labor d, "was one of the most cold- ed and unfair instances in history of our organization e south.

he Mascot stove, for many a product of union labor, become widely known as one e most successful and one e finest products of its char- on the market. Under the nship and management of F. James the company had ered, and each and every oye was a loyal and faithful er. On many occasions the rs had made major conces- in the matter of both hours wages, and the continued erity of the company was most in the minds of the craftsmen, who received, n, every consideration from management. Co-operation en management and em- was complete, and this condition had aided ma- ly in the splendid reputation was being built up for products.

t some three years ago Mr. health became somewhat red and he was compelled linquish the responsibilities at had then become a great ss institution. The business ed hands, and although it red that the actual owner- was 'covered up,' enough known to lead to the general that the Sterchi-Fowler were, in fact, the pur- . The manager of one of chain furniture stores was in charge of the Mascot ay, and shortly thereafter d and faithful employes in holding and mounting de- nts, although offering possible concession, were from their jobs by the management, and strike-

CENTRAL BODY TO INVITE A. F. L. OFFICIALS TO REGULAR MEETING

Martin F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and for many years treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and A. O. Wharton, former member of the railroad labor board, former president of the Railway Employes' department of the American Federation of Labor, and at present president of the International Association of Machinists, will be invited to visit the regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night, officials of Central Body announced Friday morning.

Whether or not the two labor executives, each of whom is a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, will be able to accept the invitation remains to be seen, but shopcraft officials expressed the opinion that both would be glad to have the opportunity of visiting with the local unionists.

PRESIDENT WHARTON TO ADDRESS OPEN MEETING FOR MACHINISTS

W. F. Lange, chairman of a joint committee from Lodges 56 and 1450, Machinists, announced Friday morning that arrangements have been completed for a great open meeting at Central Labor hall Tuesday night at 7:30, which will be addressed by President Wharton. It was stressed that all machinists in Chattanooga, whether union or non-union, are cordially invited to attend and hear the address of Mr. Wharton. The chief of the International Association of Machinists has a national reputation as a speaker, and it is believed the large hall at Central Body will be filled with local craftsmen when the meeting is called to order.

Tentative plans also call for a dinner to the Machinists' executive, which will be given probably Tuesday evening, at 6 p.m., at Hotel Patten. Arrangements for this feature, however, awaited word from federation officials, to whom the entire program for President Wharton has been submitted by him.

breakers were recruited from various places and given the jobs formerly held by skilled craftsmen.

"Efforts to adjust the matter through the Sterchi-Fowler stores met with no success whatever, and our local union, followed by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and the Tennessee Federation of Labor, declared the Mascot concern and the Sterchi-Fowler chain of stores 'unfair to organized labor.'

"The 'battle' has been waged continuously until recently, when events transpired which led us to believe that an agreement was possible and we slowed down somewhat our publicity campaign. We have stood ready at all times to enter into a reasonable agreement, and use all power at our command in building back what a mistaken business policy has obviously torn down.

"But it appears that those in control of the Mascot company are not yet ready to deal with us, and there is nothing left to do but continue our publicity program. This we will do with renewed vim, and we will not stop until every trades unionist and every believer in fair play throughout the territory covered by the Mascot interests is informed of the true condition of affairs."

Officials of Local 53 also said Thursday that at the regular meeting Friday night a committee will be asked to appear before the convention of Southern shopcrafts in this city next week, and ask each and every delegate to take back to his respective city the news of failure to adjust the Mascot trouble.

These officials requested The Labor World to again express great appreciation of the local and international molders' organization for the hearty and unselfish co-operation which has been extended by trades unionists and their friends in the efforts of the workers to maintain American standards for their craft in Chattanooga.

President Is Urged To Speed Navy Work

Washington.—President Hoover was urged to accelerate construction and repair work in the navy yards to relieve unemployment.

The request was made by a delegation of organized metal trades workers, headed by William Green, president A. F. of L.

"Unemployment in the navy yards is causing us concern," said Mr. Green. "There are 2,000 less men employed in the navy yards now than last November when the stock market disturbance occurred. Unless something is done it will aggravate the whole unemployment situation, because it is still very bad."

The president assured the unionists that he would do anything he can to relieve the situation.

Building Cost Rise Is Due to Shift in Types

Composite Figure Shows Price of $6.32 Per Square Foot, Highest on Record, Because Home Building Dropped to 20 Per Cent of Total.

By RALPH F. COUCH.

Washington, June 19.—New buildings being erected in the United States this year represent an investment of approximately $6.32 for each square foot of floor area planned for the finished structure.

This figure is a composite of the average contract price being paid per unit of area for all types of construction exclusive of public works and utilities.

The 1930 unit price represents a distinct advance over the average for the corresponding period of 1929, which amounted to $5.68. It is, in fact, the highest found for any year covered by data of the F. W. Dodge corporation, from whose records the averages were computed.

In 1928 the price paid contractors was $5.63 per square foot. In 1927 it was $6.02, in 1926 it was $5.89, and in 1925, $5.45.

The increase in this year's price per unit of space is seen as reflecting a marked change in the proportions of principal types of work undertaken, rather than an upward movement in construction costs.

Home Building Drops.

Residential building, which commonly is one of the lower-priced classes of work in proportion to floor area, amounts to little more than 20 per cent of this year's investment as compared with nearly 40 per cent in 1929. Office buildings, factories and other business structures, which cost more heavily in proportion to space, make up a larger proportion of the building total than last year.

The trend toward apartment dwellings which has been apparent in cities of the United States in recent years shows a slight falling off in the newest housing data of the United States labor department.

DEMAND PUBLIC WORK TO LESSEN IDLENESS

Washington.—Bond issues of from two to three billion dollars as a remedy for unemployment was urged by Darwin J. Merserole, of New York, on his visit to the White House.

"Employment is the only remedy for unemployment," said Mr. Merserole. "The situation of the jobless is getting steadily worse, since the Wall street market collapse.

"There have been many conferences but no constructive federal legislation has been adopted to provide a system of public works to bring relief."

RAISES VOICE AGAINST USE OF DEFECTIVES

Former Chattanoogan Deplores Report Insane Workers Will Build State Asylum.

Protest against the reported plan to use inmates of the Western State Hospital for the Insane in building an addition to that institution is contained in a communication from William L. Moss, former Chattanoogan, who calls attention to newspaper accounts of similar action taken by the Associated General Contractors of America in raising their united voices against the proposal.

Mr. Moss, who will be remembered as a frequent and valued contributor to The Labor World in years gone by, declares it is up to the citizens of Tennessee to insist that the state administration abandon their reported plans, and sets out various reasons for protesting against such a precedent being set by the state government.

The communication follows:

Editor The Labor World:

In a prompt and vigorous protest that is weighted with words of grave professional wisdom the Associated General Contractors of America, in session at Washington, D. C., Saturday branded the plan of the Horton administration to use inmates for common labor in the proposed erection of the $300,000 addition to the Western State Hospital for the Insane at Bolivar, Tenn., as a most foolhardy piece of business. A. E. Horst, president of the association, in announcing the protest correctly points out that to carry through to ultimate conclusion such a ridiculous suggestion as to use insane men on construction work of such size and complexity—as well as cost—as the Bolivar addition to the Western State Hospital is destined to jeopardize the interests of the people of the state and immeasurably hold back the completion of an otherwise sound structure.

In their protest the national contractors' organization also remind the people of Tennessee that such a move as the Horton administration contemplates is a direct blow at the attempted nation-wide relief of the unemployed. "This move," says the protest, "at a time when building programs are being expedited for the purpose of relieving unemployment, is most unfortunate. With building contract prices at rock-bottom there is less excuse for governmental agencies to enter the construction business today than at any time in history."

These experienced contractors in this protest from Washington simply make it plain to the people of Tennessee who care to heed their professional warning that if Gov. Horton and his commissioner at the head of the Tennessee department of institutions, Capt. Richard H. Lyle, are permitted to use insane men as common laborers to handle material in the construction of the Bolivar project it will keep Tennessee men dependent upon their own resources for a livelihood out of employment and materially increase the cost of such a building enterprise by using mental defectives as assistants of highly specialized building trades craftsmen.

Such a plan as suggested by the commissioner of public institutions is unthinkable, not only to the minds of these national contractors, but to the people of Tennessee as well. A moment's reflection by anyone, whether a professional contractor or not, would inevitably lead to the conclusion that to use these unfortunates as helpers of trained building craftsmen would be detrimental to the best interests of the people as well as impair the soundness of the construction of the building itself. It is up to the citizenry of Tennessee to insist that Gov. Horton and his commissioner make use of their better judgment and throw to the discard the idea of using these public charges as laborers in the construction work of the Bolivar addition to the Western State Hospital for the Insane.

WILLIAM L. MOSS.

Railroad Workers' Convention Has Nation-Wide Significance

ROSTER OF DELEGATES TO SHOPCRAFTS CONVENTION

Friday morning, Secretary Baldock, of the Federated Shopcrafts, had received credentials for the following delegates to the convention. Mr. Baldock said he expected many more before the opening of the sessions Monday morning:

Blacksmiths.

L. O. Gurnsly, Columbia, S. C.
David Geekie, Spencer, N. C.
Ed Toole, Somerset, Ky.
S. O. Brown, Knoxville.
Cecil Byrum, Princeton, Ind.
E. G. Burton, Chattanooga.
W. S. Montgomery, Birmingham.
S. I. Cottrell, Richmond, Va.
C. C. Bailey, Meridian, Miss.

Sheet Metal Workers.

J. M. Moore, Birmingham.
L. E. Patram, South Richmond, Va.
Oscar B. Pierpont, Alexandria, Va.
Vitus Maherhofer, Covington, Ky.
E. E. Ailor, Knoxville, Tenn.
A. T. Walker, Tuscumbia, Ala.
J. D. Waddle, Somerset, Ky.
A. A. Hanna, Princeton, Ind.
W. D. Allen, Chattanooga.

Electrical Workers.

L. L. Miller, Jackson, Tenn.
C. N. Holland, Meridian, Miss.
C. W. Duerr, Birmingham.
J. C. Hudgins, Atlanta, Ga.
L. H. Richardson, Knoxville.
F. E. Garrett, Salisbury, N. C.
M. N. Mask, Salisbury, N. C.
W. L. Judd, Somerset, Ky.
L. E. Jones, Chattanooga.
A. M. Burgenheim, Chattanooga.

Boilermakers.

D. A. Nottage, Macon, Ga.
P. R. Manning, Birmingham.
J. H. Little, Atlanta, Ga.
O. L. Bradshaw, Richmond, Va.
T. C. Howell, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
E. R. Flippo, Tuscumbia, Ala.
J. F. McCabe, New Orleans.
C. C. Arthur, Knoxville.
H. F. Cotes, Knoxville.
A. R. Reed, Bristol, Tenn.
S. A. Casey, Murphysboro, Ill.
George Owens, Meridian, Miss.
W. R. Haney, Jackson, Tenn.
Jacob F. Yunginger, Princeton, Ind.
J. O. Henry, Princeton, Ind.
Norman Dugger, Somerset, Ky.
Luther E. Massey, Elihu, Ky.
W. J. Gillen, East St. Louis, Ill.
J. C. Hopkins, Erlanger, Ky.
P. R. Karriker, Alexandria, Va.
J. H. Thomas, Chattanooga.
William Wands, Spencer, N. C.
J. W. White, Salisbury, N. C.
R. R. Ray, East Spencer, N. C.

Carmen.

J. W. Holtby, Junction City, Ky.
S. M. Cartledge, Okalona, Miss.
J. H. Poe, Chattanooga.
George W. Gardner, Alexandria, Va.
C. M. Sum, Spartanburg, S. C.
H. Mottweiler, New Albany, Ind.
J. H. Burbage, Charleston, S. C.
T. J. Russell, Harriman, Tenn.
T. E. Taylor, Birmingham.
J. W. McLeod, Macon, Ga.
J. J. Smith, Meridian, Miss.
O. E. Muse, Meridian, Miss.
T. B. Goodwin, Jackson, Tenn.
J. J. Crumley, Bristol, Tenn.
C. W. Watts, Lenoir City, Tenn.
Homer Appleyard, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Lem Southworth, Richmond, Va.
R. A. Jones, Elihu, Ky.
Wm. Pounders, Tuscumbia, Ala.
C. O. Kays, Princeton, Ind.
Rome Cox, Huntingburg, Ind.
T. B. Earnhardt, Spartanburg, S. C.
D. J. Butler, Salisbury, N. C.
N. A. Butler, Portsmouth, Va.
J. F. Scott, Atlanta, Ga.
E. W. Lovett, Whistler, Ala.
Chas. Mountain, Madison, Ill.
W. H. Ryno, Knoxville.
E. A. Smith, Columbia, S. C.
N. C. Tew, Whistler, Ala.
O. S. Phillips, Knoxville.
W. J. Worrell, Lawrenceville, Va.
C. L. Brittain, Salisbury, N. C.
M. Greinmeissen, Ludlow, Ky.
L. T. Hollingsworth, Selma, Ala.
J. A. Duncan, Memphis.
F. E. Holton, Danville, Va.
C. B. Martin, Greenville, S. C.
A. G. Hunt, Cincinnati.
C. T. Franklin, West Asheville, N. C.

Machinists.

J. D. Baumgardner, Birmingham.
F. L. Bartlett, Alexandria, Va.
Roy T. Kelly, Sheffield, Ala.
Phillip Givens, Jacksonville, Fla.
S. S. Smith, Selma, Ala.
L. F. Hassenfratz, Meridian, Miss.
J. W. Carter, Meridian, Miss.
W. H. Leinbach, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Arthur Brokaw, Princeton, Ind.
M. R. McIvor, Lynchburg, Va.
C. G. Hoge, East St. Louis, Ill.
Abe Roberts, Murphysboro, Ill.
W. J. Purdie, East Point, Ga.
W. P. Gover, Somerset, Ky.
T. E. Johnson, Columbia, S. C.
R. F. Greene, Somerset, Ky.
G. L. Seamour, Salisbury, N. C.
LeRoy Dunnington, Richmond, Va.
J. C. Cooper, Knoxville.
J. H. Browning, Asheville, N. C.
H. C. Short, Oakdale, Tenn.
E. H. Dickson, Appalachia, Va.
J. E. Chance, Bristol, Tenn.
D. A. Marche, Charlotte, N. C.
R. W. Edwards, Lawrenceville, Va.
J. F. Golden, New Orleans.
F. T. Cornelius, Spencer, N. C.
J. E. Corn, Danville, Ky.
Joe C. Guinn, Knoxville.
P. R. Montague, Knoxville.
F. W. Parks, Chattanooga.
E. L. Robertson, Greenville, S. C.
R. C. Daniel, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
C. L. Cato, Whistler, Ala.
R. T. Chappel, Macon, Ga.
J. W. Kinsey, Jackson, Tenn.

Reds Unchecked By Government, Witness Says

Has Had No Power to Act Since 1924, Fish Committee Is Told; Green Tells Investigators A. F. of L. Position; Cites Record

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 19.—Communism is being raked fore and aft by the special house committee headed by Congressman Hamilton Fish and it was made clear this week that the raking had just begun, though half a dozen witnesses already have fired heavy guns.

The resolution under which the committee is working specifies that the committee is to investigate Amtorg, the soviet trading and financing organization, and to investigate every other soviet organization, with full power to subpoena witnesses and records.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, was heard this week and he presented a tremendous indictment of the communist machine.

Just before President Green took the stand, Chairman Fish made a statement in which he smashed a good part of the rumor factory output which has constituted the first stages of the red defense.

Unions First Defenders.

Congressman Fish said that not only was the committee not hostile to labor in the investigation, but that it was friendly to labor and regarded the trade union movement as "the first line of defense against communism." He said further that the investigation was not in any sense to be conducted with a view to curbing free speech or any constitutional guarantee and that it was not concerned with either socialism or pacifism.

It was made clear that it is intended as an investigation of revolutionary communist propaganda and plotting and will be held to that line.

President Green made clear to the committee the position of the American Federation of Labor and went at length into a recital of facts as to the manner in which communist propaganda has been engineered against trade unions.

Vice-President Matthew Woll is another outstanding labor witness scheduled to be heard soon. It was Woll's charge that a huge fund had been brought into the United States from Russia that was largely responsible for the introduction of the investigation resolution by Congressman Fish.

PULLMAN PORTERS FIGHT FAKE "UNION"

New York.—Pullman porters, affiliated to A. F. of L., are warring on the company "union" of that corporation.

The porters call attention to the United States supreme court's decision in the case of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks versus Texas & Pacific railroad that a company "union" is a "mockery," because it denies workers the right of representation.

Pullman representatives force these workers to vote for company "union" proposals under threat of discharge, and porters and maids are reported if they attend a meeting of the regular union.

LAUNDRY DRIVERS UNITE.

Birmingham, Ala.—Laundry drivers in this city organized. They start off with a membership of 140 and are chartered by the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Prominent Officials to Be on Local Program.

THIRTEEN STATES ARE REPRESENTED

Sessions to Open Monday at Hotel Patten—Stabilization of Employment Feature for Deliberation of Delegates.

Credentials for approximately 150 delegates to the fourteenth regular convention of the Federated Shopcrafts of the Southern and Allied Lines, which convenes in Chattanooga Monday, had been received at presstime by Secretary W. H. Baldock, and officials of the affiliated organizations were looking forward to one of the most interesting sessions in the history of the federated crafts.

Rail workers throughout the country will have their eyes upon Chattanooga next week, and the deliberations of the convention delegates are expected to have much weight upon the future course of sister organizations in all sections of the United States.

The Southern convention, composed of delegates from thirteen states, will have for its principal consideration the program adopted by the Railway Employes' Department, American Federation of Labor, at the Chicago convention recently. Stabilization of employment was the main topic at the Chicago meeting, and it was said that members of the Railway Labor Executives' association, consisting of the executives of twenty-one standard rail organizations, were of one mind on the subject. Being practical, experienced men, they realized that varying obstacles were to be met and overcome by the distinctive groups within the industry—the transportation group, the federated trades, the clerical, the maintenance-of-way, etc. Accordingly, after consideration covering a period of some eighteen months, representatives of all groups involved presented to the Chicago meeting a detailed program, providing for:

1—Reduction in hours.
2—Reduction in apprentices.
3—Lengthening of the terms of apprenticeship.
4—Gradual elimination of helpers.
5—Vacations with pay.
6—Minimum force agreement.
7—Railroad work in railroad shops.
8—Maintenance reserve.

Unusual importance of the convention beginning Monday is indicated in the fact that a large number of outstanding labor executives in the national and international unions will be official visitors.

As a matter of fact, the meeting will bring to Chattanooga the largest number of national labor figures ever to assemble in this city. Among the outstanding visitors will be Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes' department of the American Federation of Labor; A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Martin F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; Roy Horne, general president of the International Association of Blacksmiths; C. J. McGlogan, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; E. H. Wicklein, vice-president of the Sheet Metal Workers' International union; William Atkinson, president of the Boilermakers' International union, and others of similar note in the labor world.

Tentative plans for the convention call for separate meetings of all crafts Monday morning, and the official opening of the general meeting at 2 p.m. in the ballroom of Hotel Patten. E. G. Burton, chairman of the local

(Continued on Second Page)

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NIEL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1930.

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"Dahsless ovahlook me jes as Ah was agoin pas' de graveyard—but hit was de ONLYES thing dat did!

LABOR QUERIES

Q. Of what state legislature was President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, a member?

A.—The Ohio legislature. He was a member of the state senate, 1911-15.

* * *

Q.—What is meant by economic action of the workers?

A.—In general this term is used with reference to action of any sort by organized labor in the economic field, as opposed to political action. The term is of a little broader significance than industrial action in that it may include such measures as trade union co-operative activities and enterprises.

* * *

Q.—When was the British labor party formed?

A.—Its beginning was in 1899, when largely through the efforts of the independent labor party the formation of an independent organization for promoting the election of labor members of parliament was decided upon by the Trade Union congress. The following year this resulted in the formation of the labor representation committee, which in 1906 was named the British labor party.

* * *

Q.—How long has Edward Flore been president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance?

A.—Since 1911.

What Next!

New York Central railroad announces that an entirely new type of steam-driven, combination passenger and freight car, has been developed and will soon be tested. It is understood the car is driven by an enticely new type of steam engine, using fuel oil, developing unusual power and requiring little space. The car is expected to aid railroads to meet motor car competition.

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company
Ideal Service at Moderate Cost
Phone 6-6114

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The United States supreme court's unanimous decision in the case of Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks versus Texas & Pacific Railroad rejects the philosophy of table-pounding railroad managers, "I run my business." The morality of the decision will be generally accepted, and will eventually affect private employers, if trade unionists acquaint the public with the court's rule.

Congress declared, in passing the railroad act of 1926, that rail managers shall treat with employes' representatives who are selected by these workers. This clause was ignored by the Texas & Pacific when its organized clerks began a wage movement. The company formed a hand-picked "union" and Vice-President Lull, of the railroad, assured President McDonald, on May 24, 1927, that he could have the company "union" accept a wage increase of $75,000 annually, while the demand of the legitimate trade union meant an advance of $540,000. Lull's letter was a frank statement why the company "union" was favored, and why the Brotherhood of Clerks was opposed.

Chief Justice Hughes, speaking for the supreme court, said the company's refusal to treat with representatives of the clerks was a violation of the railway labor act. He called attention to the rail management's activity in promoting the company "union," and declared that "these activities constituted an actual interference with the liberty of the clerical employes in the selection of their representatives."

The purpose of congress in passing the railway labor act, said the chief justice, was to provide voluntary machinery for the prevention of strikes. Such procedure, he insisted, is impossible when one of the parties is intimidated or coerced. "Such collective action would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interference with freedom of choice," he said.

Trade unionists should keep in mind these features of this notable case:

The nation's lawmakers repudiated the company "union" in public utilities over which they have jurisdiction.

The nation's highest judicial tribunal has declared that the company "union" is a "mockery" and has shown that its purpose is to check wage increases.

In view of this record, how can unorganized workers give consideration to an employer who talks of his company "union" and his willingness to treat with "my men?"

The company "union" can be discredited throughout the country if organized labor tells this story at every opportunity.

EQUITY REACHES INTO BUSINESS.

The management of a new hotel in Anderson, Ind., wants the securities commission of that state to oppose the sale of securities for another hotel. "Anderson is not big enough for two large hotels and our securities holders will suffer," asserts the hotel management.

Here is the natural development of the new theory that marriage and prospective babies are "property" and can be protected by the states, backed by guns. By construing patronage and prospective profits as "property" rights and denied liberty rights, the law is set conflicts with [illegible] injunction.

A [illegible] application of this theory [illegible] Anderson, where a group [illegible] be prohibited by the [illegible] entering a business because competition may lessen the income of their competitor. The average [illegible] ignores the historical fact that property continually expands.

[illegible] men look upon workers' [illegible] to the injunction and the [illegible] of property as "a last right." When the Anderson process threatens to become general, labor's plea will be considered "respectable."

COURAGE ALWAYS WINS.

"Dare to be yourself," declared Senator Borah in a radio address to thousands of school graduates who are entering the arena of life. The Idaho lawmaker reminded young men that privilege seekers and their political agents cry for political regularity that the status quo be maintained.

"If you have an issue of worth and moment," said Mr. Borah, "the machine will follow like a whipped cur behind you."

Trade unionists should retain this thought. Political machines—and in fact, the world—pay no attention to men who fear censure by the supposed "great."

The world may pity—but never respect—the whiner. That's why men command attention when they dare to do. They sweep others into their ranks by courage and disinterestedness.

The world is filled with men who fear to take chances. They waste their lives in the vain hope that those who have seized power will some time, some how, voluntarily surrender such power.

WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK.

Norwich, Conn.—Organized bricklayers secured the five-day week. Hod carriers and laborers are equally successful.

MORE ABOUT RAIL SHOPCRAFTS' CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1)

Federated Shopcrafts, will call the session to order, introducing Mayor E. D. Bass, who will deliver an address on behalf of the city, and M. H. Ortwein, who will extend fraternal greetings from Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. Further proceedings will be outlined later, officials said.

Entertainment features had not been formally completed as The Labor World went to press, but it was announced that, aside from a general program, each of the several crafts will provide some entertainment for their respective international officers.

Executive board of the Federated Shopcrafts of the Southern and Allied Lines, which has been busy for several weeks making arrangements for the gathering, is composed of the following:

B. B. St. Clair (Machinists), president, Knoxville; W. H. Baldock (Sheet Metal Workers), secretary, Knoxville; W. W. Dyke (Carmen), Knoxville; W. M. Wands (Boilermakers), Spencer, N. C.; Logan Waddle (Electrical Workers), Somerset, Ky.; T. M. Melton (Blacksmiths), Chattanooga.

Credentials have been received for delegates from the following states: Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia and Ohio.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Led by Mr. George H. Platt, of the Cuban American Cancocorporation, a group of financiers has formed what the gentlemen are pleased to call the Cuba good will committee.

This is lovely. These gentlemen are on the investing end of the game. They don't want any stirring of the waters. They don't want any agitation that will disturb "friendly relations" between Wall Street and the crooked, brutal political outfit in control in Havana.

Under their noses Cuba flouts the United States and enters a treaty with Japan, bound to result in Japanese colonizing in Cuba.

Meanwhile the wage earning population in Cuba can continue to get it in the neck at the hands of the united plunderers.

It's a great game—while it lasts. But someone ought to tell the financiers that enough squeezing will take the insides out of even the juciest orange, entirely aside from whatever little question of human juice may be involved.

* * *

What a wide-awake labor paper can do is shown by the record of the Council Bluffs Labor News, Council Bluffs, Ia., of which W. C. Harris is editor. The paper is only about two years old but in this short space of time it has been instrumental in increasing the membership of the Council Bluffs trade unions by about one-third. This is a record to be proud of.

Mr. Harris started the Labor News by giving away the first thousand copies. All the mechanical work was done in outside shops, but the paper now has a complete plant of its own.

At the last county and state primary elections, the paper was recognized as being one of the leading factors in the defeat of candidates unfriendly to labor.

Labor papers all over the country are doing the same good work for trade unionism. They are helping to build up the trade unions, are dispelling prejudice against them, are telling their story when other avenues of publicity are closed and in short, are towers of strength to the labor movement.

* * *

Speaking in the house on unemployment, Representative LaGuardia, of New York, declared that the best time to solve unemployment problems is "when we have no unemployment." True, but that is no reason why attempts at solving unemployment should not be made during periods of depression. The Wagner bills, for the relief and prevention of unemployment, constitute such an attempt. They have passed the senate and are now before the house, which seems in no hurry to act on them. The end of the session is near and there is danger nothing will be done about them before adjournment.

The Wagner bills embody constructive principles and policies long advocated by President Hoover and many eminent authorities who have studied unemployment, its causes and its remedies. They are the most promising legislation dealing with unemployment now before congress. If the house takes no action on them, representatives should be made to do a lot of explaining between now and the fall elections.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The man who gets up at 5 o'clock is a worm, not an early bird.

* * *

A jiffy is the length of time in which it takes to destroy a reputation it took years to build.

* * *

Gladys—George proposed nine times before I accepted him.
Helen—To whom?

* * *

Many a man who has a nicely furnished home is given credit—by the installment house.

* * *

Beggar—Could you help a poor guy dat's starving?
Lady—You should remove your hat when talking to a lady.
Beggar—I can't, mum, it's full of sandwiches.

* * *

Public speaking teaches you to think fast on your feet. So does the glaring cafeteria patron behind you.

* * *

Grace—I wonder whether Jack will love me when I'm old.
Stella—You'll know pretty soon now, dearie.

* * *

If the family has decided on the seashore, the marriageable daughter looks her best in a bathing suit.

* * *

Helpful Waiter—What about some tongue, sir?
Mr. H. Peck—Had that this morning.
Helpful Waiter—Well, then, how about some cold shoulder, sir?
Mr. H. Peck—I'll get that tonight.

* * *

If you find your husbands dull, girls, don't worry—the good ones always are that.

* * *

St. Peter—Can you give any reason why you should enter here?
Mere Man—Well . . . I owned an automobile for twenty years and never tried to knock a locomotive off the track.
St. Peter—Enter, brother. Common sense is a heavenly virtue.

* * *

Professor—I want to stand on a solid foundation—
Voice in back of room—Try standing on your head!

* * *

There's gold in them there mountains,
There's gold in them there hills,
The natives there are getting it by operating stills.

* * *

Crowd: A collection of idiots that beats the fire company to the fire and hampers it in its work.

* * *

A politician doesn't need to fool all of the people some of the time or some of the people all of the time; all he needs is to fool a plurality on election day.

* * *

A man who marries a wife who can classify as a "rolling pin engineer" always has something to look forward to when he goes home.

* * *

Inspector—What brought you here, my man?
Convict—They accused me of forgery. Why I can't even sign my own name.
Inspector—In the case of forgery, you don't sign your own name.

Nation Not at Work, Says Senator Wagner

Washington.—Senator Wagner, author of three unemployment bills that are held up in the house, differs with the Pollyanna claims of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde that "the nation is back at work;" that "we have suffered from little more than seasonal unemployment," and that "there was relatively little distress."

"I wish," said Senator Wagner, "I could be as cheerful about the present unemployment situation as Secretary Hdye. If some good could be accomplished by this 'all's well' announcement his obvious departure from the true facts could be used. But these cheering statements have become so frequent in the fact of continuing and increasing unemployment that no one is either misled or encouraged.

"It is nonetheless astounding that a cabinet officer should declare that the nation is back at work when the government's own figures indicate that more men are being laid off both in manufacturing plants and in industries generally. It is a shocking abuse of words to call the present unemployment normal, seasonal slack.

"In all of the presently published records of the government Secretary Hyde will not find a single April in which the index of employment fell as low as in 1930, and the same is true of the entire first quarter of the year.

"What pathetic apathy to human difficulties Mr. Hyde reveals when he reports his conclusion that there was relatively little distress produced by unemployment of the past winter.

"Nothing at all is accomplished by denying unpleasant facts instead of grappling with them."

HAGGERTY ELECTED.

Baltimore. — John B. Haggerty, president International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, was elected president of the board of governors of the Allied Printing Trades association, at their meeting in this city. The new official succeeds President Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' union, who resigned.

The association has charge of the allied printing trades label, and adjusts jurisdictional disputes between the five international printing trades unions.

This is the first time in twenty years that a bookbinder has held this position.

Child labor, the shame of society, can not be used on union-made goods.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS—METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

FARRELL'S
Volunteer
Floral Shop
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 6-3658

EAT
—with—
H. L. TRAVIS
1429½ Market St.
HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

NOTICE
Taxpayers

THE HAMILTON COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION is meeting daily in the offices of the Tax Assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock a.m. for 25 days from June 2nd to June 30th inclusive. (Sundays excluded.)

Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to the assessments made by the Assessor, on personalty or on real estate, may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

P. J. KRUESI, Chairman.
T. J. MAY, Secretary.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by a deed of trust executed by the Volunteer Oil Refineries, Incorporated, dated June 21st, 1929, and registered in book "B," volume 24, page 708, et seq., of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions therein contained, I will, on

JUNE 28th, 1930,

within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equity of redemption, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

A tract of land commencing at a point 25 feet south of the center of the Belt Railway Company's right of way (present) on the east line of Tennessee avenue (old Blowing Springs road); thence south along the east line of said Tennessee Avenue, 70 feet, more or less, to the present line of the Town of St. Elmo, disposal or septic plant road; thence southeastwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic road 122 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of J. V. Lewis' shop site; thence eastwardly along the north line of said J. V. Lewis' shop site and parallel with and 122 feet south of the Belt Railway Company's right of way 288 feet, more or less, to the west line of the Town of St. Elmo Company's disposal or septic plant land; thence northwardly along the line of said Town of St. Elmo disposal or septic plant land 47 feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of said disposal or septic plant land; thence southeastwardly along the line of said disposal or septic plant to the Chattanooga creek; thence north 240 feet, more or less, along Chattanooga creek to a point 25 feet from the center of the present Belt Railway Company's right of way; thence northwestwardly and parallel with said Belt Railway Company's present right of way to the point of beginning.

Being the same property that was conveyed by Fowler Lewis Oil Refining Company, Inc., to the Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc., by deed registered in book X, vol. 22, page 679, of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, including equipments, machinery and patent rights of said Volunteer Oil Refineries, Inc.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unencumbered, but said sale will be made as trustee only.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien and unpaid.

This the 28th day of May, 1930.

6-20 CHARLES C. MOORE, Trustee.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 43515.
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Gertrude Gilbert vs. Harry B. Gilbert.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Harry B. Gilbert is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

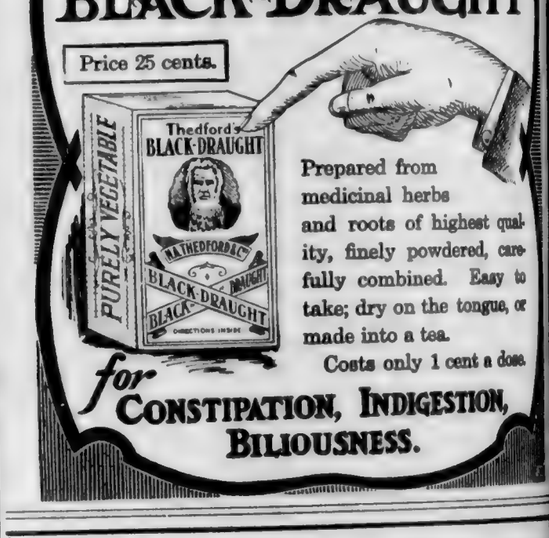
This 21st day of May, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, D. C.
McClure & McClure, Attys. 6-27

Jolly's Beauty Shop
711½ Market St.—7-1843
PERMANENT WAVES
APPLIED BY EXPERTS

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Telephone 6-2487
MODERN ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Fixtures and Repairing
E. E. McDaniel, Mgr. Sixth at Cherry Street

The Genuine
THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT
Price 25 cents.



Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.
Costs only 1 cent a dose.
for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT
LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

NOTICE!

All male citizens between ages of 21 and 45 in Hamilton County (outside the City of Chattanooga) are subject to ROAD TAX.

1930 Road Tax has been due since January 10th, and becomes delinquent June 30th. Please pay District Commissioner, call or mail check ($2.00) to the Office of the Highway Commission, Courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., at once and save penalty.

T. S. WILCOX, Chm.
Board of Highway Commissioners

CARMEN
The UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

...e by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
212½ East Third St.
Phone 6-3892

Winter Winds
...ld No Terrors If You Burn Our
COAL
...nest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
...18 E. Main 6-3163

MACHINISTS NOTES

Bro. E. H. Weller has returned from Hot Springs, after boiling out a rheumatic attack. Ed is feeling "fit as a fiddle," and his friends are glad to welcome him home.

* * *

Bro. E. H. Schneider is still confined to his home by illness.

* * *

Bro. J. E. Cantrell, who has been visiting homefolks at Bull's Gap, has returned, and is endeavoring to "shake off" an attack of illness.

* * *

Many members of Lodges 56 and 1450 learned with regret of the passing Wednesday of J. W. Howard, former member of both lodges, who had resided in Florida for the past few years. Bro. Howard was laid to rest Thursday, and a large number of members attended the last rites.

* * *

Bro. Tom Hall has had as a visitor for the past week young Robert J., who is a student at the medical school of the University of Tennessee at Memphis. Mr. Hall, Jr., is employed during the summer months on the advertising force of a Memphis daily. He returned to the Bluff City Tuesday.

"JIMMIE."

LABOR WINS LONG FIGHT.

Baltimore.—The municipal board of estimates fixed the minimum wage to be paid by contractors on city work.

The Maryland Employers' association, true to its anti-union policy, declare they will ask the courts to set aside the decision.

Labor has urged such a minimum wage for nine years.

UNIONS INCREASE.

Mankato, Minn.—Increased membership in several local unions is the result of individual effort by members of these organizations. Sheet metal workers increased 20 per cent and plumbers 25 per cent.

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

J. H. (Dutch) Lofty had his Ford out for an airing last Sunday after having it penned up all winter.

* * *

About ten of the brothers have been working on the new addition to a local stove works for the past two weeks. All the brothers have been working.

* * *

Had a report that Fred Simons has bought a coal mine up on one of the mountains. It's too hot for coal now, Fred, just keep it until next winter. The brothers might want a little credit.

* * *

Wendel Worley has tired of city life and moved out near Red Bank.

Brothers, the school bell rings promptly now at 7 o'clock on Friday nights. Brother Bill Williams will be in charge.

* * *

W. P. Howard has been on the sick list this week, but is improving and probably will be back on the job next week.

* * *

Just because a fellow comes in with his hands all scratched up now he hasn't been fighting the cat. Blackberries are ripening.

* * *

C. E. Cofer nearly had an extra shower bath this week. W. B. Dykes saw a lot of smoke and discovered it in time. Cofer was just lighting his pipe.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

The boys are getting a great kick out of a little incident which occurred last Saturday. Yeah, so am I.

* * *

J. A. Clark left on vacation Friday night, going to Memphis and points in Arkansas. H. B. Lewis is going to Washington to visit his son.

* * *

Don't forget the letter carriers' picnic on the 26th at East Lake park. All carriers expected to bring basket lunch. Wanted: Two old maids to pack lunch and go with Harry Gribben and J. L. Miller to the picnic.

* * *

W. A. Myers and Mrs. Myers celebrated their thirteenth anniversary with a dinner last Sunday. Had all their children with them. By the way, that is the reason Bill is driving a Packard, to provide more room for their accommodation.

* * *

The Spanish-American War Veterans are feeling better since congress passed an amended pension bill.

* * *

Supt. John S. Walker borrowed a rifle to shoot rabbits, which are eating up his garden. Why, he says they are so bold he can't go into the garden for fear of being attacked.

* * *

They are figuring out a new carrier route for North Chattanooga, which is badly needed.

* * *

J. L. Turner has been off a few days, having trouble with his feet. (Did you ever try water?)

* * *

J. T. McPherson, of the parcel post division, will return to work Monday after a couple of weeks' vacation.

* * *

M. L. Read, superintendent of special delivery, returned to duty after using the balance of his vacation.

* * *

Vacations for this year start on July 1, the writer being among the first to go. See you later.

Back Quit Hurting

"I was in a very weak condition from a serious sickness," writes Mrs. I. Leonard, 571 Joseph St., New Orleans, La. "I was so weak, I wanted to sleep all the time. I did not have strength to do anything. My back ached nearly all the time. I was just in misery.

"My mother told me I must arouse myself from the sleepiness, and take something to help get my strength back. She had taken Cardui and had been helped, so I decided to take Cardui, too. After my first bottle, I could see that it was helping me. I took four bottles at this time. My strength came back and I gained weight. Pretty soon, I was my old self again.

"My back quit hurting, and I haven't had any more trouble since I took Cardui."

CARDUI
HELPS WOMEN TO HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion and Biliousness. E-72

Sidewalk Assessment Bonds For Sale

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the undersigned until 11 a.m. Tuesday, July 1st, 1930, Sidewalk Bonds of the City of Chattanooga for Sidewalk Districts Nos. 55 to 70, inclusive, and 72 and 73, amounting to $51,557.10.

Bonds will be dated July 1, 1930, and mature $10,311.42 yearly July 1st, 1931 to 1935, inclusive, each maturity being made up of ten bonds in denomination of $1,000 each, and one bond in denomination of $311.42, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, payable annually, both principal and interest payable at the First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Bonds are issued under authority of Chapter 131 of the Private Acts of 1915, and the City contracts to supply free to the purchaser certified evidence of the legality of the bonds, with the approving opinion of the City Attorney. In all other respects bids must be unconditional.

All proposals to be considered must be accompanied by a certified check for 2% of the face value of the bonds, payable to F. K. Rosamond, City Treasurer, same to be forfeited by the successful bidder in the event of failure to accept any pay for bonds awarded.

These bonds are free from all taxes in Tennessee, including state, county and city, and are exempt from federal income tax.

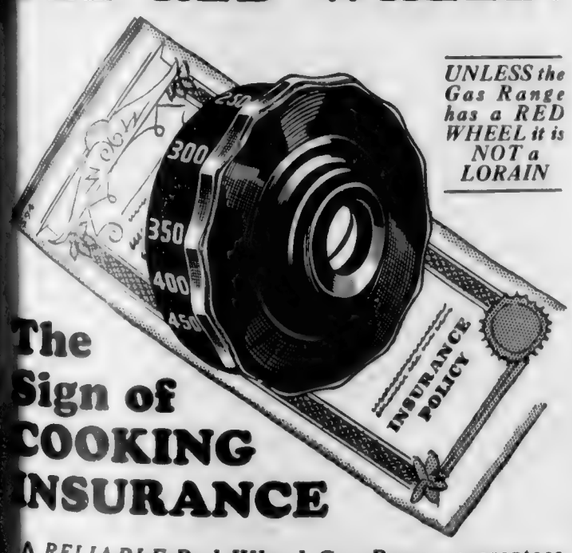
Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Address

E. D. BASS,
Mayor, Municipal Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.
June 19, 19:30.

ANNOUNCING
the purchase of the
Tennessee-Georgia Motor Co.
by
W. E. ("Billy") Bundschu
NEW Ford USED
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Don't buy that New or Used Car until you see me.
W. E. ("Billy") Bundschu
Tennessee-Georgia Motor Co.
5005 Rossville Ave. Phone 3-0026

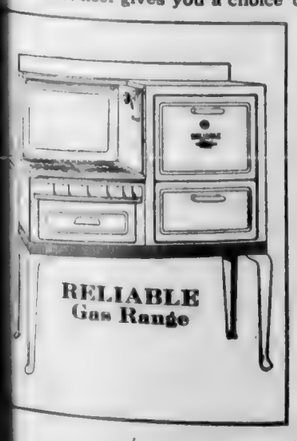
THE RED WHEEL!



UNLESS the Gas Range has a RED WHEEL it is NOT a LORAIN

The Sign of COOKING INSURANCE

A *RELIABLE Red Wheel Gas Range* guarantees baking success just as certainly as would a cooking insurance policy, if there were such a thing. When you have selected a good recipe and have carefully combined the best ingredients, the rest depends on your stove. With the Self-regulating Oven you will achieve perfect baking results every time. One easy turn of the Red Wheel gives you a choice of many measured and controlled oven heats. You can roast meats or bake most delicate desserts without ever a failure.



Reliable as the Name Itself!

The *Reliable* cooking top is *extra spacious;* front frame construction is very easy to clean; utensil drawers are ample. We'd like to show you the *Reliable Ranges* on display here. You're sure to like them.

CHATTANOOGA GAS COMPANY
"Public-Be-Pleased Service"

LONG WORK DAY IN TEXTILES IS CONDEMNED AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, June 19.—The long work day was vigorously attacked at the national conference of social work during a discussion of the problems of the southern textile mill industry.

Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers of America, proposed education to break down the wall separating management and labor.

Henry P. Kendall, president of the Kendall company, of Boston, operators of southern mills, proposed limitation of output and scientific management linked with common sense and consideration of the point of view of employes to solving problem.

James Myers, industrial secretary of the church and social service of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, declared labor troubles in the southern mills were mostly due to conditions in the mills themselves rather than to agitators.

Miss Caroline Manning, expert of the United States women's bureau, told the conference that paradoxical as it may sound, a young woman of 29 often suddenly discovers that she is an old woman when seeking a job.

"Industry is acting upon the assumption that you can not teach an old dog new tricks and has not used practical tests to demonstrate fitness for simple jobs; nor has it proven that other qualities may not compensate for loss of speed," in the opinion of Miss Manning.

That production automatically decreases upon reaching a certain birthday is an absurd theory, the sooner discarded the better, she believed, in view of the fact that it has not yet been proven at what definite age maximum efficiency is reached.

Illustrative of the difficulties of girls of 25 or so in trying to get through the employment gate were the experiences quoted by Miss Manning of women whom she had interviewed in a recent survey. For example, a 28-year-old forelady in a cigar factory who had lost her position through the merging of her plant with another in a different locality had discovered on seeking new work that she was "too old to get a good job."

"When you go looking for work they all want kids" has been the explanation offered Miss Manning by a woman of 29.

To the woman of over 40 forced to seek a job the situation seems almost hopeless, Miss Manning had found from talking to such applicants. One 46-year-old woman was reported as saying, "My husband and I seem to have passed the age when we are expected to live."

Chicago Carmen Sign New Wage Agreement

Terms of Contract, to Run Year From May 31, Include Pay Scale in Effect for Last Three Years.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, June 19.—Union employes of the Chicago Surface Lines have signed a new wage and working agreement with the company. The terms of the contract include renewal of the wage scale which has been in effect for the last three years and will run one year from May 31, 1930.

The employes of the Chicago Rapid Transit company, operating the elevated lines, will vote on a proposition to renew their old contract without change. The expiring contracts of both groups were the result of arbitration in which Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Guy A. Richardson, representing the Surface Lines, acted as arbitrators.

The contract agreed upon in this settlement gave the 15,000 employed on the surface lines increases from 75 to 77 cents an hour, and the elevated employes increases from 77 to 79 cents an hour, maximum pay.

Wage Gains Are Easy For P. O. Politicians

Washington.—Congress has quietly raised the salaries of fifty-two postmasters in the leading cities of the country.

The largest gains were secured by New York and Chicago postmasters, whose "wage" was increased 50 per cent, or from $8,000 to $12,000 a year.

These postmasters are the politicians of the service—and they are the highest paid. Their knowledge of handling mail is less than their ability to "get out the vote" at election times.

Postmaster-General Brown urged congress to grant the increases which he declared were "conservative."

Mr. Brown, however, took a contrary position when postoffice laborers asked that they be advanced from $1,500 a year to $1,700. One would suppose that no one would dare ignore such pauper wages in a government department, but the demand shocked Mr. Brown. He assured these workers that such a request is out of the question.

The postal chief recently opposed the 44-hour week before a congressional committee and he declared that wages should be based on the number of job seekers. This system does not seem to apply when his political aides are involved.

Department economy only applies to the men who do the work. It does not include ship subsidies, called "mail contracts;" airplane grants or salary grabs for office ornaments.

"Insulated Life" Assailed by Butler

New York.—"The insulated life is the selfish, the self-centered, the narrow, and, sooner or later, the embittered life," declared Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president Columbia university, at the commencement exercises of that institution.

The educator scored intolerance, lack of understanding and narrowness of knowledge of the average person.

"There are comparatively few men and women alive in the world, although there are hundreds of millions of human beings," he asserted, in pleading for a liberal education. Such an education, he said, "is that which is worthy of a freeman and which fits man for intellectual and spiritual freedom.

"A liberal education is not to be confused with mere attendance at school or college or with the possession of a certificate to that effect, still less with formal instruction of any kind, although it may and usually does make good use of all these."

UNITING WAITRESSES.

Boston.—An organizing campaign in behalf of waitresses is on in this city. The movement is directed by the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International alliance.

"I wish We had a telephone! nobody asks us to go places."

● In a home without a telephone, this is an often repeated complaint. And the children are not the only ones who feel the need for a telephone. Mother, too, is frequently inconvenienced and even embarrassed when forced to answer to friends who say "I'll call up some time" that "we haven't a telephone." ● Why continue to deprive yourself and family of the satisfaction and comfort of a telephone in your home? You too, can afford a telephone, with all its convenience and protection in emergencies, for the cost is so low as to be within the reach of almost every one. ● Find out, today, how easy it is to have a telephone and how little it costs. Just call the Business Office.

Consider for a moment how much your name in this book will mean to you and your family. Your position in your community, your family's social activities, your opportunities to enjoy life require that you be always within quick and easy reach of your friends and business associates. A telephone in your home provides for these contacts.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Company
(INCORPORATED)

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

5,000,000 AMERICAN FAMILIES NOW BELOW HEALTH STANDARD

President of American Federation of Labor Pleads for Action by Nation's Lawmakers Before Adjourning of Congress. Striking Facts Presented Before Committee Considering Unemployment Bills.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 19.—If the five-day week doesn't put the idle at work, then bring on the four-day week; if higher wages do not provide the purchasing power, then still higher wages. And it would be "inconceivable" for congress to adjourn without providing relief.

Thus President William Green put the question of what to do about unemployment before the house judiciary committee this week. For more than two hours the president of the American Federation of Labor offered facts and answered questions in a hearing on the trio of bills known as the Wagner bills, already passed by the senate and now before the house.

These bills would create federal-state unemployment agencies, provide for a constant survey of unemployment and create a rolling fund available for government work to forestall unemployment.

Four planks were in the definite program offered the committee by President Green as labor's program. They follow:

LABOR'S PROGRAM.

1—Shorter daily and weekly work periods in order that more workers shall be employed and all shall have leisure to enjoy the products of industry.

2—Higher incomes for wage earners in order that this vast potential market may be able through its purchases to stimulate industries to their full capacity.

3—A system of federal employment agencies for the workless so that they may have most efficient services in finding all work opportunities.

4—A vocational guidance service connected with employment offices to help workers whose crafts are displaced by new production methods, to equip themselves for positions under new industrial conditions.

President Green charged that unemployment is as great as in January—with the astounding total of 20 per cent idle. In figures the number idle, he said, is 3,609,000, a slight drop from the 3,700,000 idle in February.

More Idle Than in January.

"Building trades men are the only trade group showing any improvement," he said. "Ten per cent of those out of work in April have found employment, but this is a very small improvement, considering the large number seeking work. Thirty-six per cent are still unemployed. After the crisis of 1928, the improvement for building trades men from April to May was more than twice as great. In metal trades, the number unemployed is actually increasing. Twenty per cent are now out of work, four times as many as at this time last year. The dull condition of the metal industries is making it harder than ever for members to find work. Unemployment has actually increased from 15 per cent in January to 20 per cent in May, when unemployment is usually improving at this season of the year. In printing 6 per cent are still out of work, an unprecedented number, and twice as many as at this time last year.

"Wage earners have been stating in emphatic terms that they would like to live better and if they had the money there would be no surplus of bath tubs, shoes, dentists' services, books, automobiles, good clothing. Higher wage rates and more stable employment would increase wage earners' incomes so that they might buy those things they want and need.

Five Million in Squalor.

"There is at our very doors a huge potential market for American products which should be used to turn the tide of business upward toward prosperity.

"Over 7,000,000 families in the United States have no automobile; about 20,000,000 have no adequate radio set. In our cities alone, without counting farm population, there were in 1928 over 4,000,000 families who had no bathtubs in their homes, and over 3,000,000 who had not even a kitchen sink with running water, and probably no plumbing of any kind in their houses. Over 13,000,000 families in our cities have no telephones; over 4,000,000 live in homes not wired with electricity.

"About 5,000,000 families in America today are living below the minimum of health and efficiency level; they need furniture, clothing, food, better housing. And the four and one-half million who have barely enough to support themselves at a minimum of health level are only too eager to raise their standard of living by buying industrial products. All these are eager to be customers of our industries.

"Take the hosiery industry, for instance, which is now suffering from overproduction. It would not have the least difficulty in selling its products if the thousands of women who want silk stockings could buy enough to satisfy their needs. The cotton industry would not be calling for drastic curtailment if wage earners could buy all the cotton goods they need for clothes and household supplies. Automobile manufacturers could keep on expanding production instead of reducing if the 7,000,000 families who have no cars were able to buy. And so with other industries.

An Army of Needy.

"Here is an immense potential market for our goods. Developing this market will mean higher living standards for thousands who have not yet shared in American prosperity. It will mean human progress along with industrial progress; the creation of better homes, happier families, a higher quality of citizenship, greater opportunity to develop the fine human qualities latent in thousands of our underprivileged citizens.

"The market of the future is with the wage earners. Mass production calls for mass buying, and our problem is to make it possible for the millions who are not yet customers to buy according to their needs. How can their buying power be financed?"

Turning to a detailed examination of the unemployment created constantly by displacement of men by machinery, President Green fired statistics broadside.

"Take, for instance," he said, "the manufacture of electric light bulbs. In 1918 it took one man a whole day to make forty electric light bulbs. The next year came a machine that made 73,000 bulbs in twenty-four hours. Each of these machines threw 992 men out of work. In the boot and shoe industry 100 machines take the place of 25,000 men. In the manufacture of razor blades, one man can now turn out 32,000 blades in the same time needed for 500 in 1913. In automobile factories similar changes have taken place.

Miracles of Machines.

"In a middle western state today a huge machine turns out completed automobile frames almost untouched by human hands. About 200 men are needed to supervise this vast machine, and they turn out between 7,000 and 9,000 frames a day. Compare this with a well-known automobile plant in central Europe where the same number of men are making automobile frames by older methods. They turn out thirty-five frames a day. In steel blast furnaces seven men now do the work of sixty in casting pig iron, and even in the last two years, since 1927 the improvements in technical processes have reduced the necessary work force in the bessemer process by 24 per cent in machine shops; one man with a 'gang' of semi-automatic machines replaces twenty-five skilled mechanics. Thirty workers with ten machines can now do the work of 240 in the Sun Tube corporation machine shop. A new machine installed by the de Forrest Radio company will turn out 2,000 tubes an hour with three operatives as against 150 tubes from the old machine with forty operators.

"What happens to these displaced workers? Take the record for all manufacturing industry in the United States. In the decade from 1899 to 1909 production increased 59 per cent. Improved machinery played some part in this increase, but it was largely made possible by taking on more wage earners, for the number of wage earners employed by our factories increased 40 per cent from 1899 to 1909—that is, 1,903,000 more wage earners were taken on to bring about this 59 per cent increase in production. Similarly in the decade from 1909 to 1919 production increased 35 per cent and employment increased 38 per cent. Increased production was made possible by employing 2,481,000 more wage earners. This meant jobs for nearly two and a half million more men and women.

Fewer Workers; More Output.

"Now in the decade from 1919 to 1929 developments took an entirely different turn. Production increased as before, so that our plants were turning out 42 per cent more in 1929 than in 1919. But this increase was made possible without any increase in the number of wage earners employed. Employment actually decreased 7 per cent from 1919 to 1929. Forty-two per cent more goods were produced with 585,000 fewer workers. This general increase was made possible by the introduction of new machinery and modern methods of manufacture. Increasing production instead of creating more work, actually took away 585,000 jobs.

"The purchasing power of the average wage earner increased 11 per cent in the twenty years from 1899 to 1919, but in the short space of ten years from 1919 to 1919 (half as long) it increased 53 per cent.

"These great changes have so limited the number of wage earners needed in our manufacturing industries that men and women are forced to walk the streets looking for work. To be sure some jobs are created in the several industries, where employment has been increasing in the last decade, but these are not nearly enough to make up for the change in manufacturing."

HAMMILL DEFEATED.

Des Moines, Ia.—Trade unionists in this state are jubilant over the defeat of Gov. Hammill, who was a candidate for United States senator.

Hammill has the blackest labor record of any Iowa governor. He threw every power at his command against workers when they attemnted to correct the convict labor evil in this state.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 43614

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bonnie Belle Hambright vs. William Cecil Hambright

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Cecil Hambright is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of June, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

Estill & Morgan, Attys. 7-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 43258

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mary L. Scroggins vs. Allen Scroggins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Allen Scroggins is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of June, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 7-12

Our Market Basket

WATCH This Section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER---and save the difference.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Is Now Owned, Operated by Home Folks

Visit our Stores today. You will find them nice and cool. Our prices have all been reduced to give you more Bargains. Buy your groceries from us and save the difference.

820 Georgia Ave. 2100 Chamberlain Ave.

PRUNES	Sunset Gold, pousd	34c
MILK	Pet, Carnation— 5 tall cans or 10 small cans	41c
NUCOA	Lb. 21c	CRISCO 3-Lb. Pail 53c
MALT	Blue Ribbon, Schlitz, Red Top, Barbarosa	65c
MATCHES	Regular 5c Boxes— 6 for	13c

SOLE OWNER'S HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

COFFEE	Maxwell House, (3-Lb. Limit), Lb.	33c
POTATOES	New No. 1 Cobblers— 5 Lbs. for	17c
FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each	99c
CARROTS & BEETS	Large bunches, each	5c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 16c 12 lbs.	29c
BUTTER	Clover Bloom and Clearbrook, Lb.	33c
OCTAGON SOAP	Large Bar	5c
PREMIUM SODAS	1 Lb. Pkgs.— 2 Lbs. for	29c
MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for	5c

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 MARKET ST.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
A 100% HOME OWNED BUSINESS

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb. (Limit 2 Lbs.)	33c
COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
SUGAR	Best Grade, Cloth Bag, 5 Lb. 25c; 10 Lb. Bag	49c
TOBACCO	Union Standard— 3 20c Cuts	30c
TOBACCO	Red Man— 2 10c Pkgs.	10c
FREE	Tobacco Pouch with 6 10c Cuts Spark Plug	49c

Fresh Tomatoes Free

With GEM MAYONNAISE at HOME STORES

One Pound Tomatoes with each 25c jar Gem Mayonnaise 20c

Two Lbs. Tomatoes with each 50c jar Gem Mayonnaise 39c

HOME STORES
"Owned and Operated by Home Folks"

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)— 4 Lbs. for	44c
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
BEEF ROAST	Fancy Kansas City, Pound	20c
FRYING CHICKENS	1½-lb. average, Lb.	37c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El Av.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Best Value in Colonial Bread

What you get for the money is worth looking out for in buying bread as well as other foods or merchandise.

Cheap goods are poor goods to buy because they're cheaply made to sell cheap. In Colonial Bread you get the greatest possible bread value for your money. You get a really rich loaf made of rich ingredients—plenty of rich milk, for instance—and a loaf baked with such perfection that all of the nutrition of the rich ingredients is developed to the highest degree.

Cheapest Because Best!

There isn't any cheaper bread to buy than Colonial because if there is a price difference there is more than a proportionate difference in the quality, food value, taste and satisfaction. And remember Colonial keeps so well it is good to the last crumb.

Ask Your Grocer

COLONIAL BAKING COMPANY

HUGH WASSON, President.

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 27, 1930 — Number 9

SHOPCRAFTS ADOPT PROGRAM FOR SHORTER WORK WEEK AND STABILIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Fourteenth Regular Convention Over

OLD OFFICERS ARE RE-ELECTED

Entertainment Features Declared Most Enjoyable. Many National Figures Guests of System Federation Convention.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

At the concluding session of the convention Thursday evening all executive officers of the System Federation were re-elected, as follows:

B. B. St. Clair (Machinists), president, Knoxville.
W. H. Baldock (Sheet Metal Workers), secretary, Knoxville.
W. W. Dyke (Carmen), Knoxville.
W. M. Wands (Boilermakers), Spencer, N. C.
Logan Waddle (Electrical Workers), Somerset, Ky.
T. M. Melton (Blacksmiths), Chattanooga.

The entire program outlined by the Railway Employes' Department, American Federation of Labor, was approved and officially adopted by the fourteenth convention of the Federated Shopcrafts of the Southern and Allied Lines, which officially closed its sessions Thursday night after a four-days' meeting which was generally described as the most successful gathering ever held by the southern craftsmen, and hearty approval was given by each of the six affiliated crafts in separate meetings. The program as adopted, with particular stress laid upon the shorter work-week and stabilization of employment, includes:

1. Reduction in hours.
2. Reduction in apprentices.
3. Lengthening of the terms of apprenticeship.
4. Gradual elimination of helpers.
5. Vacations with pay.
6. Minimum force agreement.
7. Railroad work in railroad shops.
8. Maintenance reserve.

Featuring the deliberations were a splendid spirit of complete harmony and singleness of purpose, and decisions of the general meetings, held each afternoon, were immediately and enthusiastically approved at separate executive sessions the following morning.

Two hundred delegates from thirteen states were joined by officers and representatives of the grand lodges of each craft, the whole constituting probably the greatest gathering of labor officials ever held in Chattanooga.

The general sessions were opened Monday afternoon at Hotel Patten, and after official greetings and the usual preliminaries were disposed of, President B. B. St. Clair delivered his annual report, printed copies of which were furnished each delegate. Detailed reports of all wage conferences were also given the delegates. The remainder of the day's session was given over to addresses by international officials, the chairman introducing in succession Martin F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Roy Horn, general president of the Blacksmiths' International union; C. J. McGlogan, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; J. N. Wilson, vice-president of the Boilermakers' International union; Arthur Milligan, representing the Sheet Metal Workers' International union; T. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L.; J. F. McCreery, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; George Woomer, representing the Electrical Workers; George Marshall, representing the Machinists; Edward Ware, vice-president of the Carmen; J. M. Ellis, secretary-treasurer of the Carmen, and Earl Miller, representing the Machinists.

Address of Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organizing campaign of the American Federation of Labor, was a feature of Tuesday's session, and Capt. O. S. Beyer, consulting engineer of the Railway Employes' Department, delivered an interesting speech on Wednesday.

Among the resolutions adopted pertaining indirectly on the shopcrafts was one indorsing the Wagner unemployment bills, condemning as reactionary lawmakers who are opposing or holding up these bills, and calling upon senators and congressmen from each district territory to actively support them.

ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES IN ENTERTAINMENT.

Apparently every spare hour of the delegates and visitors was taken up with some entertainment feature, many of these being joint affairs and others staged by the separate craft organizations in honor of their international and grand lodge officials.

On Tuesday President Wharton, of the Machinists, addressed a meeting of Machinists at Central Labor hall, attended by both union and non-union craftsmen in this city. Wednesday evening Mr. Wharton was honored with a banquet spread at Hotel Patten, attended by some fifty or sixty local members and practically all of the visiting officials. Several of the local officials entertained their grand lodge guests in their homes.

Boilermakers and Blacksmiths held "blowouts" on Tuesday night, and on Thursday evening the Carmen staged an enjoyable affair at the ladies' building at Warner park, a feature of this affair being the presentation to President Ryan of a diamond stickpin. Sheet Metal Workers held forth at Odd Fellows' hall Thursday night, honoring J. H. Baldock, president of the district and secretary of the general federation.

Many lady visitors accompanying the delegates were also entertained, functions, dinners, sightseeing trips, etc., being numerous. A theater party at the American theater was also an entertainment feature of Monday evening.

E. G. Burton, chairman of the local shopcrafts federation, and T. M. Melton, general chairman for the same organization, assisted in the preparations and general conduct of the convention.

Local union committees included: For the Carmen, O. D. Ramsey, J. H. Wood and J. W. Fuller; for the two Machinists' lodges, W. F. Lange, W. A. Lance, W. L. Wergin, W. M. Carlisle and Tom F. Hall; for the Sheet Metal Workers, J. N. Walker, A. T. Morton and N. L. Kerby.

The delegates were of one mind in proclaiming the convention the most successful and enjoyable of any yet held, and many expressed appreciation of courtesies extended by local craftsmen.

SHOPCRAFTS TO AID LOCAL UNIONISTS IN HILL-MASCOT CASES

Delegates From Thirteen States Pledge Assistance to Publicity Campaign in Matter of H. G. Hill Company and Mascot Sterchi-Fowler—Letter From Local Labor Officials Written in Records.

Delegates to the Shopcrafts convention, who come from thirteen states in this territory, Thursday pledged every assistance to the Chattanooga labor movement in giving publicity to two major controversies into which local workers have been forced by union-hating corporations.

On Wednesday a letter was addressed to Secretary W. H. Baldock, of the Federation, from the executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, calling attention to the situation with respect to the Mascot-Sterchi-Fowler concerns and the H. G. Hill chain grocery corporation.

In referring to the Mascot affair, the letter said, "The details of this occurrence are too long a story to go into at this time, but we are content to say that the lockout was one of the most unfair and unreasonable actions which the local movement has ever had to contend with," and states that in the lockout of meatcutters by the H. G. Hill chain stores, "this firm has also taken a cold-blooded and unfair attitude towards organized labor."

Delegates to the convention were asked to report the affairs upon their return to their respective homes, and assurance were given Friday that this would be cheerfully done.

Motion was unanimously carried to include the letter in the proceedings, copies of which will be sent to all affiliates.

The letter, which was read to the convention Thursday, follows:

June 25, 1930.

Mr. W. H. Baldock, Secy.,
Federated Shopcrafts,
Hotel Patten,
City.
Dear Sir and Brother:

The Chattanooga labor movement has been engaged for some time in two separate controversies which involve principles upon which our whole movement is founded, and we are asking that you place the following information to your convention, in order that they may report same to their brother workers in all lines when they return to their respective homes:

The Mascot Stove company, formerly a strictly union concern, some three years ago arbitrarily locked out union craftsmen and filled their places with strike-breakers. The details of this occurrence are too long a story to go into at this time, but we are content to say that the lockout was one of the most unfair and unreasonable actions which this local movement has ever had to contend with. This concern has since maintained a very unfriendly and "hard-boiled" attitude, refusing all efforts to renew its relations with us.

Mascot products were formerly sold over a wide territory, and we believe there may still be a sale for these stoves in some parts of the territory from which your convention delegates come.

In connection with the Mascot trouble, the Sterchi chain furniture stores, which also cover a wide territory, and the Fowler stores, locally, were declared "unfair to organized labor," on information and belief that these firms had close connections with the Mascot ownership, if not in fact owning the concern outright.

Another bitter controversy in which a labor-hating chain firm has laid down a challenge to local workers is that between Chattanooga Meatcutters and the H. G. Hill grocery company, with headquarters in Nashville and operating grocery stores in a number of southern cities. This firm also has taken a cold-blooded and unfair attitude towards organized labor, and we are endeavoring to inform all friends of labor of the circumstances.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and the Tennessee Federation of Labor have declared the above firms "unfair to organized labor," and we would appreciate it very much if you will read this letter to your convention, and urge all delegates to give the matter widest possible publicity upon their return to their respective homes.

Thanking you in advance, and with all good wishes for the greatest success of your convention.

Sincerely and fraternally,
CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL,
M. H. ORTWEIN, Pres.
MATT GERLACH, Secy.

PAINTERS PLAN ANNUAL PICNIC

Barbecue at Winnepesaukah July 30---J. G. Burkes Named President of Local 226.

J. G. Burkes was named president of Local 226, Painters, at the regular weekly session Thursday night. Mr. Burkes succeeds Horton Morrison, who resigned after serving several terms in the office. The new president's term will expire in one year, Mr. Morrison having been elected in January for an eighteen-months term.

Roy Bowen was nominated for trustee, without opposition, and will be formally elected at the regular meeting next week.

"The biggest and best ever" is solemnly promised by a committee named Thursday night to arrange for the eighth annual barbecue picnic of Local 226, Painters and Decorators. The local has accumulated quite a reputation for staging enjoyable affairs each summer, and this year's committee is assuming a big task and making a big promise.

W. A. "Zeke" Witt, famous throughout the territory for his ability to prepare a barbecue feast, is chairman of the committee, and will have direct charge of the "eats" feature of the affair. Associated with him are others who have had a part in making "Painters' day" a highly-enjoyable occasion for the past several years. Charles Melford, T. H. Rosser, F. S. Thurston and E. L. Blair complete the general committee, who will early next week select subcommittees for various features of the undertaking.

The outing will be held at Lake Winnepesaukah on July 30, and an extensive program of athletic contests will augment the regular concessions at the popular playground.

HOME FOR AGED ON PROGRAM OF MEAT CUTTERS

Convention Votes to Establish Institution.

FIVE-DAY WEEK IS ALSO ENDORSED

Old-Age Pensions Approved at Largely Attended Annual Gathering.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Detroit, Mich., June 26.—The convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, just held here, adopted plans submitted by the general executive board for the establishment of a home for aged and incapacitated members. There was considerable opposition to the proposal, but the many arguments in its favor presented by President Patrick E. Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer Dennis Lane, Vice-President Michael J. Kelly and other members of the executive board caused several of the objectors to reverse their position.

The convention voted unanimously in favor of the five-day week in the packing industry.

A resolution favoring old age pensions was adopted.

Consent Decree Defended.

The convention went on record as strenuously opposed to any action by the United States government that would set aside the packers' consent decree, which would have the effect of legally permitting the packers to operate retail meat markets in competition with the thousands of retail dealers who must purchase their supplies from the packers.

The convention advised all members to refrain from handling all fresh and frozen packaged meats coming from the packing houses for

PATRICK E. GORMAN

delivery to the consumer. The president and secretary-treasurer were instructed to employ chemists and bacteriologists to conduct scientific tests to determine the wholesomeness of meats prepared in this manner. The delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor were instructed to call this matter to the attention of the general labor movement with a view of investigating the manipulation of certain packers' patent rights in the processing of frozen packaged meats, and, if deemed advisable, to take steps to obtain legislation that would end a monopoly.

Union in Fine Shape.

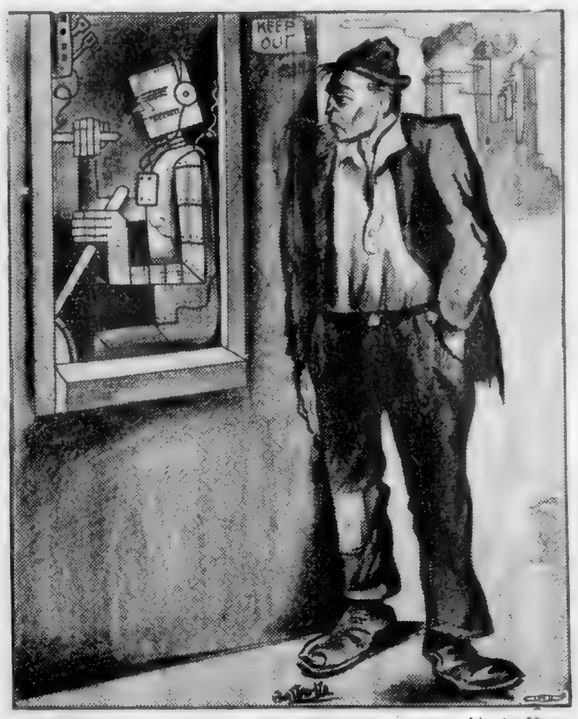
Secretary-Treasurer Dennis Lane reported to the convention that the organization is in a flourishing condition and that the delegates in attendance were twice the number that attended the previous convention, held at Louisville, Ky., four years ago. President Gorman expressed gratification over the great increase in membership in the northwest and on the Pacific coast.

Vice-Presidents Kelly and MacCreash and Delegate Joseph Y. Henderson were appointed as a special committee to solicit individual subscriptions for the Molders' Defense committee, which is endeavoring to obtain the release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings from San Quentin prison.

The following officers were elected: Patrick E. Gorman, Louisville, president; Dennis Lane, Chicago, secretary-treasurer; Michael J. Kelly, Chicago, vice-president; T. A. McCreash, Des Moines, vice-president; E. W. Jimerson, East St. Louis, vice-president; J. P. McCoy, St. Paul, vice-president; John J. Walsh, New York, vice-president; John Malone, Ft. Worth, vice-president; F. W. Garlich, Oakland, Cal., vice-president; Herbert H. Tunney, San Diego, vice-president; Joseph Hofmann, Seattle, vice-president.

GREEN, WAGNER SCORE SOLONS FOR REFUSAL TO AID JOBLESS; HOUSE COMMITTEE DENOUNCED

"BUSINESS IS GOOD!"



"The nation is back at work," glibly announces a cabinet officer, and, "we have suffered from little more than seasonal unemployment." But the hundreds of thousands who have been shunted "from pillar to post" in their desperate but fruitless quest for employment may hardly be expected to give three cheers for the present brand of "prosperity." The Labor World staff artist has pictured above one of the greatest problems ever to face the American people.

Senator Holds President Responsible

UNEMPLOYMENT BILLS EMASCULATED

Proposals for Ending Distress Made 'Empty Shell,' Declares New York Lawmaker.—Labor Head Disappointed.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 26.—Sharp criticism of congress for its failure to enact unemployment relief legislation was made by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, in statements scoring the house judiciary committee for its handling of the three Wagner unemployment bills passed by the senate.

President Green denounced the action of the house judiciary committee in referring one of the Wagner bills to a subcommittee as an expression of hostility and opposition to the measure. Senator Wagner, holding President Hoover responsible for the failure of congress to enact unemployment legislation, declared the house committee had amended his bills so as to destroy their value.

"The present congress is an absolute failure as far as dealing constructively with the problem of unemployment," Mr. Green said, while Senator Wagner declared the country "will stand aghast at the action of the house judiciary committee" in referring to a subcommittee his bill for federal employment agencies and his public works measure to make it "an empty shell."

Labor Deeply Disappointed.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor are deeply disappointed over the action of the house judiciary committee in voting to refer Senator Wagner's employment agency bill to a subcommittee," President Green said. "We construe such action as an expression of hostility and opposition to this proposed measure. Reference of this measure to a subcommittee will obviously delay favorable consideration and action upon this measure at the present session of congress.

"We are also disappointed over the action of the same house judiciary committee upon the bill providing for long range planning of public works in order to deal more effectively with the problem of unemployment. The amendments which the committee made to this bill are highly objectionable to labor and will, in our judgment, weaken the bill and render it almost ineffective.

"It is amazing, indeed, that the congress of the United States, meeting at a time when the nation is suffering from the effects of a long continued period of unemployment, would fail, under such circumstances, to do something constructive which in effect would be a partial remedy for the distressing situation."

Hoover Held to Blame.

Senator Wagner said in his statement:

"In the face of an unemployment crisis rivaling any in our history, in the face of a business collapse, the president still refuses to permit congress to provide the necessary machinery for the prevention of such disasters in the future.

"The bill providing for the co-operative establishment of employment agencies has been sent to die in a subcommittee, in spite of the overwhelming demand for its passage and the universal recognition that it is indispensable to a program of attack upon unemployment.

"The bill providing for the long-range planning of public works has been so amended as to destroy all government responsibility for the problem, and to cripple every piece of machinery that is created for solving it. * * * Every committee that has studied the problem, every expert who has examined this legislation has approved it and recommended it.

Amendments Kill Bill.

"The amendments proposed in the long range planning bill strike at its very heart. First, the president would eliminate the preparation of the index of employment. The index is the most modern and scientific way of expressing a million feet of figures in a simple number.

"He would strike out the provision for the acceleration of public works when a depression is imminent. That provision is absolutely essential at all times and is indispensable when congress is not in session. * * *

"He would strike out the provision for advance planning, the kernel of any program of public works as a stabilizer of employment. Evidently, he has not learned from his experience of last autumn that even though we may want to stimulate

(Continued on Last Page)

Number of Workers Makes Small Gain As Value of Output Soars 33 Per Cent

In Eleven Years, 43,000 More Persons, Or an Increase of 6.9 Per Cent, Were Employed in Canadian Manufacturing, While Production Jumped From $2,873,000,000 to $3,769,800,000, or a Gain of 33 Per Cent.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Ottawa, June 26.—In eleven years the number of persons employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada only increased by 43,000, or 6.9 per cent, while in the same period the gross value of the output increased from $2,873,000,000 to $3,769,800,000, or 33 per cent. If the manufacturing industries had been able to absorb their share of the natural increase in population and immigration, the increase in the number of employes would have been 200,000 instead of 43,000.

The Dominion bureau of statistics has just issued a report on the industrial census for the year 1928. The average number of persons employed in manufacturing is given as 665,943. This compares with 621,694 in 1917. Persons employed on salaries number 98,243, while 556,780 were listed as wage earners. Average yearly wages were $1,044; average salaries were $1,780.

The capital invested in Canadian manufacturing in 1928 was $4.780,000,000, compared with $2,696,000,000 in 1917, an increase of 77 per cent. An increase of 77 per cent in the capital, against an increase of less than 7 per cent in the number of persons employed, indicates the increasing importance of the role played by machinery in manufacturing.

The raw materials used in Canadian manufacturing industries in 1928 were valued at $1,950,800,000; the manufacturing processes added a value of $1,819,000,000.

Salaries paid aggregated $174,770,000 and wages $580,408,000—a total pay roll of $755,178,000. In 1917 the pay roll was $509,400,000. The increase in the pay roll was about 48 per cent.

MAY SALES SEARS, ROEBUCK DROP MORE THAN $2,000,000

While Big Chicago Non-Union Mail Order Concern Was Recording Losses, a Group of Forty National Chain Store Organizations Was Making substantial Gains, According to Latest Figures.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, June 26.—That the volume of sales of the chain of retail stores operated by Sears, Roebuck & Co., non-union Chicago mail order corporation, has greatly decreased during the last year was shown by figures recently made public. The drop in total sales came despite the fact that the company is operating a large number of stores than formerly. A statement issued at the year's close of business at the end of last December said the company was operating 315 stores at that time. A recent statement places the number at 320.

Total sales of the Sears, Roebuck & Co. retail stores for May, 1930, amounted to $30,685,991, as against $32,693,853 for the same period of 1929, a decrease of 6.1 per cent.

Total sales of this same group of stores for the five months ending May 31, 1930, amounted to $140,800,870, as against $144,179,104 for the like period of 1929, a decrease of 2.3 per cent.

While the Sears, Roebuck & Co. retail stores were recording these losses, a group of forty national chain store organizations, including the Sears, Roebuck chain, showed substantial gains. Total sales of the group of forty chains for May, 1930, were $217,285,623, as against $212,235,875 for May, 1929, a gain of 2.37 per cent. The same group had total sales of $986,361,220 for the five-month period ending May 31, 1930, as against $954,918,577 for the same period of 1929, a gain of 3.29 per cent.

These figures would seem to indicate that the non-union policy adopted by Sears, Roebuck & Co. a year and a half ago has worked great injury to that corporation. A drop of more than $2,000,000 in sales during May, 1930, over the same month of 1929 surely cannot altogether be accounted for by the business depression, especially when other chain store organizations not as strong as Sears, Roebuck & Co. have reported substantial gains.

THE LABOR WORLD
810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

E. M. COOKE ..... Editor
NIEL J. CROWLEY ..... Manager

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FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1930.

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"De folkses dat bonstes day DEY allus tells de truth 'even ef hit hurts,' gin'ly allus tells hit on othah folkses."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When will the 1930 convention of the American Federation of Labor meet in Boston?

A.—Beginning Monday, Oct. 6.

* * *

Q.—How old is the women's bureau of the United States department of labor?

A.—Ten years old. It was established June 5, 1920, being a development of the Woman in Industry Service, created in 1918 to safeguard the interests of women during the war.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "Every witness who testified against Mooney has been shown by facts and circumstances developed since his trial, and which are incontrovertible, to have testified falsely?"

A.—Judge Franklin A. Griffin, of the superior court of California, who presided at the trial of Tom Mooney, convicted on perjured evidence of complicity in the Preparedness day parade bombing of 1916.

* * *

Q.—What [illegible] the following quotation from Marcus Aurelius on its letterhead: "Leave the art, poor as it may be, which thou hast learned, and be content with it, and live the remainder of thy life as one who entrusts all that he has to the gods, and makest thyself neither the tyrant nor the slave of any man?"

A.—Actors Equity association.

NATION NOT CIVILIZED THAT IGNORES ITS AGE

[illegible] declared Judge [illegible] at a mass meeting [illegible] to develop [illegible] crushed under [illegible] with machinery [illegible] and century's [illegible] during depression.

"The only solution is an economic [illegible] our present low wage [illegible] and purchasing power must be made adequate. We must [illegible] relief."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

THE FORD DEFICIT WAGE

Set alongside the living wage, the saving wage, the cultural wage and all the other kinds of wages, we now have the Ford deficit wage. It appears that the average Ford employe in Detroit ends his fiscal year with a deficit of a little over $7—not much, but a deficit just the same. If the average employe has a yearly deficit it would appear that the average employe will never get out of debt.

The Ford statistics, set forth in detail elsewhere in this issue, are worth considering. Few Ford employes have telephones, only about half have automobiles. But more important than these things, the average Ford employe has anything but steady employment.

Continuous process manufacturing doesn't seem to mean continuous employment. The average Ford employe at Detroit has work only 250 days a year and he earns about $1,694. There is something terribly wrong with an industry that can do no better than that. Mr. Ford is an autocrat and much ink has been spilled in gushing over his alleged miracles. But it is safe to say that thorough unionization, with employe-management cooperation, such as exists on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and in the Naumkeag textile mills, would produce some miracles of which Mr. Ford, by himself as autocrat, can never bring to pass. The Ford workyear is about as it should be, when the compensation is adequate. It allows for a five-day week, generous holidays and vacations and for sick leaves. But an industry that works 250 days a year and leaves the average employe in debt is sick, as far as the employes are concerned.

By one clever device after another a great Ford myth has been built up. There has been just enough foundation for good myth-making. But facts are persistent things and they will come out in due time. It may be that Ford, in a competitive market, feels he is doing the best he can do. But that is not what the myth-makers tell us. They tell us that Ford is a wizard who is creating a paradise, who is doing things that others cannot do or do not do. That, plainly, is bunk. Slowly, but very surely, we are getting the low-down on this Ford business.

SO SACKETT SOCKS 'EM!

[illegible] comes out of Berlin, where the world power conference is going on. American Ambassador Sackett, it leaks out, was all set to make a speech in which he charged power companies with charging for their output fifteen times its cost of production, when along came Mr. Samuel Insull with the advice that Mr. Sackett had better lay off. First reports were that Mr. Sackett would oblige Mr. Insull and would not make the contemplated speech. Later word was that Mr. Sackett would by all means make the speech. The publicity given the affair left [illegible] no other course to pursue. But [illegible] been to publicize it may [illegible] the ambassador doing. [illegible] us, a great [illegible] not have chosen to make the contest of one of its most [illegible] members. Ah, if [illegible] day. That Sackett [illegible] stock [illegible] the moral [illegible]

DANVILLE SHOWS THE COUNTRY

[illegible] within a few [illegible] movement [illegible] has just [illegible] week. [illegible],000 and more come together to hear speeches and sings there is no mimmizing the fact that the event is a success.

Danville has scored a success. The effect of the event will continue. The feeling of self-confidence created by [illegible] will help bring about [illegible] record breaking.

Danville trade unionists—a goodly [illegible] singing of veterans with hundreds [illegible] recruits—have shown what can be done in this field.

It is worth hoping most ardently that other cities and sections will repeat what Danville has done. If they can improve on the record it is sure none will appreciate the achievement more than the Danville hustlers who know just what it means to perfect the machinery for such an event.

An air-cleaning and cooling system for passenger cars has just been successfully tested, and the Baltimore & Ohio and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe have installed the system in some of their dining cars. The system is declared to take the bugbear of discomfort out of summer train travel. It is calculated to cool a car from 10 to 15 degrees below outside temperature on the hottest and most humid day.

OIL POOLS FAVORED

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Interior Wilbur favors a law that will legalize co-operative units of oil pools.

Under this system oil operators in specified areas can unite and lessen output.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Who controls the great corporations? Theodore Knappen, well-known financial writer, discussing this question in the Magazine of Wall Street, in a broad way finds that corporation control generally goes back to the powers of money and credit—to banks, bankers and finance. They have made control their business and shareholders haven't a look-in.

"The great masses of shareholders have nothing whatever to do with the policies of their companies," Mr. Knappen says.

This effectually disposes of the view that workers can control industry by stock buying, a view that has been assiduously advanced in recent years by certain economists. Labor has repeatedly warned against this view, pointing out the danger to the workers of stock-buying schemes and emphasizing that the only control exercised over industry by the workers came from their economic power as manifested in their trade unions.

* * *

In September, 1928, the Rocky Mountain Fuel company, of Colorado, made an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America granting wages said to be the highest, except in Wyoming, of any in the soft coal industry. The agreement also provided for a plan of co-operation between management and workers.

Now the committee on applied Christianity of the Colorado Congregational conference reports that the agreement brought the following results in 1929:

The total output of coal increased from 600,000 tons in 1928 to 800,000 tons in 1929. The output per man increased 1,400 pounds or seven-tenths of a ton per day, the cost of production decreased 19 cents per ton and the average annual wages jumped from $1,661,01 to $2,104.30, or 27 per cent. The average number of working days increased from 178 to 216, while the average for all miners in the state was 159 days.

In view of these accomplishments the committee recommends that the state industrial commission "direct the attention of other coal mine operators in the state to this successful industrial experiment" because "it appears greatly to have lessened the likelihood of industrial strife" which "has been notoriously and tragically prevalent in Colorado."

It would be well if the attention of all employers, north, south, east and west, could be directed to Colorado's "successful industrial experiment." There's a lesson in it for every one.

* * *

Bludgeoning tactics have always been a favorite with anti-union employers, who don't hesitate to try coercion on those who disagree with them. An example of this sort of thing is given by the Employing Printers' Association of America, which describes itself as the "American plan independent shop" group in the printing industry. The organization attacks the Federal Council of Churches in its bulletin, urging business men to contribute to their local churches only in case the latter refuse to support the federal council: "Business men identified with Protestant denominations may with excellent reason make their future church contributions conditional on the refusal of further support of the Federal Council of Churches."

This effort to curb the freedom of both local churches and the federal council was called forth by a discussion of labor injunctions in a monograph issued in March.

The association says that the federal council has "again assumed an unpatriotic attitude by affiliating with the forces seeking to deprive the courts of the United States of their power to protect the property rights of citizens." This absurd charge is based on the suggestion in the council's monograph that picketing and strikes for union recognition should not be enjoined.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

There don't so many false prophets come in sheep's clothing any more as they do in fancy vests and spats.

* * *

And now we have the Scotchman who had a boil on his neck and consulted a free-lance doctor.

* * *

A pretty young flapper of Savannah
Stepped on the peel of a banana,
Lost control of her feet,
And took a hard seat
In a very undignified manna.
H. F. B.

* * *

Editor—How's the new reporter? I told him to condense as much as possible.

Assistant—He did. Here's his account of yesterday's afternoon tea: "Mrs. Lovely poured, Mrs. Jabber roared, Mrs. Duller bored, Mrs. Rasping gored and Mrs. Emponpoint snored."

* * *

Boy—Did you know that they had discovered a new planet?

His Chum—No, is it anything like spinach?

* * *

Bob Lane anxiously inquires: What gives people the Willies?

We are not sure, says H. F. B., but are inclined to suspect the stork.

* * *

Dearie—I made these biscuits for you all by myself.

Hubby—That's very thoughtful of you, sweetheart, but you shouldn't do such heavy work.

* * *

Business Man—What do you think of the board of directors of the new company?

Friend—Half of them are capable of nothing, while the rest are capable of anything.

* * *

He—Tonight I'm going to speak my mind to you.

She—Aren't you really going to say anything?

* * *

My son, you see that you don't believe
All that you hear, or you will grieve,
You'll find so many people know
So many things that are not so.

* * *

Nothing is so worthless as a directory of folks who never stay put long enough to be counted.

* * *

"I've got a woman crazy for me," sang the asylum keeper.

* * *

Bill—I never kiss a girl except on great occasions.

Sue—What do you call great occasions?

Bill—Whenever I kiss a girl.

* * *

Music Teacher (to young man calling on his daughter)—What shall we have—a concerto or a sonata?

Pupil—No, thanks, I'll take mine straight.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE INCREASES WORK DAY TO GIVE EMPLOYES MUCH BOOMED "5-DAY WEEK"

Chicago, June 26.—The advertising department of Sears, Roebuck & Co. has been expending considerable energy in efforts to give nation-wide publicity to the company's newly adopted five-day week policy for the months of July and August. The innovation, which the company heads say is experimental, is regarded in trade union circles here as merely a gesture to placate public opinion which has become unfriendly toward Sears, Roebuck & Co. because of the company's non-union policy.

There seems to be a string attached to the new departure, however, a careful reading of a Sears, Roebuck press release received by the Chicago bureau of International Labor News Service would indicate. The paradoxical claim is made that some of the employes will work longer hours each day from Mondays to Friday, but still will obtain a shorter work week. Trade unions are familiar with that old but abandoned device for getting around the eight-hour day to obtain a half or whole day off Saturday.

The press release quotes T. J. Carney, vice-president in charge of operations of Sears, Roebuck & Co., as follows on this point:

"In order to give service, it will be necessary to increase in certain divisions the present working hours from Monday to Friday, but the information secured indicates the employes will welcome this decision in view of the shortening of the aggregate weekly hours and in view of the opportunity afforded them for longer week-end vacations."

The new order does not affect the mail order plants at Seattle and Los Angeles, Mr. Carney says. Decision as to the plants in those two cities is under advisement, he says. The mail order plants affected are located at Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Boston, Kansas City, Dallas and Minneapolis.

The employes of the 320 retail stores of Sears, Roebuck & Co. will get a half day only off each week, the time off to be designated by the store manager, who will be guided by local conditions, the announcement says. It is claimed by Mr. Carney that 39,000 employes are affected by the new order.

The notoriously unfair R. R. Donnelley & Sons company is busily engaged trying to make good on schedule time on the catalogues of Sears, Roebuck & Co. which are now being printed under strictly non-union conditions covered by a $30,000 000 contract which became effective last March and runs for a ten-year period.

U. S. Birth Rate Takes Sharp Drop

Washington, D. C.—The American birth rate is rapidly declining according to figures made public by the United States bureau of education.

In an average group of 200 Americans less than four children were born in 1928, as compared with five children born each year in a corresponding average group in 1915.

This decline is cutting down school registrations. The birth rate for the registration area has fallen without a check from 25.1 to 19.7 and the bureau statisticians expect it to continue falling. Actual decreases in the number of children in the lower grades of school are shown even in fast-growing cities.

There were 4,320,000 children in the first grade in 1920, while six years later, with a population increase of 10 per cent, there were less than 4,000,000.

In Chicago, at the end of September, 1924, there were 260,872 children in the first six grades of the regular day schools. In 1929 the enrollment was 254,666, a decrease of 6,206.

Electricity Cheap? Oh, Yeah! Says Senator Sackett

Ambassador Pricks Holes in the Full Page Advertisements That Tell of Kind-Hearted Corporations That Live to Serve.

Much has been made, in numerous full-page advertisements of certain public utility interests, of the statement that the price of electric current is "the only item of living expense that has not been increased since 1917."

Some explanation of the basic facts in this situation, as well as a revelation of where much of the missing "purchasing power" of the business world has gone, is found in the statement made by Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett, former United States senator from Kentucky, in his address before the World Power conference in Berlin.

"I know of no other manufacturing industry," said Mr. Sackett, "where the sale price of the product to the great mass of consumers is fifteen times the actual cost of production of the article sold. My purpose is sharply to define a weakness that calls for the keenest thought in your deliberations."

"Perhaps the premises of this simple statement may be disputed," he continued. "It may be argued that no such discrepancy exists. It may be excused or explained with the greatest ingenuity.

"But you who are in this business should remember that among the users of your product the class which is the greatest in number and constitutes the basis of that public opinion which in the end judges and controls public utilities is a vast body of men who every month pay a 6-cent charge in their households for an article which we are constantly told is being produced by efficient electric stations for from three-tenths to four-tenths of a cent."

The fact that Samuel K. Insull, notorious in Illinois politics, tried to have Mr. Sackett to suppress these statements, has only served to emphasize their truth, as well as to stiffen the backbone of Mr. Sackett in his determination to bring out what he regards as an important fact.

BARBERS SIGN CONTRACT

Memphis, Tenn.—Organized barbers renewed their wage agreement with employers.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 43649
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Beatrice Jenkins vs. E. S. Jenkins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that E. S. Jenkins is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of June, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

7-18

Jolly's Beauty Shop
711½ Market St.—7-1843
PERMANENT WAVES APPLIED BY EXPERTS

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual instruction DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Pres.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Never Before
HAVE WE OFFERED SUCH VALUES

1927 Chevrolet Coach	$175	1928 Chevrolet Coupe	$300
1927 Chevrolet Roadster	$125	1928 Chevrolet Coach	$300
1927 Whippet Coupe	$100	1929 Chevrolet Roadster	$365
1927 Chevrolet Coupe	$225	1929 Chevrolet Coach	$435
1928 Essex Coach	$150	1929 Chevrolet Coupe	$435
1929 Whippet Coach	$370	1929 Chevrolet Sedan	$460

Rice Bros. Chevrolet Co., Inc.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8:30
1520-1600 Rossville Avenue — 315-338 East Main Street

Telephone 6-2487
MODERN ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Fixtures and Repairing
E. E. McDaniel, Mgr. — Sixth at Cherry Street

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT
LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company
Ideal Service at Moderate Cost
Phone 6-6114

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

I buy used correspondence school courses and used business books. Describe and enclose self-addressed envelope for my offer.
C. YOUNG
805 E. 9th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Announcing the New and Modern
Koons Dairy Company

Since the recent investment of thousands of dollars in highly efficient and sanitary equipment, KOONS Dairy is now able to serve you better than ever before. The entire plant has been completely remodeled throughout with complete disregard of expense, our only thought being that of improving our already irreproachable service and sanitary facilities.

We sincerely invite every Chattanoogan to visit us this week, inspect our plant, note the sanitary conditions under which KOONS Milk is produced, sterilized, bottled and delivered.

KOONS pasteurized Milk contains all the vitamins and body-building elements necessary to the healthy, happy growth of your children, and to the preservation of the health of adults. Nothing is more abounding in nourishment and pure, invigorating goodness than KOONS Milk. For the summer diet it is unsurpassed. Serve it generously at every meal, and if you want a really cooling drink on a warm day, a glass of fresh KOONS Milk will cool and refresh you as no other drink can.

Employes of Koons Dairy Co.:

OFFICE—Mrs. H. H. Ford and Estel Koons.
INSIDE HELP—Thermon Elliot, Cleo Bishop, William Hines, Henry Crumpton and W. E. Banks.
TRUCKMEN—Mark Long and Floyd Barnes.
ROUTE FOREMEN—T. H. Strother, H. G. Broom and Irvin Malone.

Routemen and Routes:

Fred Crews, Ridgedale
W. E. Sloan, Oak Grove
I. R. Bedford, East Lake No. 1
W. W. Bendure, East Lake No. 2
C. B. Williams, Rossville
D. F. Bayne, Alton Park
Glenn Welch, St. Elmo
L. H. Fuller, West Side
Jack Long, East Side No. 1
Henry Fugate, East Side No. 2
Fras Bennett, Highland Park
F. H. Kilgore, Highland Park No. 2
J. W. Schmitt, Highland Park, No. 3
Fred Wiggins, Avondale
Noel Boyston, East Chattanooga
Jess McCune, East Ridge
Frank White, East Ridge
J. L. Jones, North Chattanooga No. 1
W. C. Hine, North Chattanooga No. 2
S. S. Koons, Red Bank

BLACKSMITH—Ben Murry.
BARN FOREMAN—French Wilson.
NIGHT MEN—Will Turner, Robert Johnson.

Koons Dairy Company
Phone 2-6621 — *Twenty-third and Watkins Sts.*

CARMEN
e UNION-MADE favorite
CIGARETTE

by John Wilbert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

RNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
212½ East Third St.
Phone 6-3892

Winter Winds
d No Terrors If You Burn
Our
COAL
est Weight—Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
8 E. Main 6-3163

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 43614

...t Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

...ple Belle Hambright vs. William Cecil Hambright

...ppearing from allegations in complaint, which is sworn to, that William Hambright is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said ...dant to appear at the next August ...m of said court, to be held at the court-...se in Chattanooga on the first Monday in ...t, the same being a rule day of ...court, and make defense to said bill or ...me will be taken for confessed, and the ...se set for hearing ex parte as to him.

...18th day of June, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
...k Morgan, Attys. 7-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 43258

...f Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

...y L. Scroggins vs. Allen Scroggins

...earing from allegations in complaint, which is sworn to, that Allen Scroggins, a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that ...ion be made for four successive weeks in Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident ...appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August ...same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

...11th day of June, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...Chamlee, Attys. 7-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 43515.

...f Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

...Grade Gilbert vs. Harry B. Gilbert.

...earing from allegations in complaint which is sworn to, that Harry B. ... a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, that the ordinary process of law ...be served upon him, it is ordered that ...be made for four successive weeks in Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident ...appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

...day of May, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, D. C.
...& McClure, Attys. 6-27

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other ...llow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injus...e both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be repre...nted in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this ...be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your or...nization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your ...rt is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion ...ter a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to ...cur in what has been done and work in harmony with ...e officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others ...do the same, because one important thing to remember ...the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Average Ford Worker Earns Deficit Wage

Some Have Savings and Some Are in Debt at Year's End, With General Level Below Cost of Subsstence.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 26.—Completion of a survey by the department of labor, under the supervision of Ethelbert Stewart commissioner of labor statistics, covering family expenditure of empoyes of the Ford plant in Detroit, is the first step in a process of investigation now under way to determine "international real wages." The following steps will be accomplished by similar surveys in seventeen European cities, undertaken by the international labor office.

The results of the various studies will be an itemized record of the actual purchasing power of the wages being paid at different points where the Ford company either has established, or is considering the establishment of branch plants for the manufacture of its various products.

The results of the Detroit survey will be shown in the forthcoming number of the Monthly Labor Review, and covers a study of 100 families selected as typical of the industry there, with wage incomes of from $6.40 to $7.28 per day, averaging $6.78 per day. It shows that the average number of working days was 250; the average year's earnings for all husbands was $1,694.63, with income from other sources bringing the total up to $1,711.87; and an average expenditure of $1,719.83, leaving an average deficit of $7.96 for the year. Some families reported savings, while others showed bills for medical and other emergency expenses which added considerably to their outgo.

Food Chief Expense Item.

The principal item of expense was for food, $556.12, 32.3 per cent of the yearly expense. Next came housing, $388.81, 22.6 per cent. Then followed clothing, $210.67, 12.2 per cent; fuel and light, $103.20, 6 per cent; furniture and furnishings, $88.55, 5.2 per cent; life insurance, $59.16, 3.4 per cent; street car and bus fares, $37.40, 2.2 per cent; sickness expense, $64.73, 3.8 per cent; school expenses, $6.41, 0.4 per cent; cleaning materials, $16.64, 1 per cent; barbering, $12.37, 0.7 per cent; and miscellaneous, $175.77, 10.2 per cent.

The typical home rented was of four or five rooms, with bathroom, inside toilet, running water, kitchen sink and sewer connection; in a separate house or entire floor of a two-family frame dwelling. All rooms had outside exposures, with one or more rooms per person. The home faced improved street with street lights, and was equipped with individual stoves, with half of the rooms equipped for heating.

Of 100 families, 47 owned cars, and 36 radios, while all took newspapers. Sewing machines were owned by 87, and 21 had vacuum cleaners of which 19 were electric; 5 had telephones, 13 had pianos, 45 had phonographs, and 51 had washing machines of which 49 were electric.

Installment Plan Buying.

Installment plan purchases were being made by fifty-nine of the families, furniture and house furnishings being most frequent on the list, with automobiles next. Tobacco averaged $22.72 for the eighty-four families using it, and the wife was specified as the user in one family at a cost of $6.50. Average expenditure for movies was $5.55, mostly for children who saw the afternoon performances, with an average of thirty-three movies yearly per family.

The International Labor office will conduct its part of the survey in the London, Manchester, Cork, Paris, Marseilles, Berlin, Frankfort, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Helsingfors, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Trieste, Genoa, Barcelona, Warsaw and Constantinople.

This will require a comparison of equivalents in articles and variances in customs affecting dress, recreation, transportation. The Detroit worker's need of a $30 suit might correspond to that of the Warsaw man for one costing $15; while the radios, movies, autos would find other substitutes in European cities. And it may turn out that a wage of $4 per day in Helsingfors or $5 per day in Berlin will give the equivalent in a standard of living as high as that of the Detroit worker who gets $7 per day.

SOUTHERN ORGANIZING DRIVE CONTINUES FINE PROGRESS, SAYS CHAIRMAN SMITH

(Special Correspondence.)

Birmingham, Ala., June 26.—According to a statement by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York, who was in Atlanta a few days ago attending a conference of textile mill executives of several southern states, the textile industry is recognizing the value of the shorter work-week, advocated by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, in his two speaking tours of the south.

Press dispatches quote Mr. Sloan as saying that 68 out of 83 narrow sheeting mills in Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina have indorsed the "55-50" maximum hours for labor and machinery in these mills. The mills represent 91 per cent of the narrow sheeting mills of the United States.

The revised hours contemplate no reduction in wages for the workers. The 55-hour week is for day workers and the 50-hour week for night workers. This is regarded as the first victory for the organization campaign in the south which has been under way for the last six months, and was one of the first principles advocated by the southern organizers.

Another principle which the American Federation of Labor has been bearing down on, not only the south but over the nation, is greater regularity in employment, Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organization committee, said.

The statement of President Green before the house judiciary committee considering the three Wagner bills to relieve the unemployment situation is indorsed unreservedly by southern trade unions, Chairman Smith said.

The textile trades throughout the south see the advantage of it, and trade papers representing the industry declare the movement to be "the most constructive that has come from within the cotton industry during the past decade." Mills both north and south with a spindlage of 23,500,000 or about three-fourths of the active mills, have approved the policy of voluntary adjustment of working hours downward, which, as one trade paper says, "looks more perhaps to the welfare of labor than any other constituent part of the industry."

Workers in most of the mills in the south, it is pointed out, have been compelled to labor from twelve to fifteen hours in excess of the weekly "55-50" plan now being advocated and put into effect in many mills. The plan also obviates any overtime, thus cutting down excess production and stabilizing work time.

Labor leaders believe that the cutting down of work time in the cotton industry will also have an effect in cutting down the long hours in many other southern industries.

The work of organizing the southern workers is making great progress, not only in the textile fields but among other crafts, Chairman Smith said, in an analysis of reports from various sections of the south where organizing activities are going forward. Thousands of workers have joined the textile union in Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, North and South Carolina, although the unemployment situation in many of these sections has been grave. In the Huntsville district alone there are some 8,000 textile workers who are anxious to join the union, and are doing so at the rate of several hundred per day, organizers report.

Rubber workers in the branch plant of the Goodyear company at Gadsden, Ala., numbering some 1,600, are importuning the southern organization headquarters for organization. Likewise employes of the Gulf Steel company are seeking the shelter of trade unionism. Workers of this concern have gradually lost many of their conditions and wages have been cut repeatedly. At a recent mass meeting of these workers it was decided to present their grievances to the company. The superintendent refused to treat with the men or hear anything they had to say. When he was informed that if he did not grant a conference the matter would be taken over his head, he consented to receive a committee. One worker at the mass meeting said he worked nine hours for 90 cents, or at the rate of 10 cents an hour. In an effort to make a "good showing" mill superintendents give no consideration whatever to workers or their conditions of employment. The employes are being organized and a local union at Gadsden shortly will be instituted.

A series of mass meetings in various key cities of the southern industrial states are being planned by labor leaders in furtherance of the educational values of trade unionism. The recent hot wave which has swept the south has had a tendency to slow up the enthusiasm of organizing, but despite the record-breaking torridity interest in the campaign is still high, Chairman Smith said.

NEW PRESIDENT

JOHN B. HAGGERTY

President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, who was recently elected president of the National Allied Printing Trades council to succeed George H. Berry, resigned. Mr. Haggerty was elected at a meeting of the board of governors held in Baltimore, Md.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Buffalo, N. Y.—The annual convention New York Federation of Labor will convene in this city Tuesday, August 26.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Clearance Summer Suits

We Must Clear Our Stocks—Every Suit Must Go

JOHN W. HENRY
Manager Clothing Dept.

Hart Schaffner & Marx and Other Nationally Known Makes

At Prices You Can Afford and Enjoy!
SIZES 34 to 50—ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Group No. 4
Hart Schaffner & Marx, Adler-Collegian & Others. Choice of the Store—
Worth Up to $50.00—
$16.99 Extra Pants If Desired

Group No. 1
Triplus Brand, Dixie Tropicals & Tropalines
Worth Up to $15
$6.99
Extra Pants If Desired

Group No. 2
Imported Mohair Tropicals and Tropalines
Worth Up to $20
$9.99
Extra Pants If Desired

Group No. 3
Hart Schaffner & Marx Adler-Collegian Tropical Worsteds and Summer Weaves
Worth Up to $35
$12.99
Extra Pants If Desired

ALL STYLES AND COLORS

EFFRON'S THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

SEE OUR WINDOW

Market at Sixth

CANAVAN AGAIN HEADS ALLIANCE

Theater Crafts Review Progress at Thirteenth Annual Meeting---Local Delegates Pleased.

Burson Lowry, delegate from Local 259, Moving Picture Machine Operators, to the thirteenth annual convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators, and H. L. Stebbins, who represented Local 140, are highly pleased with reports submitted to the gathering, which closed last week at Los Angeles.

Conditions throughout the United States and Canada for members of the alliance, they declared, are excellent, with the exception of considerable unemployment among the Stage Employes' branch.

The largest number of delegates ever attending an Alliance meeting were present, according to Mr. Lowry, every one of the 846 locals being represented. Wayne Williams, Oba Ayers and DeWitt Ayers attended as visitors. These three, with Mr. Stebbins, drove through, while Mr. Lowry joined other delegates from the Seventh district in a special chartered Pullman. The delegates were entertained by Warner Bros. and Fox Studios.

Other officers elected by the convention were:

First vice-president, William Elliott, of Cleveland, O.; second vice-president, William Covert, of Toronto, Can.; third vice-president, Cleve Beck, of Fresno, Cal.; fourth vice-president, John P. Nick, of St. Louis, Mo.; fifth vice-president, William Harrer, of Philadelphia, Pa.; sixth vice-president, Joe Campbell, of Oklahoma City, Okla.; seventh vice-president, William Madigan, of Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary-treasurer, Fred J. Dempsey, of Boston, Mass.; trustees, W. C. Scanlon, Walter Croft, John M. Carroll; A. F. of L. delegates, Harry Griffin, James F. Burke; conductor, W. E. Johnston.

Fred J. Dempsey, who had served several terms as first vice-president, was named secretary-treasurer to succeed Richard J. Green, who was not a candidate.

Communists Hit Rocks; Their "Unions" Slump

New York.—Communist "unions" in this country have hit the rocks, according to Ben Gitlow, writing in a revolutionary publication.

Gitlow was expelled from the "party" by orders from Moscow and he and other ousted brethren are telling tales out of school.

Gitlow says the National Miners' union is a shadow and communists agree that it has less than 400 members.

The "red" National Textile Workers' union that was supposed to lead southern workers in Gastonia and elsewhere has dropped to less than 200 members. Disaster has likewise overtaken the Independent Shoe Workers' union and other alleged "unions" that were kept in the public eye by frenzied publicity.

AGAIN HEADS EQUITY

Frank Gillmore, president of the Actors' Equity association, who was recently re-elected at the seventeenth annual meeting of the organization held in New York City. It was announced that another effort would soon be made to establish the Equity contract and conditions of employment in the Hollywood talking picture district.

Machine Bars Women When Over 30 Years

Boston, Mass.—Women over 25 and 30 years old are finding it increasingly difficult to secure employment, said Miss Caroline Manning of the United States women's bureau in a talk before the Social Workers' conference here.

These women are assumed to be incompetent to manipulate machinery and perform other factory functions, said Miss Manning.

Where new mechanical devices have been installed in factories such as the cigar industry, large numbers of old employes have been dismissed and because of this arbitrary age handicap they are contributing to the unemployment problem, she explained.

If a woman can learn to run an airplane at 30 and drive an automobile at 50, said Miss Manning, she should be given a chance to demonstrate her ability to watch an automatic weighing machine or pull a lever that starts or stops a wrapping machine, since most of the modern machinery in factories requires little more attention than this.

To the woman of over 40 forced to seek a job the situation seems almost hopeless, Miss Manning had found from talking to such job applicants. One 46-year-old woman was reported as saying: "My husband and I seem to have passed the age when we are expected to live."

COPPER WORKERS CUT; ARE NOT ORGANIZED

Salt Lake City.—The Utah Copper company reduced wages 40 and 50 cents a day. Profits of this concern, last year, totaled $33,000,000 after all charges were met.

These workers are unorganized and the copper barons quickly take advantage of their employes' helplessness.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Nurse Tells How CARDUI Helped Her

Mrs. W. A. Cox, a well-known professional nurse, of Burnside, Ky., writes:

"I was in very bad health, and only weighed 110 pounds. I read in the papers about Cardui, and thought I would give it a try-out. After I had taken one bottle, I could see that I was improving. After I had taken it a month or two, I began to gain, and I weigh at present 168, and have weighed that for some time. I am now 55 years old, and can do as much work as the average middle-aged woman can.

"I would advise any woman, who is weakly and in a run-down condition, to try Cardui, but not to expect one bottle to make her well. I take two or three bottles a year, now, and I feel fine."

CARDUI

USED BY WOMEN FOR OVER 50 YEARS

Take Thedford's Black Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS—METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

NOTICE Taxpayers

THE HAMILTON COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION is meeting daily in the offices of the Tax Assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock a.m. for 25 days from June 2nd to June 30th inclusive. (Sundays excluded.)

Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to the assessments made by the Assessor, on personalty or on real estate, may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

P. J. KRUESI, Chairman.

T. J. MAY, Secretary.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

TO PARADE OR NOT TO PARADE

Annual Question Is Submitted to Local Unions Regarding Labor Day Celebration.

To parade or not to parade, the annual question with reference to a suitable celebration of Labor Day, was initiated at Central Body Monday night, and will in due course be presented for the consideration of every local union in Chattanooga.

In discussion of the nature of this year's observance of the day, it was developed that some locals are very much in favor of the time-honored feature, while others contend that progress has rendered the workers' demonstration obsolete. In any event, it was apparently agreed that if favorable sentiment predominates the 1930 revival will be one of which workers of Chattanooga will be proud.

ROUTINE BUSINESS FEATURES SESSION.

Routine business featured the session Monday night, prominent national union officials attending the shopcrafts convention being unable to accept an invitation extended them to be present and address the delegates. Among other items of interest, the recorder's minutes contained the following:

W. C. Granam and L. C. Gulley, Elevator Constructors, and D. E. Harrison, Moving Picture Machine Operators, were obligated as delegates.

Letter from Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, stated Johnny Mahoney's Ten Tennesseans, local dance orchestra, had been removed from the "unfair ist" of that body, all members of the orchestra having become members of Local 80, and asked that Central Body take similar action. The Mahoney artists were declared "unfair" some time ago through a disagreement with the union, and Central Body delegates expressed their pleasure in seeing them again "lined up" with their organized fellow-artists.

Communications were received from the Tennessee Federation of Labor regarding the lockout of printers on the Nashville Banner, the lockout of local Meatcutters by the H. G. Hill chain grocery corporation, and the Mascot-Storch-Fowler situation.

Communication from the directors of the Southern Summer School for Women Workers, to be held this year at Arden, N. C., near Asheville, seeking scholarships for local working girls, was laid over until next meeting.

Committee to find a new meeting and was given further time to report nail reported on several propositions, definite recommendations.

KENNEDY WON HARD BATTLE

"Inside" Story of Musicians' Convention Fight Told by President of Local No. 80.

By HARRY S. KENNEDY.

"And it is with pleasure that your committee recommends that the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians be held in Chattanooga as the guests of Local No. 80." Thus spoke Brother E. D. [illegible] of Indianapolis City, [illegible] committee at the international convention of the federation held in Boston last week. And there went a cheer for recognition of Chattanooga and the south, and Local No. 80 was elected for the [illegible] year, president of No. 80 as delegate, and Richard [illegible] a member of the local [illegible] delegate of the convention, presented Chattanooga's [illegible].

The Chattanooga honors were won [illegible] campaign. Kansas [illegible] was also a contender as the [illegible] city, and injected certain issues that provoked an outburst of oratory such as is seldom heard on a convention floor. Delegates from every section of the United States and Canada championed the cause of Chattanooga and the south. And when we say oratory, we mean just that. Some of the best orators we ever heard come to the musicians' convention. Words of praise for the accomplishments of the south, coming as they did, from the lips of our northern and western brothers, would have made any southern man's heart swell with gratitude.

There has not been a convention of the American Federation of Musicians in the south since 1911, when Atlanta was the host. Chattanooga will be the smallest city, so far as available records show, with the exception of Colorado Springs, to have entertained this important gathering. It will bring here in excess of 1,000 visitors, among whom are some of the most outstanding figures in the musical and theatrical fields of the United States and Canada.

Entertaining a gathering of this sort is a big undertaking, but we predict that Chattanooga musicians will give the visitors one of the most enjoyable weeks they have ever experienced, and they will go away with a feeling that they would like to come again.

LABOR INSURANCE COMPANIES MERGE

Washington.—The John Mitchell Life Insurance company, named in honor of the former miners' official, and the Union Co-operative Insurance association of this city have merged.

Business will continue under the name of the latter organization, which is controlled by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Insurance issued by the combined organization is more than $86,000,000.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

P. O. CLERKS OF STATE TO MEET

Eighth Annual Convention Called for July 4-5--Prominent Speakers Listed on Program.

Tennessee Federation of Postoffice Clerks will celebrate Independence Day in a most fitting manner next Thursday, when delegates from cities and towns throughout the state will meet in the capital city to consider problems affecting these employes of Uncle Sam. On the morning of the Fourth a joint session will be held with the Tennessee Association of Rural Letter Carriers and the Tennessee Association of Postoffice Supervisors, and social features will also be enjoyed jointly. Each organization, however, will immediately after the opening meeting launch into the business concerning the particular branch which the delegates represent, and it was said the sessions will probably extend through Friday, the 5th.

William Brown, of Birmingham, sixth vice-president of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, will represent President Leo George at the convention, and among other prominent guests expected to deliver addresses are Senators McKellar and Brock and Congressmen Byrns and McReynolds.

George Forbes, Chattanooga, is president, and Branch No. 92 has elected also G. B. Pierce. With these brothers and their families a large delegation from the local branch will attend the sessions. The ladies' auxiliary will also hold annual sessions in the capital city on the same days.

Mr. Forbes said Friday that principal features will be a sort of celebration of the passage by national lawmakers of the retirement bill which was sponsored by the postoffice employes, and consideration of pending and proposed legislation providing for the 44-hour week and other desirable improvements in employment conditions.

Officers of the state association are: George Forbes, Chattanooga, president; E. R. Hatcher, Nashville, secretary-treasurer; J. W. Lyon, Lebanon, first vice-president; C. V. Duggan, Knoxville, second vice-president and state organizer, and D. E. Stotts, Memphis, third vice-president.

MAIL CARRIERS ENJOY OUTING

New Band Makes First Appearance at Annual Picnic Supper at East Lake.

By R. B. LANE

The picnic supper of the Letter Carriers held at East Lake park Thursday evening, June 26, was a success, the band making an auspicious debut. Lots to eat and drink (spring water).

* * *

The daughter of Brother W. J. Griffitts has been ill for the past week or two.

* * *

The little son of Brother Clarence Oakes happened to a peculiar accident the other day. While playing he stuck a piece of wire through his eyelid, but luckily it missed the eye.

* * *

Brother Dailey has returned to work after a few days of indisposition. (Better known as Camp.)

* * *

M. M. Echols spent the week-end with homefolks over towards Manchester. Says he left chicken on the table.

* * *

Say, Mr. Editor, why do you cut out so much of my scribbling, isn't it any good?

* * *

Herschel Massey missed band practice a couple of times and Oehlsen and Myers had a resolution passed to fine any member failing to report and the very next time Oehlsen missed and Massey said he was going to stick it to him.

* * *

If you don't hear from me next week it will be because I will be out of town on my vacation.

* * *

Walter Lauter says that I'll get a bigger kick out of it next time. (Mebbe so.)

* * *

Tom McPherson has returned to duty in the parcel post division.

* * *

I hope Gribben and Miller get their old maids and lunch.

* * *

I don't like so much of this censoring of my contributions, after wracking my brain overtime to get up something, to have the censor cut it out is too much.

MORE ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from First Page)

building, whether it be public or private, it is humanly impossible to get construction started in time to render any aid unless building plans are available at the needed amount.

Bill Made "Empty Shell."

"He would strike out the special administrative provisions for the allocation of public roads and public buildings. Without these sections of the bill public construction cannot be undertaken at the particular time and at the specified place where it would be most effective in checking unemployment.

"The bill as amended is largely an empty shell, depending for its content on the whim of the executive. The president could not have more completely destroyed the bill if he had vetoed it."

Our Market Basket

WATCH this Section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollars do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER---and save the difference

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Is Now Owned, Operated by Home Folks

820 Georgia Ave. 2100 Chamberlain Ave.

Our Stores Close All Day Friday, July 4th

MILK	Pet, Carnation—5 tall cans or 10 small cans	41c
SNOWDRIFT	6 POUND PAIL	98c
KARO SYRUP	5 POUND BUCKET BLUE LABEL	28c
BEANS	TENDER POLE, 3 POUNDS FOR	5c
MALT	Blue Ribbon, Schlitz, Red Top, Barbarosa	65c
NUCOA 21c	EGGS Fresh Country	25c
SQUASH	Tender, White or Yellow, 3 Pounds for	5c

SOLE OWNER'S HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

OUR STORES WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY FRIDAY, JULY 4

FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each	99c
SUGAR	10 Lbs. Donino	49c
IRISH POTATOES	New Cobblers, 5 Lbs. for	17c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 16c 12 lbs.	29c
ORANGES	California, 288 Size; Doz.	29c
PREMIUM SODAS	1 Lb. Pkgs.—2 Lbs. for	29c
MATCHES	Large Boxes, two for	5c
OCTAGON SOAP	Large Bar	5c
LEMONS	Fancy, Large Size; Dozen	21c

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY SELF SERVICE GROCERY

817 MARKET ST.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	(Limit 2 Lbs.) Lb.	33c
COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
SUGAR	Best Grade, Cloth Bag, 5 Lb. 25c; 10 Lb. Bag	49c
WINE DRIP	A Real Good Pure Coffee, Lb.	19c
SNOW DRIFT	The Better Shortening; 3-Lb. Pail	52c
SALT	Regular 5c Size Box, 2 Boxes	5c

Easy Way Will Be Closed All Day Friday, July the Fourth

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the ... Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)—4 Lbs. for	44c
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
BEEF ROAST	Kansas City Baby Beef, Lb.	20c
BACON	Fancy Rindless, Pound	27c

SOLE OWNER

CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

BREAD FREE With Gem Mayonnaise

½-Pint Jar .. 20c Loaf Bread Free

Pint Jar ... 39c 2 Loaves Bread Free

HOME STORES

"Owned and Operated by Home Folks"

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy— Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Brush Smith Visits Rail Convention

T. J. "Brush" Smith, former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and mayor of Graysville, Tenn., was an unofficial observer of the Shopcrafters' convention Thursday.

"Brush" came down to suggest an unemployment remedy to Treasurer Ryan, of the A. F. of L., but refused to divulge the details of his proposition for publication.

Rail Clerks' Victory Wrecks 'Parrot Union'

Houston, Tex.—The Texas & Pacific railroad is conferring with representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

This action follows the United States supreme court's decision that that railroad's "parrot union" is a mockery on collective bargaining, and that refusal to recognize the regular union is a violation of the railway labor act.

Officers of the "parrot union" indicate that this echo of the rail management has collapsed.

Members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks are jubilant over their victory, but they are alert to the need for organization. If they permit their union to lose its aggressiveness, the same force that dissolved the "parrot union" will revive this institution and set it up as spokesmen for these employes.

The silence of anti-union elements on the Supreme Court decision is significant. They dare not criticize the court and they can not question the logic of the decision.

Their uniform policy is to ignore the decision in the hope that trade unionists will not realize its far-reaching consequences.

The unions, however, are taking a contrary position and declare they will drive "parrot unions" out of the rail transportation industry.

To bring success in advertising the advertiser has to keep on keeping on.

Child labor, the shame of society, can not be used on union-made goods.

John O'Connor Local Visitor

John T. O'Connor, of Knoxville, former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, was a visitor in Chattanooga Thursday and Friday of this week. The Labor World endeavored to secure an interview with the old-timer on population statistics, but he refused to be quoted.

Editor Is Silenced By Wave of Unionism

Huntsville, Ala.—The wave of unionism that is sweeping this section has silenced the Huntsville Times.

This newspaper recently warned "agitators" that they would be "kicked out of town" unless they ceased their activities. The mob appeal failed, as business men publicly express their friendship for labor.

Business men agree that the low-wage policy of anti-union employers has failed. The test, the business men show, is a reduced purchasing power of unorganized employes.

The average textile wage here is $9 a week. Young girls, around 16 years of age, are paid 5 cents an hour for a 12-hour day. This $3.60 weekly wage makes poor customers for business men, who also note that the girls do the work of older employes.

Trade union sentiment has developed to the point where a central labor union, with eleven affiliates, has been perfected. Moving picture operators and electrical workers are the latest to be organized in Huntsville.

Hosiery workers in Decatur, barbers in Culman, textile workers in Athens, and workers in other sections of the state are uniting.

Sentiment toward organized labor in most of the mill towns seems to be rapidly changing, organizers report. Public meetings are being held and the discrimination policy against unionists is abandoned.

Boston, Mass. — Employment of building trades workers by 383 contractors decreased 1¼ per cent in May, as compared with April, according to the Department of Labor and Industries. The amount paid in wages decreased 8.8 per cent.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make? Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 4, 1930 — Number 10

ADDITIONAL HILL MARKETS QUIT BUSINESS

ormerly Prosperous Units Are No More.

HOPCRAFTS ASK MORE INFORMATION

ant to Have Full Story of Cold-Blooded Lockout of Local Unionists.

Effectiveness of the publicity campaign being conducted by Chattanooga trades unionists respecting the labor-hating attitude of the H. G. Hill chain grocery corporation, with headquarters in Nashville, was again indicated this week, when it was announced that two more meat markets operated by the Hill concern in Chattanooga closed their business out last Saturday night. The latest Hill units to give up the battle were located at Chamberlain and Willow streets and at 424 Vine street. Both had been operated for a long time, and it is said that each enjoyed splendid business prior to the cold-blooded lockout of Chattanooga workers at the command of the wealthy Nashville owner of the chain.

The exact number of Hill stores and meat markets which have closed since the lockout could not be learned at presstime, an official of the MeatCutters' local union stating he would have to "check up" before he could state positively the number.

Delegates to the convention of Southern shopcrafts, which met in Chattanooga last week, before leaving the city called on local union officials for further information regarding the lockout. These delegates stated it was their desire to have first-hand and accurate information to impart to their brother trades unionists and their friends when they returned to their respective homes. It will be remembered that executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council addressed a communication to the convention asking assistance in the publicity campaign, and the delegates unanimously agreed to render all possible aid in other cities where the chain corporation operates stores.

An official of Local 600 said Thursday that pickets would continue to inform the public of the attitude of the Nashville concern, and no stone would be left unturned to keep all friends of fair play informed of the situation.

W YORK OUT-OF-WORKS WILL TOTAL 400,000

ew York.—The federal census of city will reveal an unemployed ulation of 400,000, if the ratio of ns in the twenty-third census ct continues throughout the city, ording to an estimate by Edward orn, supervisor of the district.

J. J. HENNESSEY GETS 'HOMESICK'

Old-Timer Writes Local Friend He Still Yearns for the Old Home Town.

James J. Hennessey, who has worked in Chattanooga "off and on" for a half century, but who has been a resident of Florida for a few recent years, writes a friend here that he is still fond of his old home town and enjoys The Labor World every week.

Mr. Hennessy is now well past his allotted "three score and ten," but still vigorous and active in the work of the Typographical union at St. Petersburg. He was a charter member of Chattanooga Typographical union No. 89, organized in 1882, and the story is told that he carried this charter around in his pocket when the organization did not have enough members or a place to meet. Incidentally, he has been elected as a delegate to the International Typographical union convention at Houston, Tex., in August, and says he will be there "with bells on."

Mr. Hennessey came to Chattanooga from up around Lexington, Ky., when a young man, and soon became noted for his rich Irish wit and good humor. He first worked on The Times in 1881, as pressman. E. R. Ames, veteran printer, now a resident of East Chattanooga, was foreman of the composing room at that time. Before that he worked on the old Chattanooga Democrat with L. G. Walker, now editor-in-chief of The Times.

Mr. Hennessey owns a home in Chattanooga and six of his children reside here. He says he has to stay in the Alligator State because of the health of his wife, but that he yearns to be back in this city, where he has so many friends.

The old-timer represented Chattanooga Typographical union as a delegate at the last convention held in the south, at Atlanta, and says the printers' union is the only organization of which he is a member.

Barber Shops in Consolidation

Two of the best-known downtown barber shops consolidated on July 1, the Climax moving from 734 Broad street to the building occupied by the P. D. Booth shop at 18 West Eighth street. The shop will be operated as the Climax.

E. C. English, for many years operator of the latter shop, and Joe Burton, are now at the consolidated shop, together with P. D. Booth and Louis Massey.

E. D. Stevenson, formerly of Booth's, is now at the Broadway, 830 Broad street.

All of the gentlemen named are among the best-known tonsorial artists in the city, and announcement of the change will prove of interest to many friends of each.

STREET CAR MEN GAIN.

Portland, Ore.—Street car men in this city secured a compromise wage increase through arbitration. Platform men are advanced $5 to $8 a month and a $4 monthly increase was granted shopmen, trackmen and other employes.

When a Scotchman casts his bread upon the waters, he wears a bathing suit.

GENERAL BOYD GIVEN REWARD FOR GALLANTRY

Gov. Horton Presents Auto on Behalf of State. (?)

"LARGE, FINE CAR" FOR USE OF SOLDIER

Elizabethton Farce Recalled by Records in Office of Comptroller at Nashville.

According to a Nashville correspondent, Gen. W. C. Boyd, in immediate command of the "army of occupation" which invaded Elizabethton last year, under orders of Gov. Henry H. Horton, and in violation of federal laws, has been rewarded by his excellency, our governor, by the presentation, for the especial use of the soldier, of a "President" car, price $1,795, paid for out of National Guard funds.

Many other than working people will recall with a blush of shame the tragedy at Elizabethton, when the resources of the state were tendered German-owned and German-managed corporations in the efforts of these greedy foreigners to keep in virtual slavery the fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of many who had made the supreme sacrifice but a few short years before, to make the world safe for democracy, against the same brand of autocracy with which a great American state, through its governor, was then joined hand in hand. The state is said to have received claims for indemnity, and there is little doubt, judging from past performances, that the citizenship of Tennessee will pay the full toll demanded by the foreign corporations.

The news item from Nashville, signed by I. C. Forrister, follows:

Nashville, July 3.—An investigation of the records in the state comptroller's office on capital hill reveals that voucher No. 306712, for the sum of $1.795, issued September 9, 1929, and paid October 3, 1929, to the Broadway Motor company, was in payment for a large, fine car, a "President," made and sold by the Studebaker Motor company, and paid for out of the National Guard funds, for the especial use of Gen. W. C. Boyd, adjutant-general of the state of Tennessee.

This was so ordered by Henry H. Horton, governor of Tennessee, as a special award and complimentary to Gen. Boyd for his services as head of the state militia in the Elizabethton strike last year.

In doing so Gov. Horton commends Gen. Boyd for the merciless abuse of his military power in forcing the poor, half-starved, hard-working and helpless people to submit to the dictates of the German-owned and German-managed Glanstoff Manufacturing company, at Elizabethton, East Tennessee, and accept their scale of wages, which were inadequate for a respectable existence. It has been said that Gen. Boyd's conduct in the premises, officially and militarily, was inconsiderate, rough and inhuman, and unbecoming a man in his high official position.

It is alleged the governor of this state, Henry Horton, also permitted the Glanstoff company to pay from their treasury the salaries of the National Guard, officers and soldiers, for their services during the time for which they were on duty during the Elizabethton strike, thus enabling the Glanstoff people to control them, absolutely, in their interests as against the strikers. Since the strike was closed the Glanstoff people have endeavored to have the governor reimburse them for their expenditures to the extent of approximately $43,000. Whether this has been done could not be learned.

The Elizabethton strike is one of the dark pages in the history of the present state administration, and cannot be satisfactorily explained to the working people of our state.

Shoe Co. Manager Pleased With Job

G. C. Kirk, local manager for the Hanover Shoe company, Thursday expressed his pleasure at the fine craftsmanship shown on the remodeling of the store's new location at 827 Market street. Mr. Kirk declared none but union men were used, and employment was given quite a few skilled workmen for several weeks. A list of those employed in the work was given The Labor World, as follows: Carpenters, Z. B. Bender, Frank Pursley, W. A. Wheeler, H. C. Prince and W. F. Mays; Electrical Workers, C. E. Cofer, J. H. Lofty and C. H. Irwin; Signwriters, C. R. Ruggles, R. W. Wimpee and Raymond Faulkner; Plasterers, Henry Dobbs and J. B. Dobbins; Painters, W. L. Lusk and Claude Cole; Sheet Metal, H. McDaniel; Tile, J. J. Morris.

NOTICE! Circle Club Members

Circle club will meet Monday evening, 7 o'clock, in regular session, at the Deuberry dining room, 11 West Ninth street. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance will come up for discussion.

W. L. GARDNER, President.

T. R. CUTHBERT, Secretary.

Deficit Wage Shown Common To Seven Cities

Washington Board of Trade Follows Announcement of Ford Rates With Figures Giving Other Averages — Baltimore Low, Richmond Foots List.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 30.—If the Ford wage, reported by the United States department of labor as averaging $1,694.63, is a deficit wage, it became clear this week that the deficit wage is the affliction of millions, spreading into every city in the land, including Detroit, home of the Model A king.

On the heels of the labor department's announcement of the average Ford wage and the average Ford worker's deficit, which is $7.96 a year, came announcement this week by the Washington board of trade of comparative wage rates in seven industrial cities, this list also including Detroit. Detroit, Washington and New York lead this list. Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore scale down in order, with Richmond falling hard for a rap at the bottom of the list.

Ford worker living standards were shown by the department of labor as anything but luxurious, which leads to a drab picture for those earning less.

While the Ford figures are for a single industry in a single city, the figures made public by the Washington board of trade are for all industrial workers in the cities named and include workers in extremely low-wage occupations, as well as those employed in occupations comparable to the Ford plant occupations in Detroit.

The Washington board of trade tabulation does not include professional persons, office or commercial employes, and is therefore confined to industrial workers. The tabulation follows:

Detroit	$1,677
Washington	1,646
New York	1,637
Philadelphia	1,374
Boston	1,357
Baltimore	1,112
Richmond	886

Richmond, which stands at the bottom of the list, is covering big billboards on the main highways with mammoth posters, advertising the "enthusiastic labor" of Richmond.

Another table, taken from the 1927 department of commerce reports, gives the average wage of Richmond workers as $985, and the average product per worker as $11,400.

It is pointed out by trade union leaders that every wage scale in the organized trades in every one of the cities listed would produce a much higher wage than the average reported by the board of trade.

Water Power Wasted; Private Greed Blamed

Washington.—The mayor and city council of Muscle Shoals have again appealed to the secretary of war to sell them surplus power which continues to go to waste over Wilson dam at Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee river.

The little Alabama town has made several efforts to secure this power.

Senator Black, of Alabama, charged on the floor of the senate that the citizens of Muscle Shoals are blocked by the Alabama Power company, a unit of the power trust.

"The Alabama Power company is buying only about one-fifth of the power and the remainder is going to waste," said Mr. Black. "The government is not getting a dime for it. The town of Muscle Shoals, which is immediately adjacent to the dam, requested several years ago and sent a delegation to the war department for the purpose of buying some of the surplus power which was going to waste. The Alabama Power company declines to buy this power.

"This municipality has offered to buy it. It has even offered to pay more than the company is paying. It has offered to buy it on the same kind of contract. It has offered to purchase it with a thirty-day cancellable clause.

"There is only one reason why it is not sold. The power companies object to a precedent being established by the government selling any of this power. This power is wasted for one reason—that is, the great influence of the power companies of America."

(Continued on Last Page)

CENSUS DATA ON OUT-OF-WORKS IS MISLEADING?

Figures Said to Give False View.

WIDE VARIATION IN CALCULATIONS

A. F. of L. Figures Show One-Third More Idle Than Government Statistics.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 2.—Incomplete census figures on unemployment, which apparently show considerably fewer jobless men and women than previous data and estimates, made public by the bureau of the census, have aroused sharp controversy. Trade unionists feel that the figures are misleading and give a false view of the unemployment situation.

According to preliminary returns covering about one-fourth of the population of the country, the total number of persons usually having a gainful occupation who were reported at the time of the census in April as having no job, although able to work and looking for a job, amounted to 574,647, or 2 per cent of the total population of the territory covered, which numbered 29,264,480.

The figures as given would indicate a total unemployment of about 2,400,000, if the percentage given should hold good for the nation as a whole, a total that falls far below any authoritative estimate so far made, including the estimates of Secretary of Labor Davis and the American Federation of Labor. It must be remembered, however, that the figures are for only one class of the unemployed, i. e., those able to work and looking for a job, and does not include persons who reported that they had a job but were sick or "temporarily" laid off and for those usually unemployed but physically unable to work at the time of the census.

Many Idle Not Included.

It was pointed out at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that inclusion of all classes of unemployed in the report might easily bring the total to approximately the federation's estimate, which has not been under 3,600,000. It was said that the number of those "temporarily" laid off must be large and that workers thus affected should be included in the unemployment total, as they have no assurance of getting back their jobs.

Simultaneously with the publication of the census bureau report, figures on trade union unemployment in June were issued by the American Federation of Labor. The report shows that unemployment among trade unionists was no better in June than in the previous month and that there has been no material improvement since January. Based on the trade union figures, the federation estimated that a total of 3,600,000 workers were unemployed in May.

The figures in the census bureau report covered 756 counties and seventy-five cities not included in these counties. There was no indication as to what cities were included in the compilation, with the exception of Chicago, the figures for part of which indicated a percentage of 4.3 unemployment. This was the highest percentage for any of the cities. The lowest percentage for cities is 1.4 for Tennessee.

County Figures Cover Cities.

The percentage of unemployed as shown in the report for counties is 1.5, while that for the cities is 3 per cent. It was explained by William M. Stuart, director of the bureau of the census, that the figures for the counties were for completed or nearly completed counties. He added that the completed counties include many large cities, so that the county figures must not be assumed to represent rural territory. The figures for the counties and cities are not weighted. If weighted for city population, the percentage would be 2.25. This would make the total number out of work in the nation 2,745,000, based on the 574,647 persons reported unemployed in the report.

Commenting on the unemployment figures of the American Federation of Labor for June, President William Green placed emphasis on the tremendous financial loss due to unemployment since Jan. 1.

"Unemployment in the first six months this year has meant a loss to the country equivalent to wiping away the entire product of manufacturing industry in the United States for one week and every building constructed in two months in the thirty-six eastern states," Mr. Green said. He continued: "We estimate that wage earners in the United States have lost over $2,000,000,000 in wages through unemployment in the first six months this year. The country has lost much more than this amount, for these men and women would have created far more than $2,000,000,000 worth of wealth if they had been employed.

3,600,000 Jobless Estimated.

"The federation's preliminary estimate of the total number unemployed in May is 3,600,000. This figure does

(Continued on Last Page)

P. O. CLERKS IN ANNUAL MEET

Local Delegates Leave Friday for Gathering State Body at Nashville.

George Forbes, president; Harry H. Brown and G. B. Pierce, delegates from the local branch, will go to Nashville Friday morning to attend the sessions of the ninth annual convention of the Tennessee State Federation of Postoffice Clerks. Messrs. Forbes and Pierce will be accompanied by their families, and it was said that other members of the local organization may also attend as visitors.

The meetings, which will be held in the Hermitage hotel, will open with a joint session of the Clerks with the Tennessee Association of Postoffice Supervisors and the Tennessee Rural Letter Carriers' association. Thereafter the sessions will be separate, continuing through Saturday, July 5.

The program is as follows:

FIRST DAY, JULY 4

Meeting called to order at 9:30 a. m., Frank Morgan, general chairman.

Song, "America."

Invocation, Elder Jesse H. Wakefield.

Address of welcome on behalf of city, Mayor Hilary E. Howse.

Address of welcome on behalf of postoffice, O. F. Minton, postmaster.

Response on behalf of R. F. D. carriers, William N. Jones, Jackson, Tenn.

Response on behalf of Postoffice Clerks, George Forbes, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Response on behalf of Supervisors, Ross Rogers, assistant postmaster, Paris, Tenn.

Address, Hon. Ewing L. Davis.

Address, Hon. Cordell Hull.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p.m.

Report of officers.

Report of committees.

EVENING SESSION

6:30 O'Clock

Banquet, Hermitage hotel, Major Rutledge Smith, Toastmaster.

Music by Nashville Conservatory of Music.

Address, Congressman Joseph W. Byrns.

Address, United States Senator W. E. Brock.

MORNING SESSION

July 5th—9:00 a. m.

Address, William Brown, Birmingham, Ala.

General organization business.

Election of officers.

Selection of next convention city.

Adjournment.

PENSION PLAN VOIDED BY TRICKY DECISION

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The old-age pension law of this state has been voided by Atty.-Gen. Wilson's decision that the act is a "voluntary" one, and that it "may" be enforced by county commissioners.

The State Association of County Commissioners, last fall, set themselves above the people and refused to enforce the act.

Organized labor will carry the fight into this fall's campaign and will elect legislators who favor enforcing the popular will.

DIXIE BOSSES TRY TO CHECK ORGANIZATION

Make "Concession" to Demands of Workers.

STEEL MILL GIVES UP 12-HOUR DAY

"Hard-Boiled" Employers Attempt to Block Progress of Unionism in South.

(Special Correspondence.)

Birmingham, Ala., July 3.—In an effort to forestall the progress of the march of organized labor in the south, through the activities of the southern organization campaign of the American Federation of Labor, the Republic Iron and Steel corporation, of Birmingham, has joined the procession of the hard-boiled employers making "concessions" to the demands of southern labor for improved conditions.

Not that the Republic corporation has phrased its announcement of the establishment of the eight-hour day in the coking and blast furnace plants, that it is "making concessions" to labor. Far from it. The statement from W. H. Oldham, vice-president of the corporation, explains that the move is made as a means of "improving unemployment conditions in the district" by setting up the three-shift day of eight hours each among workers in the coke ovens and blast furnaces. Heretofore these employes have worked twelve hours a day.

Under the plan wages will be based on the ten-hour day for eight hours of actual labor.

Abolition of the seven-day week for some of the workers was accomplished some time ago. All workers are now on the six-day week basis, but, with the exception of the coke oven and blast furnace workers, they are compelled to labor ten hours a day.

"I am not surprised that the Republic Iron and Steel corporation has inaugurated the eight-hour day in some parts of its plant here, even at this late day," Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organization campaign of the American Federation of Labor, said, when asked for a statement.

"It has been admitted to us by business men and by attorneys for corporations and by some of the employers themselves that the betterment in conditions, which have taken place in various industrial plants, and those that are contemplated, is for the purpose of forstalling the organization of their plants. We anticipated this long before the establishment of federation headquarters in Birmingham. It is the same old process of chloroforming the workers in an effort to have them believe that the employers are the great benefactors instead of permitting them to see that it is the organized labor movement bringing about these remedial changes. As time passes and the activities of the American Federation of Labor in the south becomes more pronounced there will be other similar announcements to the one just made

(Continued on Last Page)

Reservoir of Female Labor" Offered By Industrial Board of Birmingham

me Where Women Work Cheaply With Thousands Idle and Eager," Is Message Sent Broadcast—Wages Run From $4 a Week Upward and There Are No Legislative Restrictions.

(By International Labor News Service.)

rmingham, Ala., July 2.—A ed Niagara of white women's la- power—73,000 native white en, of 10 years old and upward employed, in the city of Birmingg a veritable reservoir of power, ng for someone to call it into never yet utilized, a surplus of , of intelligence and white hufingers, hands, arms and bodies; d on by keen human desires and and such aspirations as are ted to such; this is the picture by the Birmingham industrial in its call for someone to come rmingham and set in motion and action this potential mine of power."

e women are crowded out of tic service by the colored ; too many of them already gone into the business colleges special training—at least the ket" for that kind of labor is pplied; and they are ready to d to almost any offer of labor is backed up by from $5 per upward.

domestic service they are receivrom $4 per week upward; in the mills, $10 to $12 per week; l workers get from $10 to $30 eek—but there are too many of waitresses are paid $5 to $12 eek, besides the tips; laundry workers accept $6 to $12 per week; food packers, $8 to $10; telephone operators, $10 to $14; bakery workers, $4 to $8 per week.

If the prospective employer is at all squeamish about employing "women" of the age of 10 years, let him deduct the approximate 10 per cent of the total representing those from 10 to 14 years, and he will still have about 60,000 potential days' work—every day—of the sort which the southern booster has been advertising as "docile" labor, who are pictured as standing somewhere, between the little cottage in which they live and the poorhouse—waiting for a man or a corporation to give them employment at $4 per week and upward.

Alabama is not among the states which have seen fit to place a legal limit to the working day of women, though there are restrictions for girls under 16.

The record so far is that of about 4,000 women in manufacturing, nearly 1,000 had an 11-hour day, while over 2,000 worked ten hours, going to work at 6:30 to 7 o'clock a.m. and working until 5:30 or 6 p.m., with one hour off for noon lunch.

The circular closes its statements about the opportunities offered here with this graphic invitation: "Manufacturers who are in search of a new reservoir of female labor would do well to consider Birmingham."

Wheels Seem Greased to Facilitate Two Billion Public Utility Merger

Network of Companies Brought Together Through North American, While Mere Billion-Dollar Steel Combine Fights Over Rough Road to Complete Deal.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, July 2.—While court difficulties are being raised against the billion-dollar Steel merger between the Bethlehem Steel corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company, announcement made of the proposed two billion-dollar merger of public utility interests, reaching from San Francisco to Ohio, indicates that similar difficulties are not likely to arise in the latter case.

In the steel merger it is charged that certain stock voted in favor of the merger was not owned by those who voted that stock. In the public utility merger there have been going on for some time a complicated set of deals by means of which the control of the various properties has been gradually centered largely in the hands of one man, Harrison Williams.

Mr. Williams and his interests are the largest owners of the North American company, which recently turned over its interests in the Great Western Power company, the San Joaquin Light and Power corporation, and the Midland Counties Public Service corporation to the Pacific Gas and Electric company, receiving in return more than 33 per cent of the common stock of that Pacific coast system. And it is reliably reported that to this large proportion the North American company has recently added large holdings.

To this operation, the first of a series, there is to be added the acquirement of the Southern California Edison company, Ltd., and the Pacific Lighting corporation, by means of an exchange of capital stock. This latter is to be made possible by a proposed issue of 50,000,000 shares of common stock and 5,000,000 shares of serial preferred by a vote of the stockholders of the North American company, to be taken Aug. 6.

In addition to what is reported to be a controlling interest in the North American company, Mr. Williams is also said to control the Central States corporation and the American Cities Power and Light corporation, holding companies which have large holdings of North American, Pacific Gas and Electric, Southern California Edison, Pacific Light Corporation, and the North American Light and Power company, and both of them large systems which the Williams interests and the North American company have made efforts to acquire.

The North American system serves many large cities, including St. Louis, Cleveland and Milwaukee, and its properties extend through portions of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and other states.

The three western systems named above represent total assets of above $1,054,000 alone, which will bring the total values of the Williams interests when thus assembled to above $2,000,000.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NIEL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1930

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"A heap o dem 'LET'S GO' fellers heads de hull works fer de po'house."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When was the carrying on of public construction work as a means of relieving unemployment first advocated?

A.—This is not known. The idea is not a new one, having been proposed in 1525 by Juan Luis Vives in a treatise on "The Relief of the Poor."

Q.—Where will the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor be during the 1930 convention in Boston?

A.—Hotel Statler.

Q.—Why was President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, recently awarded one of the 1930 medals of the Roosevelt Memorial association?

A.—For his efforts in behalf of co-operation in industry. The citation of Mr. Green says: "As president of the American Federation of Labor he has both symbolized and directed the new policy of co-operation in industry, representing the American concept of industrialism and self-reliance, and fighting with success the disruptive influence of the radical element preaching communism and class war. In a period of unrest and readjustment to new industrial conflict and at the same time emphasized the position of the trade union in the social order."

WORK IN MARYLAND DROPS.

Baltimore.—An employment decrease of 3.6 per cent and of 2.2 per cent in wage rates in selected manufacturing enterprises in this state from April 1 to May 1 is reported by the commissioner of labor statistics.

I buy used correspondence school courses and used business books. Describe and enclose self-addressed envelope for my offer.

C. YOUNG
805 E. 9th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44614

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bonnie Belle Hyatt-Leslie vs William Cecil Hyatt-Leslie

[illegible] 7-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44254

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mary I. Scroggins vs. Allen Scroggins

It [illegible] that Allen Scroggins [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of June, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 7-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 43649

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Beatrice Jenkins vs. E. S. Jenkins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that E. S. Jenkins is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of June, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

7-12

A "FEW" INJUNCTIONS

The majority of the senate judiciary committee opposes the pending labor injunction relief bill. One of their reasons is that there are "few" federal injunctions and that most of these writs issue out of state courts.

This adding-machine argument is illogical. It is the favorite plea of attorneys for employers' associations who ignore principle that may be outraged by one decision.

The Dartmouth college case, in 1819, illustrates this point. Here was a dispute between the president and trustees of a small educational institution in New Hampshire that finally reached the United States supreme court. The decision has become historic and is now used by public utility corporations to hold perpetual franchises. No decision has been so effective to thwart popular control of these corporations.

Eight particular injunction decisions by the United States supreme court in the last thirty-five years may be of no interest to the senate judiciary committee, but these court orders have stripped organized labor of every constitutional right and has made it possible for the judiciary to smash any strike they elect.

A purely local strike may now be thrown into a federal court on the plea of one shareholder residing in another state. This was done in the recent New Orleans street car strike when Federal Judge Borah placed federal deputy marshals on the cars at the request of a New York banking house.

The first of the eight decisions was the Debs case, in which the supreme court held that an injunction judge can deny constitutional guarantees to citizens who suspend work. The Debs case was the first time the supreme court held that federal courts can issue such orders.

In the Bucks Stove and Range case the supreme court outlawed freedom of speech and press when profits are interfered with. The court took the same position in the Danbury Hatters case.

In the Tri-Cities case the court again denied free speech and ruled that picketing (permitted under the Clayton law) is unlawful unless directed by the court.

In the Truax case the court held that patronage is property and workers can be enjoined as conspirators if they induce others to withhold their patronage. The same position was taken in the Duplex case.

In the Coronado case the court held that trade unions can be sued for individual acts of members. No other voluntary association is held liable for unauthorized acts of its members.

In the Bedford case the court ruled that union stone cutters can not refuse to handle non-union stone. They must work against their will, as refusal is "an interference with interstate commerce."

When the majority of the senate judiciary committee say "few" federal injunctions have been used, they fail to point out that those "few" are the starting point to attack every right [illegible] from organized labor. Under these decisions the institution means nothing when employers would smash strikes and use citizens back to objectionable working conditions.

It [illegible] that [illegible] skilled lawyers in the United States senate are [illegible] attempt to [illegible] effect of these court decisions.

JUDGE SUGGESTS FASCISM

Judge Frederick E. Crane of the New York court of appeals, recently [illegible] graduates of the New York law school, and is reported as following public opinion, [illegible] today in the general [illegible] of society than in merely [illegible] rights."

"Law" Judge Crane refers to is [illegible] of judges. These individual [illegible] are not the declarations of people, through their duly-elected representatives. "Court law," or judge-made rule, is an ideal system to protect property at the cost of human rights.

Judge Crane is unusually frank. Jurists, as a rule, do not talk so plainly against the constitution and declaration of independence. The founders of our government believed certain individual rights are inherent in man; that these rights preceded every form of government and that the fundamental purpose of government is to protect these rights.

The American government was built on this foundation. For more than 150 years the American principle has undermined the autocratic ideal that the state is supreme and that the individual has no rights that can not be taken from him.

Mussolini revamped the autocratic ideal and garbed it in new terms. Inherent human rights are not recognized in Italy. The right of free speech, free press and to suspend work are at the disposal of the dictator, who holds as Judge Crane, that the general welfare is more important than individual rights.

This kingly reasoning makes it easy for injunction judges to smash strikes—they interfere with public convenience, patronage and prospective profits. Rights of a citizen or a group of citizens, who are wage workers, are of no moment.

How can lawyers escape being champions of government by injunction when they are taught in this fascist atmosphere."

The logical application of Judge Crane's theory lands us in the fascist camp and wrecks the American system of government. These upholders of the fascist ideal should re-read their constitution. They might with profit consider the United States supreme court's decision in ex parte Milligan, 4 Wall. 2, decided more than sixty years ago, and also Justice Day's opinion in the Adamson case in the same court, March 19, 1917, in which he said: "I cannot agree that constitutional rights may be sacrificed because of public necessity, nor taken away because of emergencies which might result in disaster or inconvenience to public or private interests."

The organized labor movement, true to its historic mission, must challenge the doctrine that constitutional rights of the individual can be sacrificed for the convenience of others.

NO FIGHT IS HOPELESS

Primaries and conventions that will select candidates for congress and for state and city offices are now being arranged throughout the country. Privilege is pleased when men profess to have "no interest in politics." Privilege, in these cases, gladly selects public officials. Men who profess such indifference to popular rule realize their mistake when they later plead for remedial legislation.

Let no worker be discouraged by the supposed strength of an opponent. Opposition has given the trade union movement its present standing. Men don't progress by "easy" fights. They win by swinging the majority to their side. This can only be done when workers will to do—when they have spirit and courage; when they refuse to believe they can not win.

No strike was ever lost. No fight is hopeless.

Industrial Success Is Based On Co-operation, Green Says

By WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor

We have much to give to industry through organization. We have much to give in the way of advice, co-operation, skill and training. Not only are we willing to give our individual service, but we are willing to meet management around the conference table, in the conference room and there, free from acrimonious discussion, decide the questions regarding wages, hours and conditions of employment, giving to management the best of our brain, advice and suggestions in the solution of purely managerial problems.

We believe that in the conference room is a better place than the strike field. We believe that peace and good-will will make more money for the mill owner than passion and hate. We believe that the co-operation of the workers, satisfied workers, contented workers, workers who are not smarting under the consciousness that they are denied the exercise of a right, will make more money for a mill management than a group of workers who hate the management because they will not let them organize.

We believe the very fundamental principle of industrial success rests in good-will, in co-operation, in understanding, in mutuality, in the development of the highest degree of co-operation, in the mills and in the factories of the country.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Secretary of the Interior Wilbur signed, last April, the contracts approving the deals made for the delivery of the power from the new great Boulder dam waterpower plant, at a rate which is said to guarantee the return to the government of all it will invest in the plant, at a rate of 1.63 mills per kilowatt hour. That is less than two-tenths of one cent per unit. Now, if it costs another two-tenths of a cent per kilowatt hour to get that juice delivered to the consumer, and if it is sold to him at 6 cents per kilowatt hour, that will make the selling price exactly fifteen times the total cost.

* * *

The six hundredth and fifteenth anniversary of magna charta was celebrated recently in Washington and elsewhere. Orators told how King John had been shorn of his tyrannical prerogatives and declared that the signing of the "great charter" had dealt arbitrary power a deadly blow.

Arbitrary power is still on the job, however, despite the blow given it by magna charta. It's wielded nowadays by the injunction judge, who makes the law, sentences violators of it and sends them to prison. The provision of magna charta that no free man should be imprisoned or proceeded against except by the lawful judgment of his peers, means nothing to the injunction judge, who is judge and jury in one.

America needs a magna charta, one that will strip the injunction judge of his arbitrary and tyrannical power, as King John was stripped of his.

* * *

It would have been a most useful thing if the governor of Ohio on his inauguration might have spent his first month as governor in the penitentiary at Columbus, the Rev. Dr. Charles N. Lathrop told a social welfare conference in Boston the other day.

"It would have been helpful if it were the obligation of every judge on the bench first to be an inmate of the penitentiary to which he sends convicted felons," Dr. Lathrop continued. "I wish we might have the judges dealing with criminal cases clapped into prison for a couple of weeks before they are qualified to take their places on the bench, that they might know intimately the conditions of our penal institutions, and our penal systems."

Good suggestions. If the governor of Ohio had been an inmate of the Columbus penitentiary, changes might have been made that would have prevented the terrible fire there, with its great loss of life. If judges knew the inside of prisons from personal experience, they might not be so fast to send offenders to prison, especially first offenders who are often started on a life-long criminal career by their initial prison sentence.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The cost of living is high but the cost of life still remains cheap.

* * *

That reminds us of the professor who scratched his wife and kissed a match.

* * *

It's bad enough when men don't practice what they preach, but I suspect it might be a darn sight worse if some of them preached what they practice.

* * *

Life—one thing after another.
Love—Two things after each other.

* * *

We might lighten our own load by helping a brother tote his.

* * *

Olga (all excitement over Nora's account of her elopement)—How romantic! But weren't you afraid of the ladder slipping?

Nora—Oh, no! Mother was holding it.

* * *

Si went to the circus one day
Resolved to get in without pay.
He crawled under the tent,
No one knew where he went,
For the elephant thought he was hay.

* * *

Statistics show that out of every hundred marriages, fifty per cent are women!

* * *

She was only a dentist's daughter, but she came of good extraction.

* * *

Johnny—Father, how do you spell high?

Father—H-i-g-h, why do you wish to know?

Johnny—'Cause I'm writing a composition on the highena.

* * *

Usually mother never admits that any of the children are just like father until they act ugly.

* * *

Love Note In Sign Language

You arouse my adoration
With your ardent !
When you see the roll of $ in my hand;
At this most important .
In the evening a myriad
Tiny flashes light your mystic optics &
I'm convinced you have my No.
As I drift away in slumber;
You are there with vigor, vim and likewise —
And I'm slave to each suggestion
That you make; beyond a ?
You're the cute, though c-less monarch of my cash!

* * *

Blessed are the poor, opines Roy Lee. No one ever contracted a nervous breakdown from pulling a wheelbarrow or pushing a shovel.

* * *

Famous men look bigger in print than they do when you actually meet them.

* * *

Fair Young Real Estate Agent—Could I interest you in Culver City?

Susceptible—Lady, you could interest me anywhere.

Manufacturers Fight Women's 48-Hour Bill

Louisiana Employers Oppose Progressive Legislation on Plea It Would Work Hardship on Plants.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Baton Rouge, June 30.—The 48-hour bill for women by Senator W. C. Boone, recently introduced in the senate, is being fought by the Louisiana Manufacturers' association, says a bulletin issued by the association. The bill, according to the bulletin, would work a hardship on Louisiana plants competing with similar plants in other southern states working ten or more hours a day. It was pointed out that at several consecutive sessions a similar measure was introduced, but defeated, and that the basis for these defeats was the same principle as is now involved.

The bill affects all females employed in industry in Louisiana, also children between ages of 14 and 16 years. The bill, in addition to specifying a 48-hour week, also stipulates there shall be one hour allowed each day for dinner, but that such dinner period shall be included as part of the working day. In the event two-thirds of the employes desire it, time for dinner may be reduced to not less than 30 minutes. These provisions, it was pointed out in the association's bulletin, will mean a seven-hour actual working day in the event the dinner period is one hour and a seven and one-half-hour working day if the dinner period is 30 minutes.

Incentive Wage Plan New Speed-Up System

New York.—"Incentive" wage payments is the new speed-up system that is proving successful, according to the national industrial conference board, representing a score of anti-union employers' associations.

Rates are based on the output of the group, each member being a driving force to speed up associates.

The system can only work in large production plants, and is not applicable to small plants. Clerical and office work does not generally lend itself to the scheme, the board states.

Output under this plan has been raised from 10 to 400 per cent. Earnings of labor increased from 10 to 100 per cent. The higher earnings are one-fourth less than the output. Unit costs have been cut from 10 to 50 per cent.

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—with—
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Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

STATEMENT
...of the...
Hamilton National Bank
Chattanooga, Tennessee

In Response to Comptroller's Call
At the Close of Business
June 30, 1930

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$16,135,066.16
Overdrafts	4,336.29
U. S. Bonds and U. S. Treasury Certificates	2,042,683.14
Premium on U. S. Bonds	43,750.00
Bank Buildings (Five Offices)	1,460,201.63
Furniture and Fixtures (Five Offices)	109,937.10
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	97,500.00
State, Municipal and Other Bonds	1,211,090.14
Other Real Estate	42,318.72
Customers' Guarantee Account Letters of Credit	23,875.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	298,443.41
CASH IN VAULT AND DUE FROM BANKS	5,730,059.69
Total	$27,199,261.28

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,467,930.22
Dividends Unpaid	60,461.00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	2,000,000.00
Contingent Liability Account Letters of Credit	23,875.00
Acceptances Executed by This Bank for Customers	298,443.41
DEPOSITS	21,348,551.65
Total	$27,199,261.28

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Unionism Can Not Be Denied; Labor Will Unite, Says Green

(By International Labor News Service.)

Danville, Va., June 30.—"If workers are not permitted to openly organize, history will repeat and they will find other ways to organize," said William Green, president A. F. of L., at a mass meeting in this city.

"Workers are brought into contact by their environment," said Mr. Green. "You cannot prevent them from realizing that their life depends on the life of their association. If they are denied the right to openly organize, they will join secretly and attend secret, underground gatherings."

The meeting was largely composed of workers employed in the local textile mills that organized the first "industrial democracy union" in this country. This has been repudiated by employes who have affiliated with the United Textile Workers.

President Green quoted from declarations of several church and religious organizations, asserting that the churches of America believe in the right of workers to organize and have representatives of their own choosing.

"If we believe in the fundamentals of Christianity, if we believe in the doctrines of the Teacher of Nazareth, what basis have we for objection to a comon American right?" asked President Green.

"Laborers cannot be brought into contact and be kept individualistic. Our factory system has wiped out individualism in workers. It is as hard to hold back the inevitable tide as to prevent the organization of workers.

"They are brought into contact by their environment. The worker no longer lives in a hut in the hills in Virginia and North Carolina. He has been brought into congested village, factory and city life and these conditions made organization an inevitable development.

"There have been no trade unions in the south to prevent the manufacturers from doing as they pleased. In some instances these manufacturers have attempted to exercise almost absolute social control. We can not have dictatorship here.

"Under such a management policy conditions have grown worse and worse until the manufacturers in the south have approached the verge of bankruptcy. Now let's try the other method—trade unionism. The manufacturers have failed. What can stabilize conditions except trade unions? If the wage scale is maintained and the living standard is raised, production costs will fall. We offer to help stabilize conditions through co-operation.

"Increased power and wealth can be created by the co-operation of industry and organized labor. No man is a good citizen who interferes with the right of workers to organize. The individual cannot make his voice heard except through unions. The voice of the union becomes the voice of all.

"We cry out for industrial peace. We want to transfer our problems to the conference room. We plead with industry to let us come in and work with them. If they refuse, the responsibility rests on them."

The local Central Labor union tendered a luncheon to Mr. Green at which business and professional men were invited. Mayor Wooding referred to President Green as "one of the honored and exalted citizens of our country."

Sweat Shop Must Go Is Workers' Resolve

Baltimore.—"Free men and women cannot exist where sweat shops thrive," declared Benjamin Schlesinger, president International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, at a mass meeting in this city.

"The sweat shop worker strikes; he has nothing to lose, but the employer overlooks an opportunity to build up the industry," said Mr. Schlesinger. A 70-hour week and wages as low as $10 and $12 a week for women who are employed in this highly seasonal industry of thirty-four to thirty-five weeks a year must be driven out of Baltimore."

The international union has been aiding the local to perfect its organization and the mass meeting was preparatory to inviting employers to a conference where improved conditions will be discussed.

Other speakers included A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison, General Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky, of the Garment Workers' International, and Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative A. F. of L.

The speakers scored deplorable conditions in this city's cloak industry, and insisted that the workers' only hope is through organization.

"These employers will try to scare you, as they always do, but it is our experience that when we perfect a 100 per cent union the employer will quickly agree to a conference," said Secretary Dubinsky. The unionist said other cities had the same grim record as Baltimore until the union forced a change.

MINERS' WAGE PARLEY TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK

New York.—Anthracite miners and coal owners will hold their wage conference in this city. The existing wage agreement, negotiated after a six-months' strike, will expire on Aug. 31.

The miners' representatives are under instructions from the recent Hazelton (Pa.) convention to obtain the most satisfactory agreement possible "on the basis of no reduction in wages."

Business Men Ignore Economic Facts; Low Wage Pleaders Scored by Editor

Akron, O., June 30.—Bankers and business men who suggest wage reductions were scored by the Akron Beacon Journal in a sizzling editorial. The banker is declared "by training and sometimes by nature, a glorified pawnbroker."

This city is the center of the nation's rubber industry, and exploitation of these employes has lowered their purchasing power and affected small business men.

"The manufacturer we place upon a somewhat higher plane than the banker," says the editor. "He has shown himself willing to move with the world instead of living under three balls.

"We have never felt an overwhelming awe of the super-intelligence of either the captains of industry or of the banker.

"The man who today gets less wages than he did yesterday, buys less of the world's goods. If overproduction has caused most of our present troubles we shall add to it a degree of underconsumption that is bound to increase the very evils we are trying to cure. It is a self-evident proposition, of course, that 200 wage earners at $2.50 a day are worth no more to stores and banks than 100 at $5.

"In Akron something occurred which was a lot more humorous than any of the comic strips. The great rubber companies, in justifying a tire cut of 5 per cent, said they did so to meet the competition of the mail order houses, which, by the way, they had set up in business by selling them tires at a very little profit. Of course, it may be good business to make and sell things at a price that our customers can go into competition with us, but our guess is that such a reduction is not going to create any appreciable factory demand at a price that will pay dividends.

"This case is not exclusive, but symptomatic of a situation which is general. If the manufacturer will tackle his job with the same fine energy and intelligence that have made him the wonder of the world, and if the bankers can get over the idea that society does not need them as note shavers, but that their function is a creative one to build rather than to foreclose mortgages, there will be no necessity to deflate wages, which would produce a greater disaster to the country than a dozen stock market collapses."

Talk, But No Action, On Idleness Issue

New York. — Resentment against the house for failure to act on Senator Wagner's three unemployment bills was expressed by students of this question in this city.

Miss Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner, said it was especially deplorable that the bill to establish a national system of employment bureaus was not passed.

Ernest G. Draper, member of Gov. Roosevelt's committee on stabilization of employment, said:

"Nothing has been done on the subject of unemployment after twenty-five years of researching. Here is an opportunity to do something tangible for the unemployment situation. It is tragic to find that after such extended discussions of the unemployment situation we are now where we were before the bills were introduced."

"It is dangerous to kiss girls who are reducing because their resistance is low" says a noted dentist. And, we might add, it is even more dangerous to kiss a girl whose resistance is high.

NOTICE

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 11, 1930.

HICKORY VALLEY ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Sealed proposals, directed to the undersigned and marked on the outside of the envelope "Bid for the Improvement of the Hickory Valley Road," will be received by the board of highway commissioners of Hamilton County, Tennessee, at its office at the Courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., until 11 a.m. July 11, 1930, for the improvement of the Hickory Valley road from the Lee highway to Oak Hill drive, a distance of five miles, together with approaches thereto.

Blank proposal, contract and bond, together with plans and specifications, will be furnished applicant by the county engineer, Courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., upon payment of $5.

The successful contractor will be required to execute an approved surety bond for 50 per cent of the contract as determined by the bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or bidder's bond for 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, payable to T. S. Wilcox, chairman.

Bidders must furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience, ability and financial responsibility, together with a schedule of operations by which they agree to conduct the work.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and waive any information in the bids received.

T. S. WILCOX, Chairman.

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THEDFORD'S
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Cup Bathroom Brackets $1.00 Each
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These Fixtures Installed—less the lamps

Daylight Kitchen Units $1.00 Each
Not Installed

400 Assorted Brackets Each $1.00
Not Installed

14-Inch Store Units $4.00 Each
Not Installed

Free Cameras

To Our Customers During This Sale. Come in and let us give you full details. Tell your friends about this offer.

Middle Life Suffering

"Years ago, I was in bad health," says Mrs. J. B. Bean, of Kirbyville, Texas. "I was going through a critical time, and I suffered a lot.

"My back hurt almost all the time, and my legs and ankles ached. My head hurt me until sometimes I would be almost past going.

"As I had used Cardui before, and knew how much I had improved after taking it, I got a bottle and started taking it. I continued to use it for several months. After awhile I regained my health, and I feel that I could never have gotten through that awful time without Cardui."

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Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.

Opposite Central Market

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

J. H. Lofty was over to Whitwell last Monday to attend the funeral of his aunt.

* * *

W. B. Dykes says when the City of Chicago comes down he is going to set a new record. Anyway, we bet he keeps both feet on the ground. (Yes, he's a good talker.)

* * *

Have to blame it to the dry weather for this column being a little slack. Nobody else will take the blame.

* * *

First Darkey—"What fo' you name yo baby 'Electricity,' Mose?"

Second Darkey—"Well, mah name am Mose, and mah wife's name am Dina, and if Dinah-Mose don't make electricity what does dey make?"

* * *

Jack Frost had to work overtime last Tuesday night writing out the yellow slips for the boys.

* * *

Don't know what kind of a doctor W. W. Berry is taking treatments or instructions from, but anyway he has a brand new Ford and really we believe it has improved his looks a little.

* * *

This may be a grand and glorious world yet. No road tax now.

* * *

A. E. Butler, the head knocker, won the last two attendance prizes and had to string the buttons.

* * *

H. V. Talent, the alextrician, said he saw a restaurant for the fellow with a double appetite. Their sign read "Hot and Cold Lunches."

* * *

Have you heard any one singing "Turn on the Heat?"

ANTI-INJUNCTION LEGISLATION DEAD FOR PRESENT CONGRESS

Opposing Reports on Shipstead Bill Filed, With Majority of Senate Judiciary Committee Declaring Yellow Dog Contracts Are Legal and Enforceable Under State Law.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 3.—Asserting, among other things, that the bill trespasses by indirection upon the legislative powers reserved to the states, and pointing out other alleged weaknesses, the majority of the United States senate judiciary committee has filed its report condemning the Shipstead anti-injunction bill.

The minority, too, has filed its sustaining report. That ends all efforts to procure anti-injunction legislation for some time and surely for this congress.

The majority report is a strictly legal document. It delves into the question of property rights in yellow dog contracts and makes the astounding assertion that "any statute attempting to accomplish this (inhibition) would not only be an unconstitutional encroachment upon the judicial power of the court having jurisdiction of the subject matter or of the parties, but would be as well a denial of constitutional liberty and property without due process."

With apparent abhorrence the majority members declare that the proposed remedy "would make the labor contracts in question the same as if they were mere scraps of paper."

Legal Difficulties Cited.

The majority members assert that "under state law the labor contracts in question (yellow dog contracts) are legal and enforcable" and go on to point to difficulties, such as diversity of citizenship, that would arise if the congress were to divest of legality contracts that are legal in the states.

The majority members do not deal with the Wisconsin law signed by Gov. Kohler, which does not declare yellow dog contracts illegal, but which seeks to achieve the result by declaring them unenforcible at law. That law is being [illegible] before the Wisconsin courts but it has not yet been overthrown. Good authorities believe it will [illegible] the test.

Back of the two reports, minority and majority, by which anti-injunction legislation [illegible] in this congress, there is a record of trading and [illegible] work that has disgusted observers and that has served to [illegible] whether even [illegible] friends of injunction relief are sincere in their professions, though that there has been a [illegible] is not disputed by [illegible] are in position to know.

Report Thoroughly Legalistic.

The tone of the majority report [illegible] the bill its coup de grace seems to [illegible] a laugh at the move [illegible] to induce the attorney-general to pass on the measure. The committee members, all lawyers, have written a thoroughly legalistic document, demonstrating their ability to [illegible] through a piece of slaughter as even the most hostile attorney-general could have done.

Anti-injunction legislation right now is dead.

Pledged by Both Parties.

Reciting the history of the legislation, the minority report points out that the "limitation of the jurisdiction of federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes has been a subject of public discussion for several years."

"It is fair to say that public sentiment on the subject has reached the conclusion that some such limitation is absolutely necessary," the report continues. "Both of the great political parties in their last national platforms had promised remedial legislation upon the subject. It is, therefore, a non-partisan question, and, assuming that both of these great political parties in their national conventions were acting in good faith, it follows that either this bill or some other legislation of similar import, carrying out the pledges made to the people of the United States, should be promptly enacted."

As to the yellow dog phase of the bill the minority says in part:

"At first blush it would seem unnecessary to pass any legislation upon the subject, because it is difficult to see how any court could sustain such a contract even though there were no statute condemning it. Many of the most eminent jurists have always believed that such contracts were void for several reasons."

Continuing, the minority report says: "Since such contracts have been held by the courts to furnish a legal basis for preventing employes from organizing for self-help, it seems to be necessary that some legislative action should be taken to liberate workers from a servitude thus imposed. The bill declares that such contracts are: 'contrary to the public policy of the United States, shall not be enforceable and shall not afford any basis for granting of legal or equitable relief by any court of the United States.'"

The report says further: "There can be no question that there has been created, as a result of writing law into injunction orders and then enforcing these orders by the same judge who wrote them without a grant of trial by jury, that condition of uniting the two powers of making and enforcing laws in one person or one body of men wherein, using the language of Blackstone, 'there can be no public liberty.'

"It is difficult to see how any civilized people could indefinitely submit to such tyrannical procedure. It is not difficult to understand how such cruel laws, made not by any legislature, but by a judge upon the bench, should bring our federal courts into disrepute."

Unemployment Grows With New Machinery

Butte. — The automatic machine, scientific processes and combinations are sweeping all classes of workers into the unemployed army, declares the Montana Labor News.

"Due to modern machinery 100 miners get out as much ore in Butte mines as 400 did in the old days of Marcus Daly and former United States Senator Clark. Yet these men, operating on 10 and 11-cent copper, made hundreds of million of dollars," says this labor paper.

"One man at a local manganese plant in South Butte throws an electric switch and the nodulating of that ore is completed without the aid of man power.

"Five years ago 70,000 field laborers left St. Paul and Chicago for harvest work in the Dakotas, Montana and other wheat states. Last year but 5,000 left and 2,000 of these were unable to secure unemployment. The reason is that the new combine takes the place of fifty harvest workers.

"But the man who labors in overalls is not the only one affected by displacements. Electric addressing machines and other appliances have replaced thousands of white collar workers. Mergers have ousted entire staffs and smaller units have been closed down. Chain stores have placed the small business men and employes on the street, while far-sighted business men agree that we are producing too much and that jobs become scarcer and scarcer."

Famous Partnerships

Bill and Coo.
Mom and Pop.
This and That.
Over and Over.
House and Lot.
Slow and Sure.

Mob Parades Futile, Communists Confess

New York.—Occasional outbursts of the masses will not bring on the revolution, the central committee of the communist party reported to the "red" convention in this city.

This evil of reliance on the value of these outbursts must be corrected, the committee said. The remedy is, "into the shops."

Recent leaders of the "party" have been expelled because they failed "to make the turn in policy required by the growing crisis of world capitalism and the concurrent radicalism of the masses."

The "party" is in need of additional purging, according to the committee, which states that the "party" has not "completely made the turn in methods and tactics."

These methods are figured out in Moscow, and if they are not followed the bank roll will be closed.

GRAND JURY SUGGESTS LAWYERLESS COURTS

Augusta, Ga.—A lawyerless court in which defendants will plead their own civil cases involving amounts up to $25 is suggested by the Richmond county grand jury.

The grand jury urged that minor civil cases be tried in a court with a salaried judge to hear them, and plaintiffs be required to deposit a court cost of $1 before the case would be heard. That would be the only cost and no lawyers would be permitted.

There are two kinds of rum runners—those running with it and those running to get it.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Our Market Basket

WATCH This Section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollars do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER---and save the difference

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Is Now Owned, Operated by Home Folks

820 Georgia Ave. 2100 Chamberlain Ave.

Our Stores Close All Day Friday, July 4th

SUGAR	"Domino" Granulated, Cloth Bag, 10-Lb. Bag	49c
MILK	Pet or Carnation— 10 Small or 5 Tall Cans	40c
NUCOA	21c	
EGGS	Fresh Country	25c
SOAP	Lux, 4 bars for	25c
BUTTER	Sunset Gold or Brookfield, Pound	34c
PORK & BEANS	Campbell's, 3 for	21c
CRACKERS	Premium Soda, 1-Pound Box	15c

SOLE OWNER'S HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

OUR STORES WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY FRIDAY, JULY 4

OCTAGON SOAP	Large Size (Limit 5 Bars)—Bar	5c
SUGAR	10 Lbs. Domino	49c
PREMIUM CRACKERS	1-Pound	15c
CORN FLAKES	OR POST TOASTIES, 2 for	15c
MATCHES	Large Boxes, two for	5c
BUTTER	Clearbrook and Cloverbloom, Pound	34c
PEACHES	Rosedale, 2½ Size, Can	19c
POTATOES	No. 1 Cobblers— 5 Lbs. for	15c
JELLO	and Jello Ice Cream Powder, 2 for	15c

EASY WAY SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save — Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY

These prices good for Thursday and Saturday

SUGAR	Domino Cloth Bag.	Five Pounds 25c	Ten Pounds	49c
COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds			40c
PINK SALMON	Tall 18c Size, 2 Cans			25c
TOBACCO	"Union Standard," ½ Price. 3 20c Cuts			30c
WINE DRIP	A Real Good Pure Coffee, Lb.			19c
SUGAR	1-Lb. Cartons Powdered and Browns—2 Packages			15c

Easy Way Will Be Closed All Day Friday, July the Fourth

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)— 4 Lbs. for	44c
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
BEEF ROAST	Kansas City Beef, Lb.	20c
BACON	Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	29c

BREAD FREE With Gem Mayonnaise

½-Pint Jar .. 20c — Loaf Bread Free

Pint Jar ... 39c — 2 Loaves Bread Free

HOME STORES "Owned and Operated by Home Folks"

SOLE OWNER CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

MORE ABOUT CENSUS DATA

(Continued from First Page)

not include office workers or farm laborers. The preliminary figure shows a gain of only 3 per cent since February when 3,700,000 were out of work. The loss in wage earner purchasing power has been of major importance in prolonging business depression.

"The hoped for improvement in unemployment did not materialize in June. Reports from trade unions in twenty-four cities show unemployment just as high as in May, with 20 per cent of the union membership still out of work. This figure shows just as many unemployed as in January (20 per cent), though there has been a slight improvement since the February peak when 22 per cent were unemployed. Usually over one-third (39 per cent) of those out of work in January are back at their jobs by June. More than twice as many are out of work this year as in June last year, the increase being 122 per cent.

"Our June figures show a very serious unemployment situation. Nevertheless, the fact that June shows no improvement over May is not cause for discouragement as to the future. Layoffs always come with the beginning of the summer dull season in June. With the usual fall pickup in business, employment will improve in the late summer and autumn. But meanwhile the summer months will bring hardships to hundreds of thousands of workers who have already been out of work from three to six months. And the low level of workers' purchasing power will continue to delay business recovery. The six months' unemployment has already meant arrears of debt and many failures among grocers and merchants who depend on wage earners' accounts and those who have sold on installment.

Slight Building Gain.

"In building trades there was a slight decrease in unemployment which indicates that the situation is improving a little. Nearly twice as many are still out of work as in June last year. In metal and printing trades, the number out of work is increasing; the summer dull season seems to have begun earlier than usual. More than twice as many are out of work in printing as in June last year, and over four times as many in metal trades."

MORE ABOUT DIXIE DRIVE

(Continued from First Page)

by the Republic Iron and Steel corporation."

Chairman Smith called attention to the opening of part of the new Gulf States Steel corporation plant at Gadsden, Ala., and said employes of that plant were seeking to be organized, and in fact had partly accomplished organization and were in a fair way to secure a return of some of the former conditions enjoyed by the workers. Wages and working conditions in this plant have been unusually bad, Mr. Smith said, due partly to the desire of superintendents to make an economic "showing" for the company. One employe of the company, in urging union organization, said he had been working an average of nine hours a day for the munificent sum of 90 cents, or 10 cents an hour.

The Gulf States concern started steel production in its new $2,000,000 plate mill on June 27, having a capacity of 21,000 tons a month. Other units of the plant are under construction, including a sheet mill, 500-ton blast furnace, four 125-ton steel furnaces and other lesser mills. The $1,000,000 blooming mill was completed last month and the operation of the new sheet mill will start July 5, it was announced. Employes of the plant are seeking organization, federation organizers reported to the Birmingham headquarters.

Washington. — The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, by a referendum vote of 89,581 to 5,405, favored revision of the constitution by a committee of eleven, appointed by President Broach, together with Mr. Broach and International Secretary Bugniazet.

Changes in the constitution will "go into full force and effect—after the committee has finished its work—upon notice to the local unions."

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 18, 1930 | Number 12

YMON REPORTS PROGRESS FOR ORGANIZATION

ells Central Body Southern Drive Successful.

NEW LOCALS AND 10 CENTRAL BODIES

roposed School Bonds Are Given Unanimous Approval by Delegates.

An address by Commissioner of Education H. D. Huffaker, followed by a unanimous vote indorsing school bonds the amount deemed necessary by commissioner," and a report by l J. Aymon on the progress of southern organizing campaign, tured Monday night's meeting of attanooga Trades and Labor coun- an unusually large attendance of egates being present.

Commissioner Huffaker explained detail the needs of the city schools, upon his offer to answer any stions was "bombarded" with ries from all sides of the house. motion to approve a proposed ool bond issue as recomended by city official was made and carried le the visitor was still in the hall, as stated, was approved by nimous vote of those present.

UL AYMON TELLS ORY OF PROGRESS.

aul J. Aymon, president of the nessee Federation of Labor, who, his capacity as representative of American Federation of Labor, been attached to the Birmingham dquarters of the A. F. of L., was a st of the body, and related a story splendid progress of the southern paign under numerous handicaps. few states have as yet had the fit of the campaign, Mr. Aymon ed, the demand for organization any crafts becoming so insistent the comparatively few organizers ilable have been taxed to the limit heir physical ability to form new anizations.

Ten new central bodies and ghty-five new local unions have en formed in four states since e campaign opened, he said, d the older crtfts have been eatly strengthened. The results ght have been even more fruitl, Mr. Aymon said, had it been ssible to supply all organizers quested to various cities and calities.

e committee, he said, had planned gin operations in Tennessee, but s so far been impossible to leave unities where oppressed workers appealed for assistance, and the paign in the home state of Mr. on and W. C. Birthright, mem- f the committee, has necessarily postponed. When the committ- finds it possible, however, Mr. on said a most intensive program be carried on in Tennessee, and tate will then have the benefit much-strengthened movement in rounding communities.

NVILLE "BOSSES" CING FIGHT.

at Danville, Va., mill owners are rmined to force the issue with workers, and are discriminating nst employes by discharging them dvertising for new "help," was ght out in a communication from mas P. McMahon, president of the eral Textile Workers. Mr. McMa- asks that workers everywhere be ed not to heed the promises of

OCAL LABOR PLANS POLITICAL RALLY

A great mass meeting for organized labor and its friends, be addressed by state union cials and others, will be a ature of the present political mpaign, according to action Chattanooga Trades and La- council Monday night.

Representatives of the Tenssee Federation of Labor and e Railroad Brotherhoods will invited to come to Chattaga and discuss the campaign, d indications are that outnding men in the state move- nt will be on the program.

Legislative committee of Cenl Body was instructed to take matter up with various offials, and if possible to arge a time and place for the thering.

Among those who will be inted to speak are H. V. Reid, islative representative of the otherhood of Locomotive Fire- n and Enginemen and chairn of the state nonpartisan mmittee; W. A. Chrisman, of e Engineers; David Hanly, of Federation; Paul J. Aymon others.

The meeting will probably be d at the courthouse, exact e to be determined after se to be invited have been rd from.

BEAUTICIANS NOW "ALL SET"

Constitution Adopted, Charter Closed by Local Union No. 1 Monday Night.

MISS ROSELYN KORB

Local No. 1, Beauticians, affiliated with the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, at a meeting Monday night formally adopted constitution and by-laws and closed the charter with some thirty members.

Actual functioning of the new union has been delayed for some time, due to technicalities arising from the fact that the Chattanooga union of beauty parlor workers is the first in the United States.

The organization was perfected by W. C. Birthright, vice-president of the Journeymen Barbers, assisted by local craftsmen, including W. E. Jacobs, of the Reaves shop.

Miss Roselyn Korb, pictured above, is the first president, and has already demonstrated an aptitude for trade union work unusual for a newcomer in the movement. Miss Korb is employed at Loveman's beauty shop.

Rail Strike Settled; Men Out Eight Months

Peoria, Ill.—The eight-months' strike of shopmen and transportation workers employed on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad is settled.

The company signed an agreement with their organized machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, railway carmen, railroad trainmen, locomotive firemen and enginemen, telegraphers and maintenance-of-way employes.

The railroad, last year, declined to negotiate with these organizations and ignored the railroad labor act of 1926, which provides that railroads must treat with representatives of employes. This law was recently upheld by the supreme court in the case of Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks versus Texas & New Orleans Railroad. The strike followed a refusal to arbitrate. The organizations acted jointly and their solidarity forced a settlement.

Giant Power Trust Reported Forming

Washington.—A power trust, bigger than any other business organization in the United States and financed by the house of Morgan, is more probable than ever, according to the federal trade commission.

The companies involved are the General Electric and the Electric Bond and Share company.

Senator Norris, five years ago, charged that this trust was in the making.

The commission is endeavoring to secure the books of the Electric Bond and Share, but the company resists this move and has carried their case to the courts.

DIVIDENDS SET NEW HIGH MARK DESPITE SLUMP

Industrial Depression Doesn't Hit "Big Boys."

UNEMPLOYMENT NO WORRY—TO THEM

Holders of Stocks and Bonds "Sit Pretty" While Workers Go Hungry.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 17. — Despite heavy decreases in certain lines and while the country is in a deep trough of unemployment that has stopped wages for millions of Americans, the total of dividends for the first half of this year set a new high mark and demonstrated that readjustment on a basis of anything like actual values has gone no great distance.

Every indication is that readjustment has been spotty. Not only has the dividend situation been filled with contradictions, some disappearing, some increasing, but trade has likewise shown its contradictory spots. While the Kresge chain showed a decrease in business in the first six months, the Grant chain showed an amazing increase.

So it has been with dividends. Many have completely dropped out of sight, but the total has gained. Utility dividends, generally supported by state regulation, have gone on merrily. It is apparent that exhorbitant profit taking has not subsided, even though commodity prices have sunk by a full 10 per cent since August and even though steel, once an infallible barometer, shows no cause for rejoicing. Production of pig iron for the first half of the year was 16 per cent below the first half of 1929, though only 1.4 below the first half of 1928.

Big Dividend Increase.

It is indicated by preliminary reports received by the United States commerce department that not less than $4,281,771,000 will have been paid to holders of stocks and bonds of the country's principal enterprises by July 1. This is an increase of $560,526,000 over the total of payments in the first half of last year.

The gain is really greater than that shown, since the 1930 preliminary figures undoubtedly will be increased when the final records are compiled.

Fewer Failures in June.

A hopeful sign is that fewer business firms were found bankrupt in June than in any previous month this year. The number of insolvencies during the month as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., was 2,026, as compared with 2,179 in May and 2,198 in April. In March, 2,347 defaults were recorded; in February 2,262, and in January 2,759.

Despite this improvement the rate of business mortality remained well above normal, the June figure being the highest for the month ever recorded. In no previous June, it is stated, has the number of failures risen as high as 2,000. A year ago the total was 1,767. In June, 1928, it was 1,947, and in 1927 it was 1,833.

For the first half of 1930 the total number of commercial defaults is placed at 13,771, which exceeds even the number reported in the corresponding period of 1922, the previous record year for business fatalities.

CARPENTER HAS ANNIVERSARY

Local Unionist Celebrates Twenty-fifth Year in Central Body.

J. L. CARPENTER

Twenty-five years is a long time. Yea. And any man who has a record of twenty-five years of service to his fellow-man in this great American labor movement of ours truly has something to be proud of. Yea again. And the younger generation is given something to think about.

All of which is called forth by the announcement of J. L. Carpenter, member of Local 74, Carpenters, that Monday night marked his twenty-fifth anniversary as a delegate to the local central body. Mr. Carpenter proudly recalled that, as a newly-elected delegate from Local 968, Carpenters, he attended a session of the then Central Labor union held over the old Marble Hall saloon on Market street. George Forbes, Sr., father of the youngster who presides over the parcel post window at the postoffice, was in the chair, and Clarence E. Swick, now international secretary-treasurer for the Brotherhood of Painters, was secretary. Tom F. Hall, as Mr. Carpenter recalls, was the only man present at Central Body Monday night who was also attending that meeting twenty-five years ago. Others taking part in the proceedings a quarter-century ago, he said, were "Johnny" Vogt, "Tommie" Davie, Clarence Carpenter, J. L. Bell and W. L. Bork and G. C. Forwalter, deceased.

Mr. Carpenter said the feature of the meeting was discussion of plans for Labor day, and as he remembers a big parade was the result of the deliberations.

During his quarter-century of service, Mr. Carpenter has filled a number of offices, and has always been among the most active members of labor's clearing house.

BOSSES' UNION PLANS FIGHT ON NEW LABOR LAWS

Walking Delegate Issues New Communication.

WARNS AGAINST "UNION DOMINATION"

Deacon Edgerton's "Patriots" Will Oppose Any Remedial Legislation.

C. C. Gilbert, handy man for John E. Edgerton, who teaches employes of his sock mill at Lebanon to labor long and faithfully and collect their reward in the next world for services rendered the pious industrial leader in this vale of tears, has issued another of his periodical communications to manufacturers in Tennessee who have put up or are likely prospects for a contribution of ten dollars.

This letter, presumably the latest, is filled with typical Edgertonian advice to employers to beware of the hydra-headed monster of trades unionism. Dug up and printed by Progressive Labor at Knoxville, the letter is somewhat less silly than the usual Gilbert tirade, but again is rather interesting as showing that the walking delegates of the employers' union are preparing for a united stand against any and all progressive legislation proposed in the coming general assembly.

This new attack on the workers, unreasonably bitter and inane though it may be, should be carefully read by every worker in the state, and his or her attitude toward legislative candidates should be based on the reaction of such candidates to the destructive policies advocated by the paid mouthpiece of Edgerton, high priest of the profits.

Read it, and ask your favorite candidate for the general assembly where he or she stands:

"Just another communication to let the membership of the association know that its officers are on the job daily watching out for the interests of every manufacturer, corporation and employer of labor in Tennessee. Never has there been a time in this state when alertness, watchfulness and sound advice were more necessary on the part of industrialists than at the present time. Surely these are perilous days for those engaged in industry. Not that we are expecting a famine or a calamity, or even a worse slump in business, but we have in mind the conditions and circumstances which surround us at the present time.

"Each of you know that it has been heralded from the housetops by the American Federation of Labor, and its affiliated organizations, that the south must be unionized; that the interests of the workers must be protected, and that a group of men from 'way off yonder,' who haven't the slightest idea of conditions as they prevail in the south, must come in and save the day.

"Organizers are busy throughout the state selling memberships in the various branches of the labor unions. They are drawing a beautiful picture as to what will come to the workers if only they could get control of the industrial situation in this state.

"Now, we know in this office, and each of you know, that all this is 'bosh;' that the workers in Tennessee are amply and adequately cared for; that their wages are good, working conditions in most instances are ideal, and that the relationship existing between employer and employes is cordial and pleasant.

"This office, therefore, is doing everything in its power to encourage employers to stand firmly for the American principle of employment, and not permit labor unions to come in and take control of their plants.

"We are glad to report than no manufacturing concern in Tennessee has surrendered to the union in the past few months. This association is doing everything in its power to let the people of Tennessee know that conditions, insofar as the employer, employe and the public are concerned, would be far worse under labor union domination. Consequently, we are sending this communication to you that you might know that we are doing our part toward keeping the way open for industrial success and advancement in Tennessee.

"The labor unions have somewhat centered on Tennessee in their plan to 'capture' the south and will use their every effort to elect men to office who will do their bidding in the making and administering of our laws. Several pieces of legislation will be

(Continued on Third Page)

REAPER CALLS JAMES M. LYNCH

Passing of Veteran Unionist Ends Colorful Career of Constructive Service.

JAMES M. LYNCH

(Special Correspondence.)

Syracuse, N. Y., July 17.—James M. Lynch, former president International Typographical union, died in this city yesterday, after a long illness. He was 63.

He was first elected president in 1900 and served continuously until 1914. He retired until 1924, when he was again re-elected for two years.

He served, by virtue of his office, as a delegate to the A. F. of L. conventions, where he took an active part in shaping policies of the organized labor movement. He became one of the best known trade unionists on the North American continent. He was a man of strong convictions which were expressed in positive terms. In discussing the moral right of labor to refuse to patronize unfair employers, he reported for a committee at the 1909 convention of the A. F. of L. at Toronto:

"We say that when the employer has determined to exploit not only adult male labor, but our women and our children, and our reasoning and appeal to his fairness and his consciousness will not sway him, boycott; we say that when labor has been oppressed, browbeaten and tyrannized, boycott; we say when social and political conditions become so bad that ordinary remedial measures are fruitless, boycott; and finally we say, we have the right to boycott, and we propose to exercise that right."

He was born in Manlius, this state, and learned the printers' trade in this city. After joining the Syracuse Typographical union he became active in civic and trade union affairs. He was president of the Syracuse Trades assembly seven terms. He served as fire commissioner of this city and also as New York state commissioner of labor from 1914 until 1921. His last public work was a member of Gov. Roosevelt's old age pension commission.

President Green, on behalf of the American Federation, gave fitting expression to the life work of the departed and his long years of usefulness in the cause of social betterment.

PLAN SPLENDID PROGRAM FOR PAINTERS' DAY

Annual Observance to Provide Many Features.

BLAIR GIVES OUT LIST OF CONTESTS

Fun and Frolic Promised Young and Old at Winnepesaukah July 30.

Plans for the observance of "Painters' Day" July 30 are progressing nicely, according to the committee in charge of arrangements for the "big doings" to be staged at Winnepesaukah, and an unusual interest is being manifested by the general public in the event. W. A. "Zeke" Witt, general chairman, last week announced his menu for the barbecue, which was of itself interesting, providing a splendid assortment of delicacies for the great noonday meal, prepared as only "Zeke" can cook it, and now comes E. L. "Bully" Blair, chairman of a subcommittee looking after the entertainment feature, with the announcement that there will be "something doing all day, with a long list of real prizes for winners of the various contests calculated to please and interest all comers, from 8 to 80."

Tentative program for this feature is given out by Mr. Blair as follows:

Old men's foot race (60 years and over), 50 yards.

Employers' and bosses' foot race, 100 yards.

100-yard dash for house painters.

100-yard dash for paperhangers.

100-yard dash for sign painters.

A prize for each race and a grand prize will be offered for winner in final.

100-yard dash for the three winners of the above races.

75-yard dash for boys under 15 years old.

100-yard dash for boys over 15 years.

50-yard dash for girls under 17 years.

Bear race for boys under 7 years.

Old-time rolling pin throwing contest for wives of house painters, sign painters, paperhangers and non-members. Four prizes; a grand prize for the winner of the contest between the winners of the four contests.

Baseball throwing for ladies, also for girls under 16 years.

Fat men's foot race, 250 pounds and over, 100 yards.

Potato race for married ladies.

Egg race for married ladies.

Prize for largest family on the grounds at noon of member of Local 226.

Prize for largest family on the grounds at noon of member of Local 299.

Prize for ugliest member of each, Local 226 and 299.

Drawing and word contests for men and ladies.

REGULATION OF OUTPUT KEY TO HIGHER PRICES

Virginia Beach, Va.—Until production is regulated to meet consumption prices will remain at a low level, William L. Cooper, of the department of commerce, told a convention of business men here.

RAYON BARONS' RULE-OR-RUIN POLICY DOESN'T BRING THAT DEAR PROSPERITY

Elizabethton, Where Hoover Made His Speech, Where Horton Guns Have Barked and Mill Tyrants Have Yammered Against Unions, Shows No Marks of Heaving Bank Rolls.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Elizabethton, July 17.—How goes prosperity in this beautiful city celebrated as the place where Herbert Hoover made his only southern campaign speech? How goes prosperity here where guns have barked from the hands of Horton soldiers and deputies and where mill rulers have said, "Thus shall things be because we say they shall be thus?"

Well, not so good, not so good.

Persons are not seen staggering down the main street, past the rambling hotel and into the stores with heaving bank rolls bearing down one corner of their anatomical structures.

Mass meetings to celebrate the good times are not being held in the spacious wooden tabernacle, nor yet on the street corners, nor even in front of the red brick courthouse.

No, it's not so good.

Big Plants Disorganized.

It is reported that the massive Bemberg and Glanzstoff plants are in a disorganized condition. E. T. Wilson, who was brought in to handle employment relations fairly and who was proclaimed as a mighty man of genius, has gone his way, a flop. There was no dallying about his departure. He just went away, as if he cared for no farewells, nor even for a last look at the great serrated roofs under which rayon and artificial silk is made.

And now it comes out from behind the gates that Bemberg is employing only about 200 workers and that Glanzstoff is cutting down. A week ago, so it is reported from behind the big gates, spinning room shifts were cut to eighteen workers, a reduction of nineteen from each shift. There are rumors that inexperienced workers, employed to break strikes and destroy unionism, turned out faulty work and hurt business. There are many reports, which keep coming as if there was a deep well out of which they can be drawn endlessly.

And about the newspapers—oh, yes, about the newspapers. Editor and Publisher, that splendid organ of newspaperdom, once had a page feature about an editor who came here and produced, by his mighty efforts, what was styled one of "the romances of journalism." Perhaps romance was the right word. Much romancing has gone on hereabouts.

Romancing Tendency Strong.

The tendency toward romancing is so strong that a few days ago the Elizabethton Star published a first-page editorial captioned, "Reds Lose Power." The "reds" were those who had supported J. A. Stevenson, barber and supporter of the Textile union. According to this editorial the schools now are safe, and "there will be no encouragement from the city administration for those who desire to keep Elizabethton from prospering." It seems that milk and honey will begin to flow right away, which ought to be good business for the hardware dealers who will doubtless sell many large dippers, pans and pots wherewith a glad populace will gather in the flow.

It seems as if everything here is romance—except the fact that the big plants hate unionism and all the forces that usually fall in lockstep with the biggest plants in a town are, whether they like it or not, lined up the same way.

Unions Keep Plugging Along.

Of course Edward F. McGrady and Alfred Hoffman, who were kidnaped out of the big hotel, couldn't see the romance. But even that picture looks different and more rosy to those who haven't yet gone to jail for the outrage. Meanwhile, in the midst of this romance—and fact—the unions keep plugging along, keeping their heads and knowing they are right.

the labor-haters. The letter follows:

The Riverside and Dan River Cotton mills, of Danville, have been and are discharging great numbers of workers, because of their joining our organization.

These mills are spreading, through posters pasted indiscriminately, notices that mill workers are wanted in their mills in Danville. They do not say on their advertisements or posters that these workers are wanted to take the places of those whom they discharged for membership in the union. No, nothing of the kind. They get them into Danville, then they exploit them.

Will you kindly see to it that all the members of the trade union movement and their friends notify mill workers everywhere they should not come to Danville.

It is an attempt of the management to destroy a splendid union of ours, now functioning in Danville. The organized mill workers of Danville, and they are nearly 100%, are determined to win out. You will help them very much by carrying out the above request.

MORE HILL STORES ARE "CONSOLIDATED"

Number of Hill Red stores "consolidated" this week—which means closed—was variously reported as from four to fourteen. Efforts to learn positively the actual number, however, were fruitless, some stating they had positive information fourteen local stores of the Nashville chain had quit the field. One source of information expressed the opinion that the rumor that fourteen branches had "gone down" probably was based on the figures for the month as a whole.

What is reputed to have been one of the largest of the local Hill store chain, however, is known to have succumbed, the store on lower Market street, next to the Easy Way, displaying one of the "Moved" signs on its barred front. The Easy Way grocery, incidentally, recently doubled its floor space, and reports the largest business in its history. Union meatcutters are employed in the Easy Way.

The promised check-up on the number of places abandoned by the Nashville concern since the Nashville boss gave the order to oust local meatcutters from its chain of stores here was delayed, members of Local 600, Meatcutters, stating they have been so busy looking after the trade of fair markets where they are employed, they have not had time to complete the survey. It was said, however, that the Nashville concern has only about three meat markets left from the wreck.

THE LABOR WORLD
210 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NIEL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1930.

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"De trouble wid mos' folkses, dey caint be suah ef hits OPP'TUNITY or a bill collectah knockin' at dey doah."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What prominent man said: "No intelligent man who reads the record and goes into the circumstances surrounding the conviction of Tom Mooney can doubt that he was railroaded into the penitentiary by an inflamed war sentiment. No one can question that he is an innocent man?"

A.—William Allen White, noted author and newspaper editor.

Q.—Who were the members of the mediation commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate the Mooney case?

A.—William B. Wilson, secretary of labor; Felix Frankfurter, secretary and counsel; Max Lowenthal, assistant secretary; John F. Spangler, Verner Z. Reed, John H. Walker and E. P. Marsh.

Q.—What union workers are the highest paid in the United States?

A.—Motion picture cameramen belonging to the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada. Many of them receive $250 a week.

Q.—What was the original name of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen?

A.—It was organized as the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen of the Western Hemisphere. This name was changed in 1890 to the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, which in turn became, in 1909, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

TO URGE OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

New Haven, Conn.—A statewide organization, called by the Connecticut Federation of Labor, was organized in this city to draw up an old-age pension law and urge passage of same at the state legislature.

The committee consists of representatives of the unions, fraternal, civic and other organizations.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

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the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 43649
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Beatrice Jenkins vs. E. S. Jenkins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that E. S. Jenkins is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of June, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

7-18

WATCH "CREEPING" WAGE CUTS

Billions of dollars that are invested in installment buying precludes popular approval of a nation-wide wage reduction movement.

The strategy of low-wage advocates is to profess faith in high wages, while quietly enforcing what it soothingly called "wage readjustments." Former business depressions were blamed on "high" wages, and wage cuts were urged by economists and business men. This policy has been discarded. Industrialists are now expected to give up lip service to the high wage principle, while they quietly "readjust" wages. This "readjustment," of course, is downward.

The Magazine of Wall Street is an exception to the general rule. That financial publication frankly declares:

"We hate to mention it, but it may be that one way to increase work and labor income and restore prosperity is for organized labor to take a lower rate of pay."

The policy of "creeping" wage cuts is slyly advocated by the Wall Street Journal, which drops this hint to manufacturers:

"Cost of living is down considerably from last year and a 10 per cent reduction in wages is not so drastic as one might think."

Trade unionists should be alert to the new plan to reach an old objective. Living costs are not "down considerably." They have dropped but three per cent—three cents on every dollar the workers spent to maintain life. Yet these workers are asked to accept a cut of ten cents on every dollar they receive as wages. Workers should not be lulled by the "creeping" wage-cut policy. A "wage adjustment" is as menacing to workers as the old-fashioned wage reduction. Both have the same results—lessened purchasing power and an extension of the present industrial letdown.

The billions of dollars that are invested in goods bought on credit makes it improbable that retail business men will favor a general wage reduction. This can be silently accomplished, however, by the "creeping" policy of "wage adjustments," while loudly professing faith in "high" wages — as an academic proposition.

Trade unionists should understand the new system that is less theatrical than the old method of lowering wages.

MAIN POINT IN MOONEY CASE

The Mooney case involves more than liberating an individual from prison. It is not a question of Mooney's economic views, or even his innocence or guilt. The point that must be kept in mind by every American who believes in orderly processes is that Mooney charges he has been "framed" in a court of law, and presents affidavits to support that charge. State witnesses have confessed their perjury, police officials publicly agree that Mooney was "framed," and Judge Griffin, who presided at the trial, has declared it was "one of the dirtiest deals ever put over."

Men may discuss Mooney's personality and his innocence or guilt, but the outstanding fact remains that a man barely escaped the gallows and is in prison for life, while men who tried him say he was "framed." It is a situation fraught with danger to the foundation of our governmental structure when such can be unchallenged in the claim that any court in this country can "railroad" a person to the penitentiary.

Our courts are the bulwark of our liberties. Every citizen should insist that justice be unsullied.

AND JERRY SIMPSON WAS "CRAZY"

[illegible] Jerry Simpson, Kansas congressman, and other populists of a generation ago were in the land of the living they would smile at the government's attempt to adjust the present situation. Populists insisted that wheat be stored in government warehouses and receipts for same be negotiable at banks. The populists were classed as "crazy" and "visionary" by our "hard-headed, practical" citizens.

But times have changed. Simpson would now be considered a conservative. The government has tied up more than $50,000,000 in a futile effort to hold prices at a satisfactory level. Government officials are frantically calling for less production, and Secretary Hyde of the department of agriculture and Alexander Legge, chairman of the federal farm board, are making radio talks and touring the middle west wheat belt in favor of a "slow-down" policy.

"Do less work that higher prices can be secured" is the substance of the Hyde-Legge plea that is accepted by industrial captains.

Canadian Dividends High, Too.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Montreal, July 17.—That increasing technology unemployment is not incompatible with the making of high profits by big strategically placed corporations is indicated by two sweep lines on the front page of a Canadian national weekly: "West clamors for help in unemployment crisis." "July dividends millions ahead of last year."

The selected companies whose announced quarterly dividends payable in July are larger than in July of last year number 154, and are representative of large-scale enterprise, but not of small business.

Bah! Let 'Em Starve!

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

It continues to be a strange but gratifying fact in our political life that the senate in Washington is more responsive to public needs than the house.

The record of the last few months will, when compiled, show a much keener sense of responsibility to the people in the upper house of our double-barreled congress.

On almost every question of real importance the senate has furnished the better results. It passed the Wagner unemployment bills as they were; the house passed one, butchered and passed another and ditched the third. The senate defeated Parker and the senate gives more promise of an intention to deal with the injunction issue than can be found in the house.

This will not fit in with the ideas of those who slander the senate in season and out, but there are the facts. When the senate was not a popularly elected body things were otherwise.

* * *

A prisoner in Michigan penitentiary had a rare opportunity not long ago and he made the most of it. He was called upon to address the Michigan Prosecuting Attorneys' association, incognito.

The prisoner showed possession of real understanding of the causes of crime and his dissertation contained sound philosophy.

But he stung the lawyers, not with philosophy, but with jibes. He told them they were the champion off-again-on-againers, today defending criminals with all their might, tomorrow, having been elected prosecutors, doing their best to send them to prison.

On this theme the unknown prisoner rang the changes with delicious but biting humor and with that sureness of knowledge that comes from intimate association with the facts.

It is too bad every district attorney in the United States could not have heard this man who said, "There are no Patrick Henrys in my family, so you needn't expect oratory." He surpassed mere oratory.

* * *

President Hoover shows every indication of driving the United States into a new policy toward Latin America—a policy of absolute non-interference.

Labor has since time out of mind clamored against intervention to protect vested rights and mere wealth and to protect autocracies that in some cases have been as brutal as any in history.

But we seem on the verge of an era when we must keep hands off, even to the extent of seeing human liberty destroyed so that commerce may thrive.

Business at any price, export trade at any cost, seems to be the developing policy.

Venezuela and Cuba offer us examples of the perfect dictatorship, the full flower of absolutism, to mention two outstanding examples.

There are prices too high to pay for the death of liberty and it is to be hoped that American might is not to be used to compel other peoples to pay that price.

When the Mexican people were struggling for freedom from the old despotism of Diaz we did not keep hands off; we helped them to clear the path to freedom.

* * *

Rules of the house of representatives that give arbitrary power to a small group of members, who dictate what shall and what shall not be voted on, are again under fire. The bad record of the house in passing progressive legislation in the session just ended has brought the issue forcibly before the public. The issue is of particular interest to organized labor, as the house powers-that-be, using the rules by which the house has bound and gagged itself, killed unemployment, immigration and other labor measures approved by senate.

Candidates for the house who accept the present rules do not want the house to express the popular will. They prefer to see a small group, working in the dark, control legislation in the lower house. Labor knows this and will not forget it on election day.

* * *

In a number of southern states the commonwealth contributes about $8 a year to the education of a school child in rural districts. Children in the larger towns and cities fare better.

A survey of the entire country should be made for no other purpose than a comparison of the amount used in the education of the poor, the very poor, the moderately well-to-do and the wealthy.

The nation is entitled to know about these things. The people should know if there are inequalities of opportunity for the rising generations and they should judge if there is a danger of an aristocracy of intellect that would lead to still greater inequalities in this democracy.

In thinking along this line it might be well to note that at the Yale college commencement exercises the announcement was made that the college year then closing had brought to the institution money gifts totaling $23,405,743. The gifts of a single year to this single school surpass not only its own total productive endowment funds only fifteen years ago but those of any other American college save Harvard and Chicago.

Fully a dozen American colleges have such endowments; half a dozen are in the $50,000,000 neighborhood; Yale is close to the $100,000,000 mark which its ancient rival, Harvard, has already passed, with gifts of $11,265,775 during the year. In backing the colleges, as in some other directions and activities, Americans are doing big things in a big way.

But how about the millions of children who will never have an opportunity to share in these things?

What of the hundreds of thousands who never pass the eighth grade because economic conditions force them out to become wage earners, when, as and if they can get and keep employment?

* * *

The Labor Bureau, Inc., New York City, reports that "during June there was a marked increase in the number of wage cuts. For the first time decreases exceeded advances in scale. It is significant that not one of the 57 decreases that were reported was in an organized industry. All of the 57 cuts in rates of pay fall to workers who were not members of a trade union and consequently were not protected by the advantage of collective bargaining and wage contracts."

How's that for an argument for trades unionism? Can any non-unionist "laugh it off?"

Muscle Shoals Power Ordered Sold by Senate

Washington.—The senate, by a vote of 53 to 0, declared that the secretary of war should not discriminate in the sale of power generated by the government's power plant at Muscle Shoals.

The Alabama Power company, a unit of the power trust, uses one-fifth of this power and the remainder is wasted. The municipality of Muscle Shoals would purchase a portion of this wasted power, but the war department refuses the request.

Senator Black, of Alabama, publicly charged that the power trust, fearing the establishment of a precedent by the government, opposes the sale of this wasted water power. Under the senate resolution, the secretary of war is called upon not to discriminate against municipalities, but this power should be sold to them "upon as liberal terms and conditions as such power is sold to private power corporations."

PRINTING LOCKOUT IN NEW YORK CITIES

Elmira, N. Y.—Organized printers in this city and Niagara Falls were forced on strike by the American Sales Book company, whose executive offices are located in Toronto. The company also locked out organized stereotypers in the same cities.

An attempt to enforce the Bedeau speed-up system is behind the trouble. Under this plan a worker is discharged if he does not reach a standard of output, set by the company, which manufactures sales books.

The victimized workers are supported by executive councils of their respective internationals.

Wm. Green To Be Distinguished Guest of Legion

President of A. F. of L. Will Address Annual Convention of Vets at Boston.

(Special Correspondence.)

Indianapolis, Ind., July 17.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has accepted an invitation from O. L. Bodenhamer, national commander of the American Legion, to be a distinguished guest of and to address the national convention of the legion in Boston at some time during its sessions, October 6, 7, 8 and 9.

The acceptance of President Green is an added manifestation of the friendship between these two powerful forces in the national life of America, James F. Barton, national adjutant of the legion, said in making the announcement. "It is a mutual friendship which dates back to the early days of legion history when Samuel Gompers attended the legion convention, and leaders in both organizations have continued the courtesy and custom of exchanging visits since then whenever possible. Both organizations recognize the fact that a great many men are members of both, and that we have many ideals and purposes in common."

Both conventions will be in session in Boston at the same time, that of the American Federation of Labor continuing longer than the legion gathering, and President Green's visit will be returned by a similar one from the legion.

This year the friendship between labor and the legion was marked between convention dates by a meeting held in Coshocton, O., in March. Coshocton is the home town of President Green, and he addressed a legion banquet held in honor of National Commander Bodenhamer and Department Commander Dudley White. The views he expressed found a ready sympathy in legion ranks. The Ohio Legion News, the official publication of the Ohio department, in writing of his address, said in part:

"His address, which held the almost breathless attention of the great assemblage, attested the close alliance that exists between the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion.

"On the subject of communism, President Green said communism is the greatest menace the world faces today."

Regarding the legion, President Green was quoted as saying: "Not only do I indorse the aims and efforts of the American Legion, but I urge upon members of the American Federation of Labor, wherever they may be, to align themselves, if they are so fortunate to be eligible, with the American Legion; to join the legion and to stand shoulder to shoulder as advocates and protectors of the ideals of our own America."

Why the Printers Indorsed FINNEY CARTER

A Plain Statement of Fact by Chattanooga Typographical Union, No. 89.

TO THE READERS OF THE LABOR WORLD:

Indorsement of candidates for political office has never been the policy of Chattanooga Typographical Union.

In the election to be held Aug. 7, however, Finney T. Carter, a member of this organization, will seek a position as member of the County Court, and we deem it proper to point out to our brother trades unionists some of the reasons why we believe he should receive the support of all good citizens.

By unanimous order of the members present at last Sunday's meeting, the following is submitted:

He is frank, fearless and capable;

He is unalterably opposed to the iniquitous practice known as "fee-grabbging," and is pledged not to open an office;

He is independent, and his voice and vote in the County Court will be guided only by his conception of the taxpayers' desire;

He established and edited The Labor World;

He has given a quarter-century of competent, untiring service to this organization and the Labor Movement as a whole;

He served three terms as President of Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council;

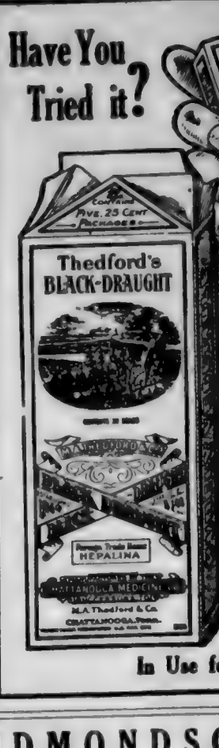
He is now serving his eighth term as President of his local Union;

He has been a citizen of this community for more than 25 years.

For the above and other reasons, this union, at its regular monthly session Sunday, July 6, 1930, indorsed the candidacy of Finney T. Carter for a member of the County Court.

This Space Paid For by
Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89

Have You Tried it?



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There are two major classes of Long Distance Service

"Person-to-Person" Calls

A Person-to-Person call is one where you specify that you wish to talk to a particular person at a distant telephone. The rates for this service are the same at all hours, whether you talk during the day or night. Charges may be reversed on all Person-to-Person calls.

"Station-to-Station" Calls

A Station-to-Station call is one where you are willing to talk to anyone who answers at the distant telephone. After the called telephone answers, if you wish, you may then ask for some particular person, but the charges on a station-to-station call begin when the distant telephone answers. The rate for Day Station-to-Station service is lower than the Person-to-Person rate and in the evening between 7 and 8:30 the Station-to-Station rate is about one-fourth less than the Day Station-to-Station rate. Station-to-Station calls made between 8:30 P. M. and 4:30 A. M. cost about half as much as Day Station-to-Station calls. Charges may be reversed on Station-to-Station calls when the rate is 25c or more.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Company
(INCORPORATED)

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS!

Sealed proposals for furnishing a year's supply of coal for use in the city schools, fire halls, market house and the municipal building will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings in the City Hall, Room No. 25, July 24, 1930, 11 a.m.

STANDARDS FOR COAL

Egg (2x5-in.) Minimum 14,000 B. T. U. per pound of coal as delivered.

Egg (2x4-in., 2x3-in. or 3x5-in.) Minimum 13,600 B. T. U. per pound of coal as delivered.

Nut (1x2-in.) Minimum 13,400 B. T. U. per pound as delivered.

Screen lump, 14,000 B. T. U. per pound of coal as delivered.

No. 1 Machine-Cut Mine-Run, not less than 65 per cent. lump. Minimum 13,800 B. T. U. per pound of coal as delivered.

The amount of screened lump to be used will be approximately 300 tons. The combined Egg, Nut and Run of Mine, as above, to be used will approximate 5,500 tons.

The successful bidder will be required to fill the [illegible] before the 5th of September and to furnish such additional supplies from time to time throughout the season as is required.

A maximum variation of 1 per cent. lower than standard thermal value will be allowed and a larger variation may be cause, at the option of the Commissioner of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings, for the canceling of the contract.

All deliveries, whether by wagon or truck, must show net, tare and gross weight. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or accept any particular one and reject all others.

Bidders' forms upon which all proposals must be submitted, may be obtained free upon application to the office of the undersigned.

Dated and signed this 12th day of July, 1930.

JAMES A. CASH,
Commissioner of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings.

WE WANT YOUR
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LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

"EXPERIENCE COUNTS"

MY FRIENDS:

I am a Candidate for Re-Election to the Legislature.

During five successive terms I worked in complete harmony with the Legislative Representatives of Organized Labor.

The slogan of the Nonpartisan Political Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods is "REWARD OUR FRIENDS."

The working people have always supported me, and I am confident they will do it again.

D. M. COLEMAN.

"Ask Dave Hanly"

He's Gotta See His "Uncle"

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics finds the average Detroit Ford employe ends the year in debt, earning a "deficit wage."

POLLYANNA UNEMPLOYMENT PICTURE IS SHOWN TO BE BASED ON DECEPTIVE DATA

Calculations From Earlier Census Returns Indicate Degree of Unemployment Ranging From 5.6 to 9 Per Cent.—No Absolutely Accurate Information Available for Months.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 17.—Based on computations suggested by the United States census bureau, the pollyanna picture of unemployment painted by Secretary of Commerce Lamont is being shot to pieces.

Calculations carried out on the basis of earlier census figures as to the ratio of wage earners to population show the present census disclosing a degree of unemployment that ranges from 5.6 per cent of wage earners in Baltimore to the 9 per cent found in Providence. And these percentages do not include those out of work because of "lay-offs."

These figures are not to be taken as accurate. They are approximates—deductions from available facts.

Exhaustive inquiry by International Labor News Service, representing this newspaper, shows conclusively that no absolutely reliable information as to unemployment will be available for months. Information will continue to come as to the number of unemployed who are permanently out of work, able to work and unable to get work. But only the long pull will bring that total of unemployment to be found in final tabulation of figures on those "laid off" because of industrial depression, many of whom are under technical lay-off and may never return to their old jobs.

Meanwhile efforts of political leaders to make capital out of the relation of partial unemployment figures to population totals will be nothing more than deception. The truth appears to be that leaders on both sides of the political fence are attempting to make political capital at the expense of a real understanding of such figures as do become available and at the expense of accuracy.

"Discrepancies" Discussed.

Apparent discrepancies in the census reports so far released on unemployment, as well as the difficulties in making comparisons with other data on the same subject, were discussed by Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, in charge of the division of population statistics of the census bureau, in an interview with a representative of International Labor News Service and this newspaper.

Due to the demand for early reports on unemployment, local supervisors have been making and releasing tabulations of the number of persons in the given district, "usually employed but out of a job, able to work and looking for a job," said Dr. Truesdell. The returns showing the number of people who consider that they have a job, but who have not been working for some time for whatever reason, including the length of time thus unemployed, effect on pay, reasons for not working, etc., are more complicated, and have not been attempted to be tabulated by the local supervisors' offices. These will be assembled later on, and announced in due season.

There have been many objections to the announcement of unemployment percentages in proportion to population. Dr. Truesdell stated that this is the only basis of comparison available at this time, as there have not yet been assembled any of the data relating to the numbers usually employed in the respective occupations. Following the practice in the previous 1920 census, data will be assembled, showing employment by gainful occupations, and a comparison made with this of the figures on unemployment for that industry.

40 Per Cent Wage Earners.

Dr. Truesdell said that the figures of the previous census showed an average of approximately 40 per cent of the total population were engaged in gainful occupations, and that the percentage of unemployment to the number usually employed at the time of this census can be readily ascertained by using this figure, and making comparison of the unemployment figures reported at this time in that relation.

Based on the incomplete returns now in, the following percentages of unemployed, based on the number of those gainfully employed as ascertained by the use of the 40 per cent ratio suggested by Dr. Truesdell, are indicated for some of the principal population centers:

Dayton, Ohio, 8 per cent; Baltimore, Md., 5.6 per cent; Providence, R. I., 9 per cent, and Houston, Tex., 6.6 per cent.

It was learned that in the taking of the last Swedish census the percentage of unemployment was based upon the total population figures. In most of the other European countries the number of unemployed is shown directly in the registration connected with the unemployment insurance systems in operation to so great an extent in those countries.

Final Data in December.

The tabulation of those employed in gainful occupations will probably not be completed until about December of this year, according to Dr. Truesdell, at which time the data then available will be at hand for making comparisons with previous census figures, as well as with other data along the same lines.

Meanwhile, releases of information are being given every few days, showing the total population figures by counties (preliminary) and the number of unemployed on the basis set forth as previously explained.

Tabulations have now been completed covering about 50,000,000 total population, said Dr. Truesdell, and it is expected that there will be issued another summary of these two figures within the next week.

End Night Work to Cure Textile Evils, Mill Executives Advise

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, July 17.—Women's Wear Daily, in a dispatch from Greenville, S. C., says:

"The opinion of T. M. Marchant, president of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, that many of the evils of the textile industry could be cured by abolition of night work over the country, and that, as one step toward the goal, women and minor children should be relieved of night work immediately, was given virtually unanimous approval by other Greenville mills executives.

"'Night work should be discontinued,' said August W. Smith, president of the Brandon corporation. 'If it could be abolished entirely the industry would be greatly benefited. In fact, most of the mills are trying to eliminate it. However, it must be achieved slowly for to do it quickly many persons would be thrown out of employment and be subjected to much hardship.'

"'The plan ought to be put into operation,' said Brown Mahon, of Judson Mill. 'Judson has not operated at night for some time. We felt that it was better not to operate two shifts. Very few children under 15 years of age are employed at Judson now, and there will be none at all a year from now. We stopped asking for state permits to employ children from 14 to 15 years of age a year ago and by next year there will be none at all in that plant.'

"'The F. W. Poe Manufacturing company discontinued night operation last July and no children under 16 years of age are employed,' N. C. Poe, Jr., said."

Labor Agencies Bill Postponed by House

Washington.—House leaders postponed action on the Wagner labor agencies bill until the December session of congress. The question was not permitted to come on the floor of the house where a vote could be taken. The National Association of Manufacturers and other powerful anti-labor interests opposed the measure, which was passed by the senate.

The bill for advanced planning and regulated construction of public works during depression was amended. The bill to compile unemployment data was passed.

Sarah—How did the wedding go off?

Fanny — Fine — until the parson asked the bride if she'd obey her husband.

Sarah—What happened then?

Fanny—She replied: Do you think I'm crazy? and the groom, who was in a sort of daze, said, I do.

MORE ABOUT BOSSES' UNION

(Continued from First Page)

agitated by them at the next session of the legislature, which no manufacturer can support, and which the public will not sanction if they are familiar with same. For instance, an attempt will be made to pass a law prohibiting an employer from discharging a man because he joins a labor union. Of course it is wholly within the rights of an employer to discharge a man for any cause if his services are not satisfactory, and surely no man's services can be satisfactory in an open shop plant if he is dominated by a labor union. We shall oppose any such legislation if proposed at the next session of the legislature.

"A strenuous effort will be made to considerably liberalize the workmen's compensation law, and give the employe more than he is now receiving. We feel that the present workmen's compensation law is fair to the employer, employe and the public, and we shall oppose any changes in this law, unless it is certain amendments which will protect the interests of the employer on account of recent decisions rendered by our courts.

"There never was a time in the history of industry when employers should co-operate in these common problems as much as at the present time, and we want to assure the manufacturers that this association is not going to fail to express itself on these matters wherein we know that we are right, and in every instance the interests of the employer will be protected. And when we say this, we have in mind also the interests of the employes and the public, because nothing can happen to the employer, either favorably or unfavorably, without likewise affecting the people associated with the employer.

"We are in close touch with the labor situation throughout the state and will keep our membership advised as to movements which are intended to the detriment of the manufacturers of Tennessee. Trusting we may hear from you often on these questions, and assuring you we are constantly looking after your interests, we are,

"Sincerely yours,
"C. C. GILBERT,
"Secretary."

Children's Relief Urged by British

London, England.—A special committee of the British Trades Union congress and the labor party recommend that family allowances be paid out of the public funds for children from birth to the age of leaving school.

The report suggests that five shillings (about $1.25) be paid weekly for the first child and three shillings weekly for each succeeding child.

Winter Winds
Hold No Terrors If You Burn Our
COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company
Ideal Service at Moderate Cost
Phone 6-6114

"Everybody Knows Friedman's"

Selling Out

Our Entire Stock of Summer Suits Exactly at ½ Price

We are caught with the Goods! Therefore, must pay the penalty. There is no secret about this—we have overbought, and must unload!

We have on hand 483 Suits representing the utmost in Value to the amount of $7,245.00, which we will sell for $3,622.50—

$ 7.95 Suits at Half Price... $3.98
$10.00 Suits at Half Price... $5.00
$12.50 Suits at Half Price... $6.25
$15.00 Suits at Half Price... $7.50
$20.00 Suits at Half Price...$10.00
$25.00 Suits at Half Price...$12.50

Many Suits have 2 pairs of Pants

We Will Also Close Out Our Entire Stock of
STRAW HATS AT ½ PRICE

Terms of Sale: Strictly Cash! No Alterations! No Exchanges! No Refunds! Every Sale Final!

Saturday Last Day!

This is the best buying opportunity of a life-time —DON'T MISS IT!

See Our Window — FRIEDMAN'S MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHES SHOP — See Our Window

"The Store of Standard Values"

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

NOTICE!

ealed proposals made on prepared form and addressed to dge Will Cummings, chairman of buildings and grounds mmission, Hamilton County, Tennessee, will be received the office of Judge Will Cummings until 11 a.m., Tuesay, the 29th of July, 1930, for additions and alterations Signal Mountain Grammar School, Signal Mountain, amilton County, Tennessee. Separate sealed proposals ade on prepared form and addressed to the above comission will be received at the office of Judge Will Cumings until 11 a.m., Tuesday, the 29th of July, 1930, for eating and plumbing systems for the above mentioned ilding.

certified check made payable to the Buildings and rounds Commission, in amounts below listed, shall acompany each proposal as a guaranty that if awarded the ntract a satisfactory surety bond in the amount called r in the specifications will be furnished within ten days 0) after notification of such award.

e bid for additions and alterations to the building shall accompanied by a certified check amounting to Fifteen ndred Dollars ($1,500).

e bids for the heating and plumbing system shall each accompanied by a certified check amounting to Three ndred Dollars ($300).

e owner reserves the right to reject any or all bids. ans, specifications and proposal forms for the above menned work can be obtained at the office of William Crutchld, Architect, 412 First National Bank Building, Chattaoga, Tennessee.

deposit of Twenty-Five Dollars ($25.00) will be required r general plans and Ten Dollars ($10.00) for mechanical ns.

ntract to be let subject to the appropriation of the money the court.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Back Quit Hurting

"I was in a very weak condition from a serious sickness," writes Mrs. I. Leonard, 571 Joseph St., New Orleans, La. "I was so weak, I wanted to sleep all the time. I did not have strength to do anything. My back ached nearly all the time. I was just in misery.

"My mother told me I must arouse myself from the sleepiness, and take something to help get my strength back. She had taken Cardui and had been helped, so I decided to take Cardui, too. After my first bottle, I could see that it was helping me. I took four bottles at this time. My strength came back and I gained weight. Pretty soon, I was my old self again.

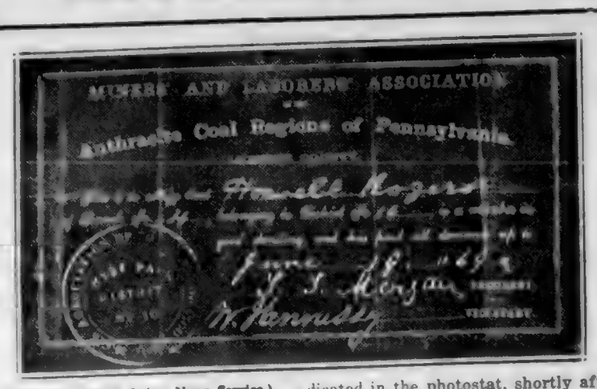
"My back quit hurting, and I haven't had any more trouble since I took Cardui."

CARDUI

HELPS WOMEN TO HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion and Biliousness. E-100

Card of Old-Time Union Miner



(By International Labor News Service.)

Indianapolis, July 17. — W. H. Rogers, of the United States conciliation service of the department of labor at Washington, D. C., is the owner of the membership card reproduced above. It was issued to his father in 1869 and is one of a series of such similar documents that the son today proudly displays.

His story of the card is told in the following letter sent with the copy of the card to International Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy, of the United Mine Workers of America. He says:

"Dear Tom:

"Herewith is a bit of mute evidence of the efforts of the anthracite miners of the yesteryears. I know you will appreciate this bit of historic interest scattering in the region you know so well.

"Father landed in this country from South Wales in the year 1869. He joined the miners' organization, indicated in the photostat, shortly after his arrival. I have his membership card showing that he joined the American Miners' association, at Caseyville, Ill., in the year 1870. I also have his membership card showing that he joined the Miners' National association of the United States, at Bryant, Ill., in the year 1874. The name of the great character, John Siney, is attached to this card in his own handwriting.

"Father joined the United Mine Workers of America, at Ottumwa, Iowa, in the year 1891. I have his due card showing that he was admitted to membership in L. U. No. 152, U. M. W. of A., May 13, 1891. He passed on many years ago. I can not express in words how much I cherish these cards which are a mute part of my father's life.

"Many good wishes.

"Yours truly,
"W. H. ROGERS,
"Des Moines, Iowa."

Our Market Basket

WATCH This Section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER---and save the difference

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Gives You the Privilege of Personal Selection.
Our Prices Average Lower Always.

820 Georgia Ave. 2100 Chamberlain Ave.

BAKING POWDER	Calumet or Rumford—1-Lb. Can	25c
BUTTER	Sunset Gold, Brookfield, Cloverbloom—Pound	35c
COFFEE	Maxwell House, Pound	36c
EGGS	Fresh Country, Dozen	25c
NUCOA	Pound	22c

THE SAME STORES

When you trade there you help me. Not only will you help me, but you will benefit all of my friends who have given my stores credit in the past.

Mr. Leslie Stratton is in active charge of the business, but he has with him as assistants the same men and women of the organization that I had.

There could have been no better choice than Mr. Stratton for the active head of my stores, and I want everyone to know that I have faith in his management and that I want all the support the public can give to put the stores on a sound financial basis.

You can do this only by trading with the stores, and the more you trade there the quicker will everything be all right again.

This is the message of Clarence Saunders himself to you, and with it I send you my greetings and appreciation of loyalty you have shown toward me in this time of adversity.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

OCTAGON SOAP	Large Size (Limit 5 Bars)—Bar	5c
POTATOES	Fancy Cobblers. Five Lbs. for	15c
MATCHES	Two for	5c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 16c 12 lbs.	29c
PEACHES	Rosedale 2½ Size. Can	19c
PREMIUM CRACKERS	1-Pound	15c
BUTTER	Clearbrook or Cloverbloom. Pound	36c
LEMONS	Fancy 360 Size, Dozen	25c
TOILET PAPER	Northern Tissue. Roll	7c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
FRYING CHICKENS	1½ to 2-lb. Average—Pound	35c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Per Lb.	25c
BACON	Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	29c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

COFFEE	That Highest Grade "Black Gold," — Pound	30c
COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
SUGAR	Best Grade. 5-lb. bag 25c; 10-lb. bag	49c
SALMON	Alaska Chum, Tall 15c Size. Two Cans	23c
MACARONI	SPAGHETTI. A good one. 10c Size. Package	5c
PORK & BEANS	Campbell's or Ritter's — Two Cans	15c

BREAD FREE!

With Each 16-oz. Jar
Old Reliable
Peanut Butter.. 25c

HOME STORES
Owned and Operated by Home Folks

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

NOTES FROM THE NEWS CHAPEL

By CLAY TIMMONS

Wallace Miller's Pica club has another life member. Bill Keels got married Thursday night.

* * *

Things I think of: When hand-spacing a line, going swimming at Falling Water creek bridge. . . . Sharpening my pencil, the days when I was school monitor (being the possessor of a Russell Barlow), and sharpened all the kids' pencils. . . . When setting the word "funeral," white horses and sun flashing on the spokes of carriage wheels. . . . The word Charleston, just white horses. . . . A million dollars, I wish I had it.

* * *

The other day in painting some article reference was made to McKinley being shot in September, 1901, and my memory traveled back to the day when I was a little kid, just past 6, selling papers on the streets of Columbia, S. C. I can distinctly remember looking into a jeweler's window admiring a watch and at the same time shouting out the dreadful news and wondering how to pronounce the name of the guy who shot him. And I'm still wondering.

* * *

A member of this chapel came to me recently and asked me to refrain from using his name in this column. He had a perfectly good reason for doing so, and his request has cheerfully been granted. Nothing that I have ever said in print about any person has been written with any malice, but in the interest of trying to scrape up something to write about names have to be used. And if any member whose name I have used feels hurt, he has my deepest and most sincere apology.

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

Looks like the bank[illegible] are holding the best hand—they have passed the ante.

* * *

John G. McLary says it's over the winter grunts now and feeling fine, so we'll expect him to start a new path down through the back yard and be up at the next meeting.

* * *

Pratt and E[illegible]ch for this once. A p[illegible] something that g[illegible] to an old pastime.

* * *

W. P. L[illegible] over a chair when he won the attendance prize last meeting night.

* * *

Jack Frost's the only one that reported a fishing trip for the Fourth. But fiction isn't selling at this time of the year when every fisherman has so much of it to furnish free.

* * *

Jess Clark, who has to live about twenty miles from the city, thinks they ought to build apartments over some of the gas stations, so he could move in a little closer and attend the meetings more often.

LABOR WANTS REPRESENTATION ON ECONOMIC BETTERMENT BODY

Workers Wonder Where They Figure in Membership of Proposed Improvement Council for Southern Industry and Feel They Are Entitled to a Voice in Organization.

(Special Correspondence)

Birmingham, Ala., July 17.—Outstanding labor leaders of Alabama and other southern industrial states wonder what the status of labor is in the formation of the proposed southeastern regional council for economic improvement of the industrial south.

In view of the fact that labor is the "other fifty per cent" of industry, influential trade unionists are concerned as to where they come in in the formation of any sort of council for an improvement in economic conditions in the south.

Gov. Bibb Graves has announced the appointment of three Alabama citizens as members of the special committee of twenty-one business men and employers whose duty it is to formulate an organization for economic improvement. He named John T. Cochrane, of Mobile; Col. R. A. Mitchell, of Birmingham, and Charles A. Moffatt, of the state board of administration. Frank Page, of Raleigh, N. C., is temporary chairman of the committee of twenty-one.

The suggestion that such a committee be named with power to organize and operate was the outgrowth of the governors' conference at Asheville, N. C., in April last. Governors of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Florida were represented at this meeting. No labor spokesmen were officially present.

"It seems to me that labor ought to be represented on the committee of twenty-one," Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organization committee of the American Federation of Labor, said in discussing the proposed organization. "No doubt such an economic body would be a power for good in southern industrial development, but inasmuch as labor is the accepted 50 per cent of industry, I am of the opinion that it should be represented on the committee. Should the question of wages, working conditions or any controversy in reference to labor arise no doubt the council would at least take cognizance of the fact, therefore it seems to me it would be wise to have representatives of labor on the council."

Chairman Smith said, however, that as far as he knew labor had not been approached in the matter of representation, nor had any of the governors of the states represented gone into the subject of labor being represented.

It is understood that the southern organization committee of the American Federation of Labor will suggest that labor be a part of the council, and the governors of the interested states be asked to appoint such labor delegates.

Chairman Smith said he had no idea as to who labor would recommend for appointment on the committee should the various governors agree that labor ought to be represented. He said he had had no assurance that the council would agree to admit labor members on the board.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is deeply interested in formation of the proposed economic council, and has advised southern workers that they should be represented in the organization.

IGNORE 8-HOUR LAW.

Denver—Contractors who are building state and county highways in Colorado admit they force employes to work ten and twelve hours, in violation of the eight-hour law.

Protests were filed with the state industrial commission by the Colorado Federation of Labor.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

George Forbes has dug up a good one on a local poultry dealer. According to George, the "Believe It Or Not" newspaper feature told recently of a man who killed, picked and cut up a chicken in three and one-half minutes. The Chattanooga chicken dealer wrote Ripley about as follows: "This was no record at all. I have in my employ a woman who killed, picked, cut up and cooked twelve chickens in twelve minutes." Immediately came an answer: "The time noted in my cartoon was a typographical error. It should have read three and one-half seconds. Ripley."

* * *

A household expert says interior decorations have much to do with happiness in the home. Yes, particularly when the husband's interior is decorated with good meals.

* * *

Thar She Blows.

The girl stood on the forward deck,
The boat—it started going;
The pilot looked at her to see
Which way the wind was blowing.
—H. F. B.

* * *

Mrs. Gray—Ah, Jenny, I wonder if my husband will love me when my hair is gray?

Mrs. Black—Why not? He's loved you through three shades already.

* * *

Burying the hatchet won't do you much good unless you're willing to hang up the hammer.

* * *

Judge—Why have you not made these alimony payments?

Defendant—I can't start until the week after next, your worship; there are still two installments due on the engagement ring.

* * *

Someone moved a summer cottage sign, Dew Drop Inn, to a cemetery.

* * *

Father—Why were you kept in at school?

Son—I didn't know where the Azores were.

Father—Well, in future just remember where you put things.

* * *

"Pies like mother used to make before she took to bridge and cigarettes," appeared on a bakery window sign.

* * *

Dad—Why Mildred, I am surprised! Aren't you going to give your brother part of your apple?

Mildred—No, daddy. Eve did that and she's been bawled out for it ever since.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

FARRELL'S
Volunteer
Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS"
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Coca-Cola
IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE

Buy—
Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

State Officials Address Local Labor Tuesday

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 25, 1930 — Number 13

INDS STATE POLICE COST PRETTY PENNY

shvillian Again Digs Into Records.

OLL FOR FIRST YEAR OVER HALF MILLION

rrister Voices Protest gainst Waste of People's loney by Horton Regime.

I. G. Forrister, of Nashville, who g up" a story recently concerning magnanimous gift of a fine auto- ile by the state of Tennessee to . Boyd, commander-in-chief of the rton expeditionary forces at Eliza- ton, has apparently again been ning the records in the state hives, and this time has resur- ed some "dope" on the state police . Mr. Forrister's figures, given the following communication to Labor World, indicate the cost to taxpayers for the first year's vice" of the commonwealth con- bulary is slightly in excess of half illion dollars.

This is another case of extrava- tly wasting the taxpayers' ey," is the terse comment of the respondent.

Mr. Forrister's letter follows:

In regard to the establishment, t and upkeep of the state po- e force of approximately eighty embers, records in the state mptroller's office show the fol- ing expenditures: Voucher No. 6600 for the sum of $3,481.80, id March 14, 1930; and voucher o. 349 for the sum of $1,585.35, id March 4, 1930; total, 667.15. Both of the preceding ills were paid to the Noel Hotel mpany for the rooming and ding of the members of the ate police force, while in train- and being equipped for serv- .

Voucher No. 350001, $129.34, id March 26, 1930; and voucher o. 338625, $3,165.86, paid March , 1930; total, $3,295.20. Paid the L. A. Bauman Clothing mpany, Nashville, for uniforms r the state policemen.

Voucher No. 338622, $1,355.68, id March 26, 1930; Voucher No. 387, $1,734.51, paid March 21, 30. Both of the preceding sums re paid to the Keith-Simmons rdware company for pistols to ip the state police. Total, 090.19.

Voucher No. 331137, $18,558.30, id Feb. 14, 1930; Voucher No. 422, $395.50, paid March 24, 30; Voucher No. 337442, 9.22, paid March 18, 1930; ucher No. 336042, $2,087.88, d March 11, 1930; Voucher 337442, $940.22, paid March 1930; Voucher No. 341208, 7.00, paid April 8, 1930. To- $23,188.12, all of which was d to the McCullough Motor mpany for motorcycles for the te police.

The grand total of the preced- figures is $34,640.66.

The original state police force created several years ago hout authority of law, and n members of the force or- ized a system of remaining secluded places, then suddenly ting out and arresting so- ed speedsters and haling them magistrates' courts, the pub- conscience revolted. When the cuit court rendered a decision olishing the state police, and ich was later upheld by the e supreme court, a more pop- court decision was never ered in this state. When the ra session of the state legis- ure was convened in Nashville ill was passed to meet the de- nds of the Horton administra- , and established a new state ce force, much to the disap- val and displeasure of the ple of this state. There was urgent need or demand for services of these men, and state police force, though sonally men of fine character, today the most unpopular of men in the state. Partic- rly is this true in view of the that their equipment cost taxpayers of this state ap- ximately $35,000, and their aries will run to $366,000 per um. Add to this total of 1,000, $102,000 for personal enses, gasoline, oil and re- s, and the first year's cost of state police to our taxpayers e approximate sum of $503,- 00.

This is another case of extrav- tly wasting the taxpayers' ey.

The state police department created to give men jobs and engthen the Lea-Horton ma- e.

I. G. FORRISTER,
Maxwell House.

PROGRAM FOR PAINTERS' DAY IS COMPLETED

Picnic - Barbecue to Be Staged Next Wednesday.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR YOUNG AND OLD

Noonday Meal to Be Prepared by "Zeke" Witt, General Chairman.

Next Wednesday, July 30, will mark the eighth annual observance of "Painters' Day" in Chattanooga, and the committee in charge of this year's celebration promises that the all-day program to be staged at Lake Winnepesaukah will be "bigger and better than ever." All of which is some promise, for members of Local 226, Painters, and Local 229, Signwriters, have in the past made quite a reputation for arranging entertaining programs, as well as for preparing a barbecue feast as it should be prepared.

Beginning promptly at 10 a.m., the athletic and stunts program, under direction of E. L. Blair and F. S. Thurston, will get under way, and "Bully" and "Frank" are all pepped up, loudly proclaiming that the games and contests will furnish amusement for all ages, from 8 to 80. That these contests will draw plenty of entrants is assured, not only by past experience, but by the fact that real, worthwhile prizes will be presented to the winners.

Since the idea was first born to hold an annual picnic and barbecue for local painters, its popularity has grown, and thousands of citizens each year have enjoyed the festivities with the trades unionists, their employers, families and friends. The day is declared a holiday, and all local paint stores and shops are closed.

The usual park attractions, including various amusement devices, swimming, boating, fishing, etc., will, of course, be operating full blast, giving a wide choice of entertainment for the workers and their guests. Charles Melford and T. A. Rosser will have charge of the soft-drink concession.

The athletic contest and games program will be as follows:

Old men's foot race (60 years and over), 50 yards.

Employers' and bosses' foot race, 100 yards.

100-yard dash for house painters.

100-yard dash for paperhangers.

100-yard dash for sign painters.

A prize for each race and a grand prize will be offered for winner in final.

100-yard dash for the three winners of the above races.

75-yard dash for boys under 15 years old.

100-yard dash for boys over 15 years.

50-yard dash for girls under 17 years.

Bear race for boys under 7 years.

Old-time rolling pin throwing contest for wives of house painters, sign painters, paperhangers and non-members. Four prizes; a grand prize for the winner of the contest between the winners of the four contests.

Baseball throwing for ladies, also for girls under 16 years.

Fat men's foot race, 250 pounds and over, 100 yards.

Potato race for married ladies.

Egg race for married ladies.

Horseshoe pitching contest.

Prize for largest family on the grounds at noon of member of Local 226.

Prize for largest family on the grounds at noon of member of Local 299.

Prize for ugliest member of each, Local 226 and 299.

Drawing and word contests for men and ladies.

W. A. Witt, general chairman of the committee, will have charge of the barbecue, and few people in Hamilton county do not know of "Zeke's" prowess when it comes to manipulating the barbecue pit.

The menu for the noonday meal, which will be served promptly at 12 noon, follows:

Dill Pickles — Olives
Barbecued Lamb, Pork and Beef
Potato and Pimento Salad
Cold Slaw — Relish — Devil Sauce
Sliced Tomatoes — Bermuda Onions
Bread — Lemonade

The following members of Local 226 will assist in the program: George Durham, Deemer Little, George Sivley, Dave Jones, A. T. Jones, H. R. Gray, R. L. Taylor, Erskine Mabee, J. G. Burkes, C. F. Weidner, P. P. Thurston, Roy Bowen, W. D. Canada, H. M. Ottman, Joe Farmer, J. F. Miller, E. K. Witt and Fred Falk.

TO PAY MINIMUM WAGE

Akron, O.—The city council approved a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour on municipal work. It was stated that rates as low as 25 cents are paid.

BROTHERHOOD AND FEDERATION REPRESENTATIVES WILL DISCUSS TENNESSEE POLITICAL SITUATION

Reid, Hanly and Aymon Accept Invitation to Review Conditions As They Affect Workers at Open Meeting for Railroad and Other Workers Tuesday Night—Central Body Session Postponed From Monday Until Tuesday at 7:15—Speaking at 8—"The Truth About Horton" to Be Told — All Union Members Invited.

Acting on instructions of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council at its last regular meeting, legislative committee of that body has arranged for an open mass meeting for trades unionists on next Tuesday night, at Central Labor hall, Cherry street, at which outstanding labor officials of the state will discuss political matters as they affect Tennessee workers.

After conferring with the executive board of Central Body, the committee announced that regular meeting of the parent organization would be postponed from Monday night until Tuesday night, beginning promptly at 7:15, and the open meeting will follow at 8, in the large hall.

Speakers will include H. V. Reid, chairman of the nonpartisan political campaign committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods; David Hanly, legislative chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor; Paul J. Aymon, president of the federation and representative of the American Federation of Labor, and possibly others. Perry E. Daly, of Knoxville, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, wired the committee Thursday that a previously-planned trip in the interest of Mr. Gwin would prevent his presence at the local meeting. W. A. Chrisman, legislative representative Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, also wired regrets.

Mr. Reid, whose home is in Memphis, besides having a long record of service as chairman of the joint state committee, is legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. His loyalty to the cause of labor, combined with his ability, have given him a keen insight into problems surrounding the battle for social legislation, and he is known throughout the state as a gentleman of unusual frankness. In his discussion of issues and candidates he may be expected to "hew to the line, and let the chips fall where they may." Mr. Reid's experiences at Nashville and elsewhere in the state make an interesting narrative, and those who attend Tuesday night's meeting will be well repaid for their time.

Paul J. Aymon, it is believed, will have an unusually interesting message for his fellow trades unionists. Mr. Aymon is a veteran of the "battle of Elizabethton," where Gov. Horton's army won its great (?)—if temporary—victory in alignment with a German autocracy against 100 per cent. native Tennesseans, most of whom were women and young girls. How the Tennessee National Guard was used as a strikebreaking agency has been told before by Mr. Aymon, but its repetition at this particular time will doubtless prove doubly interesting, even to those who have heard it on other occasions and in other ways.

Mr. Hanly is known to possibly every trades unionist in Tennessee as chairman of the federation's legislative committee. He is another who enjoys a reputation of calling a spade a spade, and his long years of experience with the workers' legislative program has given him an unusually keen insight into things political. What happened, and how, in the last general assembly with reference to social legislation, as well as prospects for the federation program in the next, will doubtless form the major part of Mr. Hanly's address Tuesday night.

Delegates to Central Body are urged to be present when the regular session is called to order at 7:15 sharp. This meeting will be held in the regular meeting hall, and it is believed that all necessary business can be taken care of in time to start the open meeting in the large hall at 8. In the event of an overflow crowd in the big hall, which will seat several hundred, it is planned to throw the two rooms together, and it is thought that with this arrangement all comers may be comfortably seated.

"Vacation" of Ford Workers Is Screen To Fire Thousands

By C. V. ULRICH

Detroit, Mich., July 24.—The Ford company announced July 11 that 110,000 employes would enter a two weeks' vacation.

The company gives as one of the principal reasons for its shutdown, to enable all employes to have their vacation at the same time. It does not make public the fact that it is engaged in laying off from 17 to 20 per cent horizontally, of all employes permanently. The men are simply told their money is ready and are deprived of their badge, which means complete severance of relations with the company.

It seems strange that the Ford Motor company takes into consideration the desire of its employes in the matter of the vacation period, when at no time in the history of the firm has it taken into consideration the desires of the employes. In fact, there is no channel by which any employe could make his wish known on any matter.

Perhaps the 17 per cent of the employes that are being discharged directly have made their wish known to the company that they want to retire from the business of making Ford cars, having reached a state of affluence in life as a result of working for the Ford Motor company whose wage scale, it has just been established, is a deficit wage scale.

Mr. Ford in the factory is a tyrant, outside he is the buyer of antiques and the savior of wayward bank clerks.

Are these 18,000 men being discharged outright, or to enable them to retire? That question is left for one of the retired to answer. The already large army of unemployed in the city of Detroit will by this action of the Ford Motor company receive an unexpected increase from a firm whose production figure is now at the highest peak in its history.

LOCAL GUEST

JAMES WILSON

President, Patternmakers' League of North America.

Local Patternmakers Friday were entertaining a distinguished guest in the person of their international president, who arrived in the forenoon and was immediately taken in charge by a committee headed by H. A. Burnett and shown the points of interest in and around Chattanooga.

The international official was scheduled to deliver an address at on open meeting for members of his craft Friday night at Odd Fellows' hall.

James Wilson—"Jimmy" to thousands—has just been re-elected without opposition as president of the Patternmakers' league. He is a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and was a member of two wartime labor missions to Europe.

Congress Failed To Provide Funds For Labor Bill

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 24. — Because congress failed to vote money to enable the bureau of labor statistics to obtain statistics as provided in one of the three Wagner unemployment bills, it will be impossible to carry out the provisions of the bill at present, Commissioner Ethelbert Stewart announces.

Trade unionists point out that the failure to provide money for the measure was the climax to the thoroughly bad record of congress on the Wagner bills. For this record the house must take the blame, as the bills were passed by the senate. The house held up one bill and emasculated another so that it is of little value. Then it forgot to provide money to make operative the third measure, for the collection of statistics.

Commissioner Stewart explained that the bureau of labor statistics has been forced recently to curtail its activities and cut down its staff because of a lack of money, and to carry out the provisions of the Wagner bill would manifestly be impossible under the circumstances. The bill, it was pointed out, carried no authorization for an appropriation. No money can be had, therefore, until congress makes an appropriation after it reconvenes in December.

Statistics are already being compiled, however, for the majority of the industries mentioned in the bill, Mr. Stewart said. The bureau had made plans to extend its work to include gathering of data on employment in the building trades, not now covered, and with the co-operation of the department of agriculture, it is hoped that figures on employment on farms may be received. The bureau, it was explained, could not hope to cover adequately the thousands of farms in the country, but it is believed that agents of the department of agriculture, located in nearly every county in the country, will be able to furnish a fairly accurate picture of the number of men working on farms and the wages they receive.

PRESENT WAGE STANDARDS TO BE MAINTAINED

Green Declares Workers Will Oppose Reductions.

SAYS UNEMPLOYMENT CAN BE PREVENTED

Destruction of Purchasing Power Dangerous for Whole People.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Montreal, July 24.—Declaring that labor challenged the idea that unemployment cannot be prevented, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, told the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers in convention here that if the nation is brought out of the present depression in a reasonable length of time purchasing power of the people must be maintained. He declared that labor will maintain present wage standards and that it is labor's purpose "to establish them on an unassailable basis."

After pointing out that both the United States and Canada are faced with unfavorable economic conditions, President Green said:

"We are in the midst of widespread industrial depression. Thousands of working men in every city of the land, in every town, in every village, in every community, are tramping the streets seeking employment. In the building trades organizations, in the printing, the metal, in the transportation, in the miscellaneous trades, they are grappling with this big problem.

Labor Deals with Problem.

"The American Federation of Labor is dealing with this problem, and so far as we are able, we are calling the attention of the people upon the American continent to the necessity of meeting it and dealing with it constructively, so that the men and women able and willing to work should be guaranteed an opportunity under all conditions that may exist at any time or any place.

"The Federation of Labor contends that the problem need not be a necessary evil. There are economists who argue that recurring periods of unemployment are necessary and inevitable.

"The American labor movement challenges that kind of economic philosophy. To admit that, is to admit that we are incapable of dealing with the economic problem of unemployment. Such an admission would present to coming generations the most gloomy picture we can possibly contemplate.

Can Be Prevented.

"We can grapple with it, we can deal with it, we can prevent unemployment. We can so systematize employment that in the operations of the economic law and the development of industry, men and women can be guaranteed an annual income, rather than a spasmodic daily wage. That is the condition we are striving for.

"Women must not be sacrificed on the altar of commercialism. Men must earn an income annually to protect their women folk and enable them to keep their families in comfort and to have the opportunity of enjoying a greater degree of leisure.

Will Preserve Standards.

"For the first time in the history of cyclical unemployment, our general wage structure has not been assaulted or assailed. **We have preserved our standards during this distressing period, and it is our purpose to establish them on an unassailable basis.**

"We maintain that any reduction in purchasing power which follows a reduction in wages would be injurious, not only to the great mass of the people, but to the whole of society. **If we are to be brought out of the present industrial depression in a reasonable length of time, we must maintain the purchasing power of the people, because you cannot sell goods if people cannot buy and they cannot buy unless you pay them wages to buy with."**

FIREWORKS PLANT SECURED NO LICENSE

Trenton, N. J.—Explosion of a fireworks plant at Neptune, in which four persons lost their lives, revealed that the plant operated seventeen years without a license.

The fireworks were manufactured in a "home" factory. Charles Weeks, deputy commissioner of labor, who investigated the case, reports "it is very unfortunate" that the owner of the plant did not acquaint state officials with his operation.

MILL WORKERS PIN HOPES ON TRADE UNION

See Relief From Oppression in Organization.

LAY FOUNDATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Depressed Industrial Conditions Fail to Check Southern Campaign.

(Special Correspondence.)

Birmingham, Ala., July 24.—While the unemployment situation in the southern industrial states is not showing any appreciable improvement, due to depressed business conditions, substantial progress in the trades union movement is reported to the Birmingham headquarters of the southern organization campaign by field workers, Paul J. Smith, organization committee chairman, said today.

Textile manufacturers in the south, employing in normal times some 300,000 workers, are adhering to a tacit understanding of curtailing cotton and knit goods production because of poor market conditions and surplus stocks. Despite the sizzling heat which has gripped the south for many days, the work of organizing by the American Federation of Labor has proceeded without interruption, Mr. Smith said.

In many districts in the textile states mills are operating part time or with sharply reduced forces. The Glantzstoff mills recently let out about 400 workers in addition to those already on the street. The determination of the Cotton Manufacturers association of North Carolina to abolish night work for all persons under 18 years of age has met with approbation among mill owners, but has gained little in actuality. Night work, however, in some of the mills has been discontinued temporarily at least due to slack business.

Improving the economic conditions of the mill workers is a paramount question throughout the south, and in view of the accomplishments of the American Federation of Labor, workers in many regions have lost some of their hopelessness and believe a new day is dawning for them through the Textile Workers of America.

In the Huntsville (Ala.) district, where the mills employ some 8,000 hands, the movement toward unionization has been unprecedented, field workers report. Local union No. 1690, recently organized at Huntsville, has approximately 4,000 members, and new members are coming in at the rate of 200 a week. The merchants of Huntsville have come out openly for the union. In public addresses at labor mass meetings, and through communications to the officers of the local unions, business men have assured the workers of their sympathetic attitude and declare they are tired of "low wage prosperity," although many of them subscribed to this theory in full page advertisements when this town went "open shop" a few years ago.

Textile unions in Danville, Va., Columbus, Ga., and other southern centers report substantial gains in membership, indicating the earnestness of the workers in building up a trade union organization. In some cases the mill management has brought about the discharge of local leaders, workers who had long been employed in the mills in many instances. In other cases the management has accepted the situation with feeble protest.

The same condition in reflected in other southern industries, Chairman Smith said. Opposition to organizing efforts flames in one place and in others is accepted as a part of the industrial development of the south. Colored workers have displayed eagerness to enlist under the union flag. In New Orleans hundreds of negro longshoremen have joined the union and chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor. Longshoremen at New Orleans now have a strong organization of approximately 4,000 members and nearly 100 per cent organized. Holt J. Ross, president of the Mississippi Federation of Labor, has been in the district under the direction of the American Federation of Labor. In the Birmingham and Gadsden fields some 800 colored workers have been chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

A series of labor mass meetings is being arranged in southern cities. The first to be held probably will be at Augusta, Ga.

RUSSIAN COAL NOT USED

Washington.—"None of our vessels transport Russian coal nor do our vessels use Russian coal as fuel," said the management of the United States Lines in a letter to President Green.

The company denies rumors in the anthracite region that its ships are importing this coal.

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FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1930.

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"Ol' niggah Jim all lamed up today. Big piece o' white papah blowed outen de graveyahd at 'im whilst he passin' dar las' night."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "We believe the proper function of courts is to expound and administer law but not to make it?"

A.—This was a declaration made by the American Federation of Labor convention in 1906 in demanding amendments to the United States constitution depriving judges of the power to set aside laws enacted by congress.

Q.—Has organized labor declared for the establishment of free legal bureaus?

A.—The 1913 convention of the American Federation of Labor favored the establishment of free legal municipal bureaus from which the people may obtain advice on all questions affecting their affairs, the bureaus to be maintained at public cost and in connection with the courts. The object was declared to be to protect workers who are exposed to the machinations of shyster lawyers.

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first ask a census of the unemployed?

A.—In 1889, when the convention held that year declared it of vast importance to ascertain in the census the number of unemployed and the duration of such lack of employment, and instructed the executive council to urge congress to authorize collection of this data.

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LABOR'S POLITICAL POLICY

When organized labor declares it "rewards its friends and punishes its enemies," it takes the same position in politics as other groups of citizens.

Labor's policy does not differ from business interests, wets, drys, or other elements. These elements may not voice our slogan, but they apply it. Citizens are not expected to vote for candidates who disagree with them.

Labor party advocates who oppose our non-partisanship cling to the European ideal—that government is apart from the people. This system is applicable where class stratification is clear-cut, but in this country the people are sovereign. The preamble of the American constitution declares: "We, the people of the United States."

Government in Europe is supreme. This makes these people politically minded. Americans do not have that faith in political parties and government. That they often fail to exercise their sovereignty does not affect the principle. Final power rests in them and they develop a public opinion to which their lawmaking representatives respond.

Labor's policy of "rewarding our friends" fits into the American ideal, which is not understood by those who talk of a labor party, and who constantly refer to Europe as a guide for conditions here that are wholly dissimilar.

Political partisanship in the United States is at its lowest ebb in 100 years. All semblance of party spirit is destroyed and various groups now openly favor labor's policy of voting for men who represent their views—of voting for their friends.

The National Association of Manufacturers presents its "bill of grievances" to the conventions of political parties. Both wets and drys take similar action and publicly declare they will work and vote against candidates who do not agree with them.

Opponents of the A. F. of L. nonpartisan policy call this a "begging" policy—when applied to wage earners. They conveniently overlook that it is a national characteristic. The A. F. of L. non-partisan plan, when first advocated, was called "intimidation." Its practice is now country-wide.

Labor party advocates also overlook the important point that trade unionists claim there is no such thing as "labor legislation"—that is, that all legislation urged by labor has a direct bearing on the nation's welfare.

The labor injunction was formerly considered a "labor" issue, but equity's encroachment into business and control of the press has placed the injunction in its true light. The abolition of child labor, unemployment, dependent old age and other problems extend beyond the confines of labor. A solution of these problems depends upon a new social consciousness of all the people. Voters of all parties must be appealed to—if results, rather than the exaltation of a few individuals, is desired.

BILLION-DOLLAR BUSINESS

That big business is now measured in billions is shown by the fact that there are now thirty-three billion-dollar concerns doing business in the world.

Of these, nine are industrial organizations, seven are railroads, thirteen are banks, and four are insurance companies. Several exceed two billions, and one insurance company is slightly over three billions.

One of the railroads is Canadian; two of the banks are in London, one in England and one in Canada. All the rest of these organizations are in the United States.

The lone workman who insists upon going along all by himself, without a union, is a good deal like the dodo bird. And there are plenty of newspapers ready to pat him on the back and tell him how wonderful he is. And so he is—wonderfully easy.

WORK PLACES CHANGING

Time was when these United States were predominantly agricultural in occupation. "Them days are gone forever." If you go back as far as 1820, those employed in all occupations numbered 2,281 thousand, of which number 2,082 thousand were engaged in agriculture. In 1870 the number engaged in agriculture was 6,961 thousands, and all other occupations included 6,965—almost exactly the same. At that time manufacturing and mechanical employments had 2,746; trade and transportation had 1,347; domestic and personal service had 1,318; professional service, 379; and mining had 176—all measured in thousands.

In 1910 the tide turned, and of the total of 37,454 thousands employed in all occupations, 11,946 thousands were in agriculture, 10,629 in manufacture and mechanical employment, with trade and transportation running a close third with 7,989 millions.

The year 1929 showed trade and transportation leading with 13,650 thousands, manufactures and mechanical with 13,000 thousands, and agriculture with 10,400—or 489 thousands less than in 1900.

From now on, the increasing industrialization of the nation, together with the constant mechanization of farming activities, will show a decided decrease in the number of those engaged in agriculture, not only relatively but in actual numbers. The high point was reached in 1910, since which time there has been a reduction in the actual number of those occupied in agricultural pursuits.

In spite of the great increases in city populations during the one hundred years, and the more marvelous changes in the standards of food and of living, we shall have need of a constantly decreasing number of people doing farm work. And one incidental fact is this: we are using almost three-quarters of a bushel less of wheat per capita than formerly, and about three bushels less per capita than the Canadian people do now.

Injunction Is Paramount

William Green, in American Federationist

The American Federation of Labor is much concerned for the enactment of injunction legislation by congress. Regulation of the use of the injunction writ and elimination of government by injunction is of paramount importance to American labor. The injunction is used to hamstring unions.

The chief tool that wage earners need to promote their best interests is organization. Organization makes them ready to deal with problems and opens the way to steady development and constantly greater ability to cope with larger problems.

Whenever the use of this tool is restricted or the tool itself is proscribed, wage earners find themselves handicapped by employers' fear of their most efficient tool. Employers' fear is based upon their inability to understand that management and union together can produce more efficiently than can management and individual workers who do not function as an organized group. The union is a tool for shaping economic progress which provides the foundation for social betterment.

The American Federation of Labor has made the injunction our paramount interest in the coming elections. We shall make the injunction one test issue upon which we shall ask all candidates to declare themselves.

Both democrat and republican parties included in their 1928 party platforms declarations for legislation to prevent abuses of the injunction. We expect all party representatives to carry out these pledges.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Fine progress already made with inadequate resources shows beyond a doubt that southern workers can be organized. They've had enough of low wages and excessive hours of labor and are ready to join a union and have something to say about the conditions under which they toil.

All the southern organization campaign needs for smashing success is stronger support. Workers reached with the message of unionism are responding but the field is large and hundreds of thousands of workers have not yet had the advantage of unionism presented to them. The southern organization committee is doing splendid work, loyally backed by southern trade unionists, but it has not the men or resources to reach the whole territory.

Adequate support of the southern campaign, financially and otherwise, is up to the labor movement. The employers are not going to back the campaign. That must be done by the organized wage earners. If they do their duty, the southern campaign is going over big.

* * *

Chicago has had a public school named after Samuel Gompers for some years and New York is soon to have one. The New York school is the "Samuel Gompers industrial high school for boys" and construction of the building will begin early in the fall. It will cost $1,666,000, will accommodate 1,700 students and will be of the most modern type.

In naming schools for Gompers, fitting tribute is paid to the great leader of labor, who fought steadfastly, all his life, for the education of the masses. He knew that education makes for enlightenment, the foe of child labor, poverty, disease and the exploitation of man by man.

New York and Chicago have done well to name schools for Gompers. What city will be the next to follow their good example?

* * *

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his hired men have turned loose a lot of money on the country at one time or another. But it refuses to stay loose. There is even less of it loose than there was a month ago—less by 29 cents per capita. The amount now supposed to be in actual circulation amounts to $37.30 per capita, which would be about $150 per person "usually gainfully employed." Have you got your hundred and fifty? Banks are complaining about having too much money on deposit in their vaults, on which they are paying interest, and for which there seems to be no appropriate use. One of the possible definitions of money is, "The principal lubricant of the machinery of good business." But when it is bottled in banks it does not lubricate anything or anybody.

* * *

Recently a member of the federal farm board remarked about the reduction in wholesale prices of beef not being followed by a corresponding drop in retail beefsteak. Shortly after the remark was made the retail price did drop. Maybe that farm board is of some use, after all.

Wheat Prices Sag; Federal Aid Fails

Washington.—The administration's farm relief plan has resulted in a loss of $15,000,000 to the government and the price of wheat is lower than at any time since the world war.

The federal farm board bought 60,000,000 bushels of wheat in a futile effort to check sagging prices. The administration rejected Senator Capper's suggestion that an additional 100,000,000 bushels be bought.

Government officials are calling on southwestern farmers to plant less wheat, as stocks now in storage will be increased by this larger output. Northwestern farmers heeded the warning to plant less, but the southwestern farmers ignored the call.

The government's activity in farm relief, and the spending of millions of dollars to hold prices, is a contrast to former pleas against all forms of paternalism by men who now urge the new policy.

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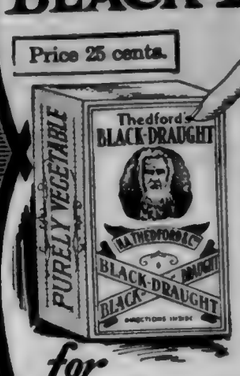

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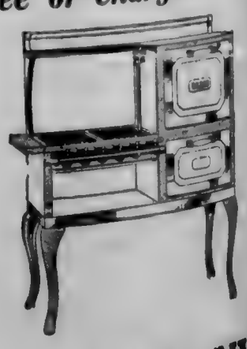

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JOIN UNION AND LOSE JOB IS RULE IN BIG HUNTSVILLE TEXTILE MILLS

That's Un-American Policy Followed by Bosses, Who Care Nothing for Constitutional Rights and Fire Union Members on One Pretext or Another.

By C. S. GARRISON.

Huntsville, Ala., July 24.—This is the anthology of textile mills workers in the Huntsville district. Of men and women who exercised a right guaranteed under the constitution—joined a trade union, and the price they paid:

Claude Segroves, for twenty years a weaver, a faithful and efficient employe. Claude had vision and joined the union with his fellow workers. "It's just too bad, Claude, but we don't need you," the boss told him.

Ada Lee Warren, 16 years old, and young in the mills. Youth serves best and Ada Lee Warren was efficient. She was only paid 60 cents a day for 12 hours' work, or 5 cents an hour. Living on 60 cents a day is an economic impossibility. Ada is a good girl. Her friends knew it and made up a donation and gave it to her. That same evening the boss curtly dismissed her from the job. He was good enough to explain that he didn't like the way she was getting her pay.

Marshall Derting was born and raised at Helen Mills and had worked in the mills all his life, a faithful employe. One day Marshall found he was jobless. "Why, you don't live in the village," the boss said.

J. M. Spearman, a No. 1 weaver, decided to join the union and did so. One day the boss waved him aside. Spearman is jobless.

Long Service Means Nothing.

Jim Baker is a good hand and for years had been employed by the Merrimack Manufacturing company. He inscribed his name on the union roll—and his long service to his boss didn't mean a thing. Jim is hunting for a job.

William Luttrell worked faithfully for years as an employe of the Lowe Manufacturing company. He joined the union—and zip went his job. He got work at the Helen Mills, but it only lasted three days, or until one management put William on the black list—and now he's "carrying the banner."

Richard McNeal is a section hand in the card room, and a good one. So good that when the management heard that Richard had gone union he brought him in on the carpet three times trying to show him the evil of his way. Richard refused to enter the Benedict Arnold class, so the boss put the skids under him.

J. B. Lewter thinks he had a tough break. At the time he was not a member of the union, but he lost his job anyhow. The foreman told him his work was O. K. but he didn't cherish the idea of Lewter's son being a union man, so Lewter senior had to go, a case of father paying for the "sins" of his son. It's a gay life.

Married Couple Lose Jobs.

J. R. Cope and wife worked side by side. They had been weaving for twenty years. They were good weavers, too, being first class trade unionists. The boss called them in and told them they were not making perfect cloth. It took the head man twenty years to find out these two weavers couldn't weave, but he found it out at last, so Mr. and Mrs. Cope are jobless. There are bright foremen in some of the mills.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dudney had worked for the Lincoln Mills of Alabama for ten years, weaving. One day they joined the union and the boss discovered they made bad cloth just a day or two after Dudney made a talk at a union meeting. He got another job at the Lowe plant but as soon as the word was passed around about his union affiliations he was out. It only took ten years to find that Dudney was no weaver. But foremen are bright.

And there are others. None of these men and women regret joining the union. It is their American right guaranteed by the constitution, and they merely exercised it. There is nothing more contemptible than firing a worker for joining a trade union, says President Wililam Green, of the American Federation of Labor.

Anti-Unionists Fail To Terrify Workers

Huntsville, Ala.—Anti-unionists in this section overplayed their hand when they attempted to terrify textile workers from joining the union.

The workers and the public generally suddenly realized these employers were making their lurid anti-union claims to continue their "prosperous poverty," known as pauper wages.

The recent anti-union attack by a local newspaper has proven a boomerang and there has been a remarkable change in the public attitude toward organized labor.

Merchants have grown weary of hearing claims that Huntsville labor is "generally employed." This is true, but they receive no wages, and thus are poor customers.

Local business men have addressed mass meetings of the workers, or written to union officials, who were commended for their organizing efforts. It was only recently that these merchants were inveigled into signing full-page advertisements declaring for the anti-union shop.

There are 10,000 textile workers in the Huntsville district and they are joining the union at the rate of 200 a day. Other craftsmen have been affected by the trade union wave and several new locals, such as carpenters, painters, machinists and barbers, are functioning.

UNIONS ARE "SELFISH" SAYS PRISON LABOR MAN

Concord, N. H.—Levin J. Chase, secretary New Hampshire board of prison trustees, doesn't like the Hawes-Cooper act, which goes into effect 1934, and which provides that when prison-made goods are shipped into another state, these goods come under the law of that state.

Mr. Chase said the "selfishness and illogical reasoning of labor unions, women's clubs and a group of manufacturers" made the law possible.

"No matter what the legislation, it is not possible to end competition between prison and free labor and it is worse than foolish to attempt it," said Mr. Chase.

He is mad clear through at the "selfishness" of organized labor.

CHILD'S DRESS MAKERS PREPARING FOR STRIKE

New York.—Organized children's dress makers are arranging for a strike to destroy sweat shop conditions.

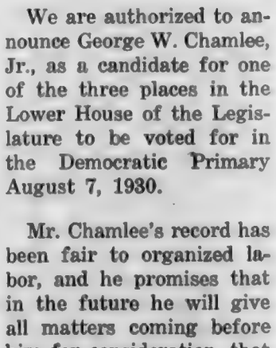
These workers are affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. A committee of 500 has been formed as a preliminary to the city-wide walkout if employers refuse to confer. More than 300 shops will be affected.

NEGRO LABOR UNITING IN SOUTHERN STATES

Birmingham, Ala.—Negro workers are joining federal unions by the hundreds since the A. F. of L. southern organizing committee has been in operation.

More than 4,000 negro longshoremen in New Orleans have affiliated, and the new membership of negro workers in the Birmingham district total 800.

Negro organizers are being employed by the A. F. of L. committee.



George W. Chamlee Jr.

Candidate for the Legislature

We are authorized to announce George W. Chamlee, Jr., as a candidate for one of the three places in the Lower House of the Legislature to be voted for in the Democratic Primary August 7, 1930.

Mr. Chamlee's record has been fair to organized labor, and he promises that in the future he will give all matters coming before him for consideration, that same careful consideration that he has done in the past. He says he has no friends to reward or enemies to punish, but will be guided by the best interest of the people and try to promote the welfare of Hamilton County in all his official acts. He says that he will seek the advice of the people on all matters and try to promote the best interest of the County in all matters of legislation coming up for his consideration.

He will appreciate the vote and influence of all voters in the primary election.

—(Adv.)

Winter Winds

Hold No Terrors If You Burn Our

COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.

718 E. Main 6-3163

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

Him—My, what a nice mouth you have.

His—Uh huh, and remember it's lip year.

Courageous, Honest Independent and Able

100 Per Cent. "Fair" to Labor

H. F. Lawrence

For Re-Election to the County Court

You Can't Go Wrong on "Pete"

For Progressive Legislation and Fair Play in Industry

To the Readers of The Labor World:

It is my earnest desire to be the next State Senator from this County. I solicit your support.

If elected I pledge my word to give all those interested in legislation a full hearing. I shall seek advice and help from all sources.

Further, I expect to vote for and advocate progressive measures. I have a liberal attitude toward laws which will better industrial conditions and make for fair play in industry.

These are my promises and I expect to fulfill them. I am free to do so, as I am under no obligation to any organization or other interest.

John A. Chambliss

For The State Senate

Campaign Headquarters: 1214 Provident Bldg.
Phones: 7-2691, 7-2495

a man who says he was drink was headed that way own accord.

Laundry Work: Everything comes out in the wash—including the buttons.

Back Quit Hurting

"I was in a very weak condition from a serious sickness," writes Mrs. I. Leonard, 571 Joseph St., New Orleans, La. "I was so weak, I wanted to sleep all the time. I did not have strength to do anything. My back ached nearly all the time. I was just in misery.

"My mother told me I must arouse myself from the sleepiness, and take something to help get my strength back. She had taken Cardui and had been helped, so I decided to take Cardui, too. After my first bottle, I could see that it was helping me. I took four bottles at this time. My strength came back and I gained weight. Pretty soon, I was my old self again.

"My back quit hurting, and I haven't had any more trouble since I took Cardui."

CARDUI

HELPS WOMEN TO HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion and Biliousness

SHOP MEN LAID OFF

New York.—More than 4,000 shop men in East Buffalo, West Albany, Depew and Avis have been laid off for ten days by the New York Central railroad. An additional 2,000, it is estimated, will be laid off in shops west of Buffalo.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

I missed the last two weeks (guess the rest of you didn't miss much). Been on my annual vacation. Was up in Cincinnati looking it over. Got a crick in my neck from looking up at that 48-story building they are putting up. I was too busy to write, going to the races at Latonia, the zoo, museum, Coney Island (and I wish I could tell you all I saw there, it was an eyefull)—baseball, saw Cincy defeat Chicago, wrestling bouts and picture shows, and shopping (window shopping), etc., etc. I hated to leave, but all good things have an ending.

* * *

Ask Brooks what he thinks of the smallest receiving set.

* * *

Forbes, Pierce and Brown attended the convention of clerks, supervisors and rural carriers at Nashville and tell me that they spent a profitable two days at the capital city July 4-5, where several resolutions pertaining to the welfare of postal workers were adopted, as follows: Seniority, court of appeal, the longevity bill, 44-hour week bill. Knoxville gets the 1931 meet. The only new officers elected were Sam A. Matlock, of Knoxville, president, succeeding George Forbes, and J. E. Wilkinson, of Jackson, third vice-president.

* * *

J. A. Clark, carrier No. 8, has returned from his vacation, having visited West Tennessee and Arkansas.

* * *

H. B. Lewis, No. 11, spent his vacation in Philadelphia and Atlantic City visiting his son.

* * *

H. B. Massey was off Wednesday and Thursday on a fishing trip (and it rained).

* * *

Clarence Oakes, No. 27, says that a fellow who has a good tongue isn't much good for anything else. I don't know to whom he was referring, but he was looking at Roscoe Talley when he said it.

* * *

There are some changes in the office. Mr. R. M. George, assistant postmaster, being made general manager of the office.

* * *

Well! rain and cooler. Just more of it will be appreciated, especially the cooler part of it.

NOTES FROM THE NEWS CHAPEL

By CLAY TIMMONS

Members of this chapel have a nomination for the meanest man. We don't know who he is. For many months there has been a salted peanut vending penny machine over here, which belongs to a bird who has more money than any of us ever expect to have. Pennies are sometimes scarce, and the boys all joined in the sport of making pennies out of spare leads and slugs. It was the greatest of indoor sports, and nobody raised a howl. But now:

Monday there came a blind man to Ed Kelly and got permission to put up a 5-cent candy bar vending machine. On it he placed a notice telling all and sundry that the machine belonged to a blind man, who depended upon it and others like it to make him a living and asking that the buyer play fair. Tuesday at noon the blind man and his helper came around to see what luck he had had. And I'll be doggone if there wasn't three slugs in that blind man's machine!

Harry Kennedy, the chairman, immediately posted on the wall near the vending machine the notice to the effect that members of the chapel did not care to be associated with a man who would go to all the trouble of making a slug to fit the machine just in order to rob a blind man of a nickel, and that if the perpetrator proved to be a News employe his discharge would immediately be demanded. My personal opinion of the bird who pulled that is unprintable, except to say that he is so low down he could fly a kite under a setting hen.

* * *

Moron's, by the way, has gone on a strictly cash-and-carry basis. I know how the other big business men in town feel who sell big bills on credit. Some run their bills up to as high as 15 cents with me, and others a nickel and a dime, and by the time the majority of them do that I have forgotten who did and who didn't, and am too timid to ask them if they did. So, with the turkey, I say "put!"

* * *

Looks like Roddy McGee's trip to Houston as an on-his-own delegate has gone blooey, especially since our Journal correspondent published the fact that he was paying his own way. Roddy says he don't want to go all the way out there and not be seated because the law in regard to local unions paying delegates' expenses was tracked.

* * *

You can always tell when some of the fellows over here have floated another dollar-down-and-dollar-when-I have-it loan. They manage to lay off three or four days and then come back to work and go over and hand their book to Pop Kemper and instructions to Wally of the Wailing Wall to give Pop so much a week for them. Pop leaves out of here Wednesday at noon loaded down with bank books of the wrong kind and enough jack to tempt a Chicago mob. And so it goes.

Victor Williams

FOR SHERIFF

A false impression as to my activities in the street car strikes of 1916 and 1917 has been going the rounds. In order to clear up any misapprehension I submit herewith the following statement from men who know the real facts:

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 23, 1930.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Having heard reports that Victor Williams, candidate for sheriff of Hamilton county, was in some way, unsatisfactory to union labor, connected with the street car strike in Chattanooga in 1916 and 1917, we, the undersigned, wish to make the following statement:

Mr. Williams was employed by the Chattanooga Railway & Light Co., in the capacity of inspector from sometime in 1912 to sometime in 1921, when he entered the government service. His official connection with the company barred him from membership in the street car men's union and his personal conduct was such that we FIND NO REASON TO OBJECT TO HIS CANDIDACY NOW, based on anything that occurred in that strike.

(Signed) E. G. CHERRY,
Secy. Div. 750 Street Carmen.

R. M. WARD	H. V. KIMBRELL
S. P. SMITH	J. W. RAINS
H. G. PARKS	S. W. REYNOLDS
H. D. COX	C. H. FRANKLIN

All Members Div. 750 Street Carmen.

I was promoted to inspector in 1912, four years prior to the strike, and continued in that capacity until 1921, five years after the strike. There had been two previous unsuccessful attempts to organize the men and I was a member both times.

I am heartily in sympathy with organized labor and have always been. I will appreciate the vote and influence of all union men.

Unionists Start War On N. Y. Racketeers

New York. — The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union has started a war on labor racketeers. Employers have been mulcted out of $2,000,000 a year and trade union officials are assaulted when they combat the evil.

The unionists, headed by International President Schlesinger and Secretary-Treasurer Dubinsky, asked the district attorney's office to aid in the fight.

With the successful ending of the dress strike, last spring, gangsters represent to manufacturers that they can "protect" them against the union. Other racketeers, representing themselves as petty union officials, extract tribute on the pretense that they can make union conditions non-operative.

David Fruhling, a member of the union who has been active against the racketeers, was stabbed by five men while on his way to the union headquarters. The union offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assailants.

"All decent elements in the dress industry are united against racketeering," said President Schlesinger.

"Employers who are intimidated by gangsters into paying tribute or who believe they can evade union conditions by dealing with a lawless element, only contribute to a disorder which all legitimate factors are seeking to end."

Gompers High School To Open in New York

New York.—Plans for the new Samuel Gompers industrial high school for boys are being completed and construction is expected to begin in the fall.

The building will cost $1,660,000 and will seat 1,700 students.

The equipment will include a radio room, press, linotype and composing rooms, as well as shops of every description. It will have telephone, motor and dynamo, electric light and power, and auto transmission and chassis shops and architectural drawing rooms.

Our Market Basket

WATCH this Section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollars do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER—and save the difference

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Gives You the Privilege of Personal Selection.
Our Prices Average Lower Always.

820 Georgia Ave. 2100 Chamberlain Ave.

MILK	Carnation — 10 Small or 5 Tall Cans	43c
COFFEE	Maxwell House, Pound	35c
NUCOA	Pound	22c
SOAP	LUX, 4 bars	25c
	PALMOLIVE, 3 bars	20c
MALT	Blue Ribbon, Red Top 3-pound can	65c
EGGS	Fresh Country, Dozen	23½c
FRYERS	Extra Fancy, 1½ to 2 Pound	34c

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
SUGAR	"Domino" Cloth Bags, 5 Lb. 25c, 10 Lb.	49c
SALMON	No. 1 Tall, 18c Size Can, Two Cans	25c
PURE LARD	"Silver Leaf," in Cartons, Two Pounds	25c
KARO SYRUP	½ Gal. Size, "Blue Label" — Can	27c
BEEF ROAST	Per Lb.....12½c, 15c and	25c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

We're giving away an AUSTIN

Ask your Home Store Manager how you may get this most talked about car in Chattanooga.

HOME STORES
"Owned and Operated by Home Folks"

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP

MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

OCTAGON SOAP	Large Size (Limit 5 Bars)—Bar	5c
MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for	5c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 16c 12 lbs.	31c
POTATOES	Fancy Cobblers. Five Lbs. for	15c
FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each	99c
SUGAR	10 lbs. Domino for	50c
CORN FLAKES	OR POST TOASTIES, 2 for	15c
BUTTER	Clearbrook and Cloverbloom, Pound	37c
TOILET PAPER	Northern Tissue. Roll	7c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES
SANITATION, COURTESY
and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)— 4 Lbs. for	44c
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Pound	23c
BACON	Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	29c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—
Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make. Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Shorter Work Day Best Idle Solution

St. Paul, Minn.—A shorter work day is the best solution of unemployment, said Gov. Christianson on his return from the governors' conference at Salt Lake City.

He said the general opinion among attending state executives was that shortening the work day is the most feasible plan offered so far.

"If employers do not solve the situation themselves, either by shortening the work day or by some other method, political pressure will, within a short time, force the adoption of unemployment pension laws," said the governor.

MORE GAS; LESS COST

New York.—Leading oil companies, headed by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, combined to control the future of a new process capable of yielding two barrels of gasoline where only one could be had before.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

State Officials Address Local Labor Tuesday

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 25, 1930 — Number 13

INDS STATE POLICE COST PRETTY PENNY

ashvillian Again Digs Into Records.

OLL FOR FIRST YEAR OVER HALF MILLION

rrister Voices Protest gainst Waste of People's oney by Horton Regime.

. G. Forrister, of Nashville, who g up" a story recently concerning magnanimous gift of a fine auto- ile by the state of Tennessee to . Boyd, commander-in-chief of the ton expeditionary forces at Eliza- ton, has apparently again been ning the records in the state hives, and this time has resur- ed some "dope" on the state police . Mr. Forrister's figures, given the following communication to Labor World, indicate the cost to taxpayers for the first year's vice" of the commonwealth con- ulary is slightly in excess of half illion dollars.

This is another case of extrava- ly wasting the taxpayers' ey," is the terse comment of the espondent.

r. Forrister's letter follows:

In regard to the establishment, st and upkeep of the state po- e force of approximately eighty embers, records in the state mptroller's office show the fol- wing expenditures: Voucher No. 6800 for the sum of $3,481.80, id March 14, 1930; and voucher . 349 for the sum of $1,585.35, id March 4, 1930; total, 667.15. Both of the preceding s were paid to the Noel Hotel mpany for the rooming and ding of the members of the te police force, while in train- and being equipped for serv-

Voucher No. 350001, $129.34, id March 26, 1930; and voucher o. 388625, $3,165.86, paid March 1930; total, $3,295.20. Paid the L. A. Bauman Clothing mpany, Nashville, for uniforms the state policemen.

Voucher No. 338622, $1,355.68, id March 26, 1930; Voucher No. 387, $1,734.51, paid March 21, 30. Both of the preceding sums paid to the Keith-Simmons rdware company for pistols to ip the state police. Total, 090.19.

ucher No. 331137, $18,558.30, Feb. 14, 1930; Voucher No. 422, $395.50, paid March 24, 30; Voucher No. 337442, 0.22, paid March 18, 1930; ucher No. 336042, $2,087.88, March 11, 1930; Voucher 337442, $940.22, paid March 1930; Voucher No. 341208, 7.00, paid April 8, 1930. To- $23,188.12, all of which was to the McCullough Motor mpany for motorcycles for the e police.

he grand total of the preced- figures is $34,640.66.

he original state police force created several years ago hout authority of law, and n members of the force or- ized a system of remaining secluded places, then suddenly ting out and arresting so- ed speedsters and haling them magistrates' courts, the pub- conscience revolted. When the uit court rendered a decision lishing the state police, and ch was later upheld by the e supreme court, a more pop- court decision was never ered in this state. When the a session of the state legis- re was convened in Nashville ill was passed to meet the de- ds of the Horton administra- , and established a new state e force, much to the disap- val and displeasure of the le of this state. There was urgent need or demand for services of these men, and state police force, though onally men of fine character, today the most unpopular of men in the state. Partic- ly is this true in view of the that their equipment cost taxpayers of this state ap- imately $35,000, and their ries will run to $366,000 per um. Add to this total of ,000, $102,000 for personal nses, gasoline, oil and re- s, and the first year's cost of state police to our taxpayers e approximate sum of $503,- 00.

his is another case of extrav- tly wasting the taxpayers' ey.

e state police department created to give men jobs and ngthen the Lea-Horton ma- e.

I. G. FORRISTER,
Maxwell House.

PROGRAM FOR PAINTERS' DAY IS COMPLETED

Picnic - Barbecue to Be Staged Next Wednesday.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR YOUNG AND OLD

Noonday Meal to Be Prepared by "Zeke" Witt, General Chairman.

Next Wednesday, July 30, will mark the eighth annual observance of "Painters' Day" in Chattanooga, and the committee in charge of this year's celebration promises that the all-day program to be staged at Lake Winnepesaukah will be "bigger and better than ever." All of which is some promise, for members of Local 226, Painters, and Local 229, Sign-writers, have in the past made quite a reputation for arranging entertaining programs, as well as for preparing a barbecue feast as it should be prepared.

Beginning promptly at 10 a.m., the athletic and stunts program, under direction of E. L. Blair and F. S. Thurston, will get under way, and "Bully" and "Frank" are all pepped up, loudly proclaiming that the games and contests will furnish amusement for all ages, from 8 to 80. That these contests will draw plenty of entrants is assured, not only by past experience, but by the fact that real, worthwhile prizes will be presented to the winners.

Since the idea was first born to hold an annual picnic and barbecue for local painters, its popularity has grown, and thousands of citizens each year have enjoyed the festivities with the trades unionists, their employers, families and friends. The day is declared a holiday, and all local paint stores and shops are closed.

The usual park attractions, including various amusement devices, swimming, boating, fishing, etc., will, of course, be operating full blast, giving a wide choice of entertainment for the workers and their guests. Charles Melford and T. A. Rosser will have charge of the soft-drink concession.

The athletic contest and games program will be as follows:

Old men's foot race (60 years and over), 50 yards.

Employers' and bosses' foot race, 100 yards.

100-yard dash for house painters.

100-yard dash for paperhangers.

100-yard dash for sign painters.

A prize for each race and a grand prize will be offered for winner in final.

100-yard dash for the three winners of the above races.

75-yard dash for boys under 15 years old.

100-yard dash for boys over 15 years.

50-yard dash for girls under 17 years.

Bear race for boys under 7 years.

Old-time rolling pin throwing contest for wives of house painters, sign painters, paperhangers and non-members. Four prizes; a grand prize for the winner of the contest between the winners of the four contests.

Baseball throwing for ladies, also for girls under 16 years.

Fat men's foot race, 250 pounds and over, 100 yards.

Potato race for married ladies.

Egg race for married ladies.

Horseshoe pitching contest.

Prize for largest family on the grounds at noon of member of Local 226.

Prize for largest family on the grounds at noon of member of Local 299.

Prize for ugliest member of each, Local 226 and 299.

Drawing and word contests for men and ladies.

W. A. Witt, general chairman of the committee, will have charge of the barbecue, and few people in Hamilton county do not know of "Zeke's" prowess when it comes to manipulating the barbecue pit.

The menu for the noonday meal, which will be served promptly at 12 noon, follows:

Dill Pickles — Olives
Barbecued Lamb, Pork and Beef
Potato and Pimento Salad
Cold Slaw — Relish — Devil Sauce
Sliced Tomatoes — Bermuda Onions
Bread — Lemonade

The following members of Local 226 will assist in the program: George Durham, Deemer Little, George Sivley, Dave Jones, A. T. Jones, H. R. Gray, R. L. Taylor, Erskine Mabee, J. G. Burkes, C. F. Weidner, P. P. Thurston, Roy Bowen, W. D. Canada, H. M. Ottman, Joe Farmer, J. F. Miller, E. K. Witt and Fred Falk.

TO PAY MINIMUM WAGE

Akron, O.—The city council approved a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour on municipal work. It was stated that rates as low as 25 cents are paid.

BROTHERHOOD AND FEDERATION REPRESENTATIVES WILL DISCUSS TENNESSEE POLITICAL SITUATION

Reid, Hanly and Aymon Accept Invitation to Review Conditions As They Affect Workers at Open Meeting for Railroad and Other Workers Tuesday Night—Central Body Session Postponed From Monday Until Tuesday at 7:15—Speaking at 8—"The Truth About Horton" to Be Told — All Union Members Invited.

Acting on instructions of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council at its last regular meeting, legislative committee of that body has arranged for an open mass meeting for trades unionists on next Tuesday night, at Central Labor hall, Cherry street, at which outstanding labor officials of the state will discuss political matters as they affect Tennessee workers.

After conferring with the executive board of Central Body, the committee announced that regular meeting of the parent organization would be postponed from Monday night until Tuesday night, beginning promptly at 7:15, and the open meeting will follow at 8, in the large hall.

Speakers will include H. V. Reid, chairman of the nonpartisan political campaign committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods; David Hanly, legislative chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor; Paul J. Aymon, president of the federation and representative of the American Federation of Labor, and possibly others. Perry E. Daly, of Knoxville, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, wired the committee Thursday that a previously-planned trip in the interest of Mr. Gwin would prevent his presence at the local meeting. W. A. Chrisman, legislative representative Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, also wired regrets.

Mr. Reid, whose home is in Memphis, besides having a long record of service as chairman of the joint state committee, is legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. His loyalty to the cause of labor, combined with his ability, have given him a keen insight into problems surrounding the battle for social legislation, and he is known throughout the state as a gentleman of unusual frankness. In his discussion of issues and candidates he may be expected to "hew to the line, and let the chips fall where they may." Mr. Reid's experiences at Nashville and elsewhere in the state make an interesting narrative, and those who attend Tuesday night's meeting will be well repaid for their time.

Paul J. Aymon, it is believed, will have an unusually interesting message for his fellow trades unionists. Mr. Aymon is a veteran of the "battle of Elizabethton," where Gov. Horton's army won its great (?)—if temporary — victory in alignment with a German autocracy against 100 per cent. native Tennesseans, most of whom were women and young girls. How the Tennessee National Guard was used as a strikebreaking agency has been told before by Mr. Aymon, but its repetition at this particular time will doubtless prove doubly interesting, even to those who have heard it on other occasions and in other ways.

Mr. Hanly is known to possibly every trades unionist in Tennessee as chairman of the federation's legislative committee. He is another who enjoys a reputation of calling a spade a spade, and his long years of experience with the workers' legislative program has given him an unusually keen insight into things political. What happened, and how, in the last general assembly with reference to social legislation, as well as prospects for the federation program in the next, will doubtless form the major part of Mr. Hanly's address Tuesday night.

Delegates to Central Body are urged to be present when the regular session is called to order at 7:15 sharp. This meeting will be held in the regular meeting hall, and it is believed that all necessary business can be taken care of in time to start the open meeting in the large hall at 8. In the event of an overflow crowd in the big hall, which will seat several hundred, it is planned to throw the two rooms together, and it is thought that with this arrangement all comers may be comfortably seated.

"Vacation" of Ford Workers Is Screen To Fire Thousands

By C. V. ULRICH

Detroit, Mich., July 24.—The Ford company announced July 11 that 110,000 employes would enter a two weeks' vacation.

The company gives as one of the principal reasons for its shutdown, to enable all employes to have their vacation at the same time. It does not make public the fact that it is engaged in laying off from 17 to 20 per cent horizontally, of all employes permanently. The men are simply told their money is ready and are deprived of their badge, which means complete severance of relations with the company.

It seems strange that the Ford Motor company takes into consideration the desire of its employes in the matter of the vacation period, when at no time in the history of the firm has it taken into consideration the desires of the employes. In fact, there is no channel by which any employe could make his wish known on any matter.

Perhaps the 17 per cent of the employes that are being discharged directly have made their wish known to the company that they want to retire from the business of making Ford cars, having reached a state of affluence in life as a result of working for the Ford Motor company whose wage scale, it has just been established, is a deficit wage scale.

Mr. Ford in the factory is a tyrant, outside he is the buyer of antiques and the savior of wayward bank clerks.

Are these 18,000 men being discharged outright, or to enable them to retire? That question is left for one of the retired to answer. The already large army of unemployed in the city of Detroit will by this action of the Ford Motor company receive an unexpected increase from a firm whose production figure is now at the highest peak in its history.

LOCAL GUEST

JAMES WILSON

President, Patternmakers' League of North America.

Local Patternmakers Friday were entertaining a distinguished guest in the person of their international president, who arrived in the forenoon and was immediately taken in charge by a committee headed by H. A. Burnett and shown the points of interest in and around Chattanooga.

The international official was scheduled to deliver an address at on open meeting for members of his craft Friday night at Odd Fellows' hall.

James Wilson—"Jimmy" to thousands—has just been re-elected without opposition as president of the Patternmakers' league. He is a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and was a member of two wartime labor missions to Europe.

Congress Failed To Provide Funds For Labor Bill

(By International Labor News Service)

Washington, July 24. — Because congress failed to vote money to enable the bureau of labor statistics to obtain statistics as provided in one of the three Wagner unemployment bills, it will be impossible to carry out the provisions of the bill at present, Commissioner Ethelbert Stewart announces.

Trade unionists point out that the failure to provide money for the measure was the climax to the thoroughly bad record of congress on the Wagner bills. For this record the house must take the blame, as the bills were passed by the senate. The house held up one bill and emasculated another so that it is of little value. Then it forgot to provide money to make operative the third measure, for the collection of statistics.

Commissioner Stewart explained that the bureau of labor statistics has been forced recently to curtail its activities and cut down its staff because of a lack of money, and to carry out the provisions of the Wagner bill would manifestly be impossible under the circumstances. The bill, it was pointed out, carried no authorization for an appropriation. No money can be had, therefore, until congress makes an appropriation after it reconvenes in December.

Statistics are already being compiled, however, for the majority of the industries mentioned in the bill, Mr. Stewart said. The bureau had made plans to extend its work to include gathering of data on employment in the building trades, not now covered, and with the co-operation of the department of agriculture, it is hoped that figures on employment on farms may be received. The bureau, it was explained, could not hope to cover adequately the thousands of farms in the country, but it is believed that agents of the department of agriculture, located in nearly every county in the country, will be able to furnish a fairly accurate picture of the number of men working on farms and the wages they receive.

PRESENT WAGE STANDARDS TO BE MAINTAINED

Green Declares Workers Will Oppose Reductions.

SAYS UNEMPLOYMENT CAN BE PREVENTED

Destruction of Purchasing Power Dangerous for Whole People.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Montreal, July 24.—Declaring that labor challenged the idea that unemployment cannot be prevented, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, told the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers in convention here that if the nation is brought out of the present depression in a reasonable length of time purchasing power of the people must be maintained. He declared that labor will maintain present wage standards and that it is labor's purpose "to establish them on an unassailable basis."

After pointing out that both the United States and Canada are faced with unfavorable economic conditions, President Green said:

"We are in the midst of widespread industrial depression. Thousands of working men in every city of the land, in every town, in every village, in every community, are tramping the streets seeking employment. In the building trades organizations, in the printing, the metal, in the transportation, in the miscellaneous trades, they are grappling with this big problem.

Labor Deals with Problem.

"The American Federation of Labor is dealing with this problem, and so far as we are able, we are calling the attention of the people upon the American continent to the necessity of meeting it and dealing with it constructively, so that the men and women able and willing to work should be guaranteed an opportunity under all conditions that may exist at any time or any place.

"The Federation of Labor contends that the problem need not be a necessary evil. There are economists who argue that recurring periods of unemployment are necessary and inevitable.

"The American labor movement challenges that kind of economic philosophy. To admit that, is to admit that we are incapable of dealing with the economic problem of unemployment. Such an admission would present to coming generations the most gloomy picture we can possibly contemplate.

Can Be Prevented.

"We can grapple with it, we can deal with it, we can prevent unemployment. We can so systematize employment that in the operations of the economic law and the development of industry, men and women can be guaranteed an annual income, rather than a spasmodic daily wage. That is the condition we are striving for.

"Women must not be sacrificed on the altar of commercialism. Men must earn an income annually to protect their women folk and enable them to keep their families in comfort and to have the opportunity of enjoying a greater degree of leisure.

Will Preserve Standards.

"For the first time in the history of cyclical unemployment, our general wage structure has not been assaulted or assailed. **We have preserved our standards during this distressing period, and it is our purpose to establish them on an unassailable basis.**

"We maintain that any reduction in purchasing power which follows a reduction in wages would be injurious, not only to the great mass of the people, but to the whole of society. **If we are to be brought out of the present industrial depression in a reasonable length of time, we must maintain the purchasing power of the people, because you cannot sell goods if people cannot buy and they cannot buy unless you pay them wages to buy with."**

FIREWORKS PLANT SECURED NO LICENSE

Trenton, N. J.—Explosion of a fireworks plant at Neptune, in which four persons lost their lives, revealed that the plant operated seventeen years without a license.

The fireworks were manufactured in a "home" factory. Charles Weeks, deputy commissioner of labor, who investigated the case, reports "it is very unfortunate" that the owner of the plant did not acquaint state officials with his operation.

MILL WORKERS PIN HOPES ON TRADE UNION

See Relief From Oppression in Organization.

LAY FOUNDATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Depressed Industrial Conditions Fail to Check Southern Campaign.

(Special Correspondence.)

Birmingham, Ala., July 24.—While the unemployment situation in the southern industrial states is not showing any appreciable improvement, due to depressed business conditions, substantial progress in the trades union movement is reported to the Birmingham headquarters of the southern organization campaign by field workers, Paul J. Smith, organization committee chairman, said today.

Textile manufacturers in the south, employing in normal times some 300,000 workers, are adhering to a tacit understanding of curtailing cotton and knit goods production because of poor market conditions and surplus stocks. Despite the sizzling heat which has gripped the south for many days, the work of organizing by the American Federation of Labor has proceeded without interruption, Mr. Smith said.

In many districts in the textile states mills are operating part time or with sharply reduced forces. The Glantzstoff mills recently let out about 400 workers in addition to those already on the street. The determination of the Cotton Manufacturers association of North Carolina to abolish night work for all persons under 18 years of age has met with approbation among mill owners, but has gained little in actuality. Night work, however, in some of the mills has been discontinued temporarily at least due to slack business.

Improving the economic conditions of the mill workers is a paramount question throughout the south, and in view of the accomplishments of the American Federation of Labor, workers in many regions have lost some of their hopelessness and believe a new day is dawning for them through the Textile Workers of America.

In the Huntsville (Ala.) district, where the mills employ some 8,000 hands, the movement toward unionization has been unprecedented, field workers report. Local union No. 1690, recently organized at Huntsville, has approximately 4,000 members, and new members are coming in at the rate of 200 a week. The merchants of Huntsville have come out openly for the union. In public addresses at labor mass meetings, and through communications to the officers of the local unions, business men have assured the workers of their sympathetic attitude and declare they are tired of "low wage prosperity," although many of them subscribed to this theory in full page advertisements when this town went "open shop" a few years ago.

Textile unions in Danville, Va., Columbus, Ga., and other southern centers report substantial gains in membership, indicating the earnestness of the workers in building up a trade union organization. In some cases the mill management has brought about the discharge of local leaders, workers who had long been employed in the mills in many instances. In other cases the management has accepted the situation with feeble protest.

The same condition in reflected in other southern industries, Chairman Smith said. Opposition to organizing efforts flames in one place and in others is accepted as a part of the industrial development of the south. Colored workers have displayed eagerness to enlist under the union flag. In New Orleans hundreds of negro longshoremen have joined the union and chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor. Longshoremen at New Orleans now have a strong organization of approximately 4,000 members and nearly 100 per cent organized. Holt J. Ross, president of the Mississippi Federation of Labor, has been in the district under the direction of the American Federation of Labor. In the Birmingham and Gadsden fields some 800 colored workers have been chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

A series of labor mass meetings is being arranged in southern cities. The first to be held probably will be at Augusta, Ga.

RUSSIAN COAL NOT USED

Washington.—"None of our vessels transport Russian coal nor do our vessels use Russian coal as fuel," said the management of the United States Lines in a letter to President Green.

The company denies rumors in the anthracite region that its ships are importing this coal.

THE LABOR WORLD

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FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1930.

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"Ol' niggah Jim all lamed up today. Big piece o' white papah blowed outen de graveyahd at 'im whilst he passin' dar las' night."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "We believe the proper function of courts is to expound and administer law but not to make it?"

A.—This was a declaration made by the American Federation of Labor convention in 1896 in demanding amendments to the United States constitution depriving judges of the power to set aside laws enacted by congress.

Q.—Has organized labor declared for the establishment of free legal bureaus?

A.—The 1913 convention of the American Federation of Labor favored the establishment of free legal municipal bureaus from which the people may obtain advice on all questions affecting their affairs, the bureaus to be maintained at public cost and in connection with the courts. The object was declared to be to protect workers who are exposed to the machinations of shyster lawyers.

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first ask a census of the unemployed?

A.—In 1889, when the convention held that year declared it of vast importance to ascertain in the census the number of unemployed and the duration of such lack of employment, and instructed the executive council to urge congress to authorize collection of this data.

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LABOR'S POLITICAL POLICY

When organized labor declares it "rewards its friends and punishes its enemies," it takes the same position in politics as other groups of citizens.

Labor's policy does not differ from business interests, wets, drys, or other elements. These elements may not voice our slogan, but they apply it. Citizens are not expected to vote for candidates who disagree with them.

Labor party advocates who oppose our non-partisanship cling to the European ideal—that government is apart from the people. This system is applicable where class stratification is clear-cut, but in this country the people are sovereign. The preamble of the American constitution declares: "We, the people of the United States."

Government in Europe is supreme. This makes these people politically minded. Americans do not have that faith in political parties and government. That they often fail to exercise their sovereignty does not affect the principle. Final power rests in them and they develop a public opinion to which their lawmaking representatives respond.

Labor's policy of "rewarding our friends" fits into the American ideal, which is not understood by those who talk of a labor party, and who constantly refer to Europe as a guide for conditions here that are wholly dissimilar.

Political partisanship in the United States is at its lowest ebb in 100 years. All semblance of party spirit is destroyed and various groups now openly favor labor's policy of voting for men who represent their views—of voting for their friends.

The National Association of Manufacturers presents its "bill of grievances" to the conventions of political parties. Both wets and drys take similar action and publicly declare they will work and vote against candidates who do not agree with them.

Opponents of the A. F. of L. non-partisan policy call this a "begging" policy—when applied to wage earners. They conveniently overlook that it is a national characteristic. The A. F. of L. non-partisan plan, when first advocated, was called "intimidation." Its practice is now country-wide.

Labor party advocates also overlook the important point that trade unionists claim there is no such thing as "labor legislation"—that is, that all legislation urged by labor has a direct bearing on the nation's welfare.

The labor injunction was formerly considered a "labor" issue, but equity's encroachment into business and control of the press has placed the injunction in its true light. The abolition of child labor, unemployment, dependent old age and other problems extend beyond the confines of labor. A solution of these problems depends upon a new social consciousness of all the people. Voters of all parties must be appealed to—if results, rather than the exaltation of a few individuals, is desired.

BILLION-DOLLAR BUSINESS

That big business is now measured in billions is shown by the fact that there are now twenty-three billion-dollar concerns doing business in the world.

Of these, nine are industrial organizations, seven are railroads, thirteen are banks and four are insurance companies. Several exceed two billions, and one insurance company is nearly four billions.

One of the railroads is Canadian; two of the banks are in London, one in Berlin and one in Canada. All the rest of these organizations are in the United States.

The big workman who insists upon doing all by himself, without a helper, is a good deal like the dodo bird. And there are plenty of newspapers ready to pat him on the back and tell him how wonderful he is. And so he is—wonderfully easy.

WORK PLACES CHANGING

Time was when these United States were predominantly agricultural in occupation. "Them days are gone forever." If you go back as far as 1820, those employed in all occupations numbered 2,281 thousand, of which number 2,082 thousand were engaged in agriculture. In 1870 the number engaged in agriculture was 6,961 thousands, and all other occupations included 6,965—almost exactly the same. At that time manufacturing and mechanical employments had 2,746; trade and transportation had 1,347; domestic and personal service had 1,818; professional service, 379; and mining had 176—all measured in thousands.

In 1910 the tide turned, and of the total of 37,454 thousands employed in all occupations, 11,946 thousands were in agriculture, 10,629 in manufacture and mechanical employment, with trade and transportation running a close third with 7,989 millions.

The year 1929 showed trade and transportation leading with 18,650 thousands, manufactures and mechanical with 13,000 thousands, and agriculture with 10,400—or 489 thousands less than in 1900.

From now on, the increasing industrialization of the nation, together with the constant mechanization of farming activities, will show a decided decrease in the number of those engaged in agriculture, not only relatively but in actual numbers. The high point was reached in 1910, since which time there has been a reduction in the actual number of those occupied in agricultural pursuits.

In spite of the great increases in city populations during the one hundred years, and the more marvelous changes in the standards of food and of living, we shall have need of a constantly decreasing number of people doing farm work. And one incidental fact is this: we are using almost three-quarters of a bushel less of wheat per capita than formerly, and about three bushels less per capita than the Canadian people do now.

Injunction Is Paramount

William Green, in American Federationist

The American Federation of Labor is much concerned for the enactment of injunction legislation by congress. Regulation of the use of the injunction writ and elimination of government by injunction is of paramount importance to American labor. The injunction is used to hamstring unions.

The chief tool that wage earners need to promote their best interests is organization. Organization makes them ready to deal with problems and opens the way to steady development and constantly greater ability to cope with larger problems.

Whenever the use of this tool is restricted or the tool itself is proscribed, wage earners find themselves handicapped by employers' fear of their most efficient tool. Employers' fear is based upon their inability to understand that management and union together can produce more efficiently than can management and individual workers who do not function as an organized group. The union is a tool for shaping economic progress which provides the foundation for social betterment.

The American Federation of Labor has made the injunction our paramount interest in the coming elections. We shall make the injunction one test issue upon which we shall ask all candidates to declare themselves.

Both democrat and republican parties included in their 1928 party platforms declarations for legislation to prevent abuses of the injunction. We expect all party representatives to carry out these pledges.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Fine progress already made with inadequate resources shows beyond a doubt that southern workers can be organized. They've had enough of low wages and excessive hours of labor and are ready to join a union and have something to say about the conditions under which they toil.

All the southern organization campaign needs for smashing success is stronger support. Workers reached with the message of unionism are responding but the field is large and hundreds of thousands of workers have not yet had the advantage of unionism presented to them. The southern organization committee is doing splendid work, loyally backed by southern trade unionists, but it has not the men or resources to reach the whole territory.

Adequate support of the southern campaign, financially and otherwise, is up to the labor movement. The employers are not going to back the campaign. That must be done by the organized wage earners. If they do their duty, the southern campaign is going over big.

* * *

Chicago has had a public school named after Samuel Gompers for some years and New York is soon to have one. The New York school is the "Samuel Gompers industrial high school for boys" and construction of the building will begin early in the fall. It will cost $1,666,000, will accommodate 1,700 students and will be of the most modern type.

In naming schools for Gompers, fitting tribute is paid to the great leader of labor, who fought steadfastly, all his life, for the education of the masses. He knew that education makes for enlightenment, the foe of child labor, poverty, disease and the exploitation of man by man.

New York and Chicago have done well to name schools for Gompers. What city will be the next to follow their good example?

* * *

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his hired men have turned loose a lot of money on the country at one time or another. But it refuses to stay loose. There is even less of it loose than there was a month ago—less by 29 cents per capita. The amount now supposed to be in actual circulation amounts to $37.30 per capita, which would be about $150 per person "usually gainfully employed." Have you got your hundred and fifty? Banks are complaining about having too much money on deposit in their vaults, on which they are paying interest, and for which there seems to be no appropriate use. One of the possible definitions of money is, "The principal lubricant of the machinery of good business." But when it is bottled in banks it does not lubricate anything or anybody.

* * *

Recently a member of the federal farm board remarked about the reduction in wholesale prices of beef not being followed by a corresponding drop in retail beefsteak. Shortly after the remark was made the retail price did drop. Maybe that farm board is of some use, after all.

Wheat Prices Sag; Federal Aid Fails

Washington.—The administration's farm relief plan has resulted in a loss of $15,000,000 to the government and the price of wheat is lower than at any time since the world war.

The federal farm board bought 60,000,000 bushels of wheat in a futile effort to check sagging prices. The administration rejected Senator Capper's suggestion that an additional 100,000,000 bushels be bought.

Government officials are calling on southwestern farmers to plant less wheat, as stocks now in storage will be increased by this larger output. Northwestern farmers heeded the warning to plant less, but the southwestern farmers ignored the call.

The government's activity in farm relief, and the spending of millions of dollars to hold prices, is a contrast to former pleas against all forms of paternalism by men who now urge the new policy.

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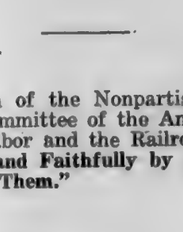

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JOIN UNION AND LOSE JOB IS RULE IN BIG HUNTSVILLE TEXTILE MILLS

That's Un-American Policy Followed by Bosses, Who Care Nothing for Constitutional Rights and Fire Union Members on One Pretext or Another.

By C. S. GARRISON.

Huntsville, Ala., July 24.—This is the anthology of textile mills workers in the Huntsville district. Of men and women who exercised a right guaranteed under the constitution—joined a trade union, and the price they paid:

Claude Segroves, for twenty years a weaver, a faithful and efficient employe. Claude had vision and joined the union with his fellow workers. "It's just too bad, Claude, but we don't need you," the boss told him.

Ada Lee Warren, 16 years old, and young in the mills. Youth serves best and Ada Lee Warren was efficient. **She was only paid 60 cents a day for 12 hours' work, or 5 cents an hour.** Living on 60 cents a day is an economic impossibility. Ada is a good girl. Her friends knew it and made up a donation and gave it to her. That same evening the boss curtly dismissed her from the job. He was good enough to explain that he didn't like the way she was getting her pay.

Marshall Derting was born and raised at Helen Mills and had worked in the mills all his life, a faithful employe. One day Marshall found he was jobless. "Why, you don't live in the village," the boss said.

J. M. Spearman, a No. 1 weaver, decided to join the union and did so. One day the boss waved him aside. Spearman is jobless.

Long Service Means Nothing.

Jim Baker is a good hand and for years had been employed by the Merrimack Manufacturing company. **He inscribed his name on the union roll—and his long service to his boss didn't mean a thing.** Jim is hunting for a job.

William Luttrell worked faithfully for years as an employe of the Lowe Manufacturing company. He joined the union—and zip went his job. He got work at the Helen Mills, but it only lasted three days, or until one management put William on the black list—and now he's "carrying the banner."

Richard McNeal is a section hand in the card room, and a good one. So good that when the management heard that Richard had gone union he brought him in on the carpet three times trying to show him the evil of his way. Richard refused to enter the Benedict Arnold class, so the boss put the skids under him.

J. B. Lewter thinks he had a tough break. At the time he was not a member of the union, but he lost his job anyhow. The foreman told him his work was O. K. but he didn't cherish the idea of Lewter's son being a union man, so Lewter senior had to go, a case of father paying for the "sins" of his son. It's a gay life.

Married Couple Lose Jobs.

J. R. Cope and wife worked side by side. They had been weaving for twenty years. They were good weavers, too, being first class trade unionists. The boss called them in and told them they were not making perfect cloth. It took the head man twenty years to find out these two weavers couldn't weave, but he found it out at last, so Mr. and Mrs. Cope are jobless. There are bright foremen in some of the mills.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dudney had worked for the Lincoln Mills of Alabama for ten years, weaving. One day they joined the union and the boss discovered they made bad cloth just a day or two after Dudney made a talk at a union meeting. He got another job at the Lowe plant but as soon as the word was passed around about his union affiliations he was out. It only took ten years to find that Dudney was no weaver. But foremen are bright.

And there are others. None of these men and women regret joining the union. It is their American right guaranteed by the constitution, and they merely exercised it. There is nothing more contemptible than firing a worker for joining a trade union, says President Wililam Green, of the American Federation of Labor.

Anti-Unionists Fail To Terrify Workers

Huntsville, Ala.—Anti-unionists in this section overplayed their hand when they attempted to terrify textile workers from joining the union.

The workers and the public generally suddenly realized these employers were making their lurid anti-union claims to continue their "prosperous poverty," known as pauper wages.

The recent anti-union attack by a local newspaper has proven a boomerang and there has been a remarkable change in the public attitude toward organized labor.

Merchants have grown weary of hearing claims that Huntsville labor is "generally employed." This is true, but they receive no wages, and thus are poor customers.

Local business men have addressed mass meetings of the workers, or written to union officials, who were commended for their organizing efforts. It was only recently that these merchants were inveigled into signing full-page advertisements declaring for the anti-union shop.

There are 10,000 textile workers in the Huntsville district and they are joining the union at the rate of 200 a day. Other craftsmen have been affected by the trade union wave and several new locals, such as carpenters, painters, machinists and barbers, are functioning.

UNIONS ARE "SELFISH" SAYS PRISON LABOR MAN

Concord, N. H.—Levin J. Chase, secretary New Hampshire board of prison trustees, doesn't like the Hawes-Cooper act, which goes into effect 1934, and which provides that when prison-made goods are shipped into another state, these goods come under the law of that state.

Mr. Chase said the "selfishness and illogical reasoning of labor unions, women's clubs and a group of manufacturers" made the law possible.

"No matter what the legislation, it is not possible to end competition between prison and free labor and it is worse than foolish to attempt it," said Mr. Chase.

He is mad clear through at the "selfishness" of organized labor.

CHILD'S DRESS MAKERS PREPARING FOR STRIKE

New York.—Organized children's dress makers are arranging for a strike to destroy sweat shop conditions.

These workers are affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. A committee of 500 has been formed as a preliminary to the city-wide walkout if employers refuse to confer. More than 300 shops will be affected.

NEGRO LABOR UNITING IN SOUTHERN STATES

Birmingham, Ala.—Negro workers are joining federal unions by the hundreds since the A. F. of L. southern organizing committee has been in operation.

More than 4,000 negro longshoremen in New Orleans have affiliated, and the new membership of negro workers in the Birmingham district total 800.

Negro organizers are being employed by the A. F. of L. committee.

George W. Chamlee Jr.

Candidate for the Legislature

We are authorized to announce George W. Chamlee, Jr., as a candidate for one of the three places in the Lower House of the Legislature to be voted for in the Democratic Primary August 7, 1930.

Mr. Chamlee's record has been fair to organized labor, and he promises that in the future he will give all matters coming before him for consideration, that same careful consideration that he has done in the past. He says he has no friends to reward or enemies to punish, but will be guided by the best interest of the people and try to promote the welfare of Hamilton County in all his official acts. He says that he will seek the advice of the people on all matters and try to promote the best interest of the County in all matters of legislation coming up for his consideration.

He will appreciate the vote and influence of all voters in the primary election.

—(Adv.)

Winter Winds

Hold No Terrors If You Burn Our

COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.

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R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

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Him—My, what a nice mouth you have.

His—Uh huh, and remember it's lip year.

Courageous, Honest Independent and Able

100 Per Cent. "Fair" to Labor

H. F. Lawrence

For Re-Election to the County Court

You Can't Go Wrong on "Pete"

For Progressive Legislation

and

Fair Play in Industry

To the Readers of The Labor World:

It is my earnest desire to be the next State Senator from this County. I solicit your support.

If elected I pledge my word to give all those interested in legislation a full hearing. I shall seek advice and help from all sources.

Further, I expect to vote for and advocate progressive measures. I have a liberal attitude toward laws which will better industrial conditions and make for fair play in industry.

These are my promises and I expect to fulfill them. I am free to do so, as I am under no obligation to any organization or other interest.

John A. Chambliss

For The State Senate

Campaign Headquarters: 1214 Provident Bldg.
Phones: 7-2691, 7-2495

a man who says he was to drink was headed that way own accord.

Laundry Work: Everything comes out in the wash—including the buttons.

Back Quit Hurting

"I was in a very weak condition from a serious sickness," writes Mrs. I. Leonard, 571 Joseph St., New Orleans, La. "I was so weak, I wanted to sleep all the time. I did not have strength to do anything. My back ached nearly all the time. I was just in misery.

"My mother told me I must arouse myself from the sleepiness, and take something to help get my strength back. She had taken Cardui and had been helped, so I decided to take Cardui, too. After my first bottle, I could see that it was helping me. I took four bottles at this time. My strength came back and I gained weight. Pretty soon, I was my old self again.

"My back quit hurting, and I haven't had any more trouble since I took Cardui."

CARDUI

HELPS WOMEN TO HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion and Biliousness E-100

SHOP MEN LAID OFF

New York.—More than 4,000 shop men in East Buffalo, West Albany, Depew and Avis have been laid off for ten days by the New York Central railroad. An additional 2,000, it is estimated, will be laid off in shops west of Buffalo.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

I missed the last two weeks (guess the rest of you didn't miss much). Been on my annual vacation. Was up in Cincinnati looking it over. Got a crick in my neck from looking up at that 48-story building they are putting up. I was too busy to write, going to the races at Latonia, the zoo, museum, Coney Island (and I wish I could tell you all I saw there, it was an eyefull)—baseball, saw Cincy defeat Chicago, wrestling bouts and picture shows, and shopping (window shopping), etc., etc. I hated to leave, but all good things have an ending.

* * *

Ask Brooks what he thinks of the smallest receiving set.

* * *

Forbes, Pierce and Brown attended the convention of clerks, supervisors and rural carriers at Nashville and tell me that they spent a profitable two days at the capital city July 4-5, where several resolutions pertaining to the welfare of postal workers were adopted, as follows: Seniority, court of appeal, the longevity bill, 44-hour week bill. Knoxville gets the 1931 meet. The only new officers elected were Sam A. Matlock, of Knoxville, president, succeeding George Forbes, and J. E. Wilkinson, of Jackson, third vice-president.

* * *

J. A. Clark, carrier No. 8, has returned from his vacation, having visited West Tennessee and Arkansas.

* * *

H. B. Lewis, No. 11, spent his vacation in Philadelphia and Atlantic City visiting his son.

* * *

H. B. Massey was off Wednesday and Thursday on a fishing trip (and it rained).

* * *

Clarence Oakes, No. 27, says that a fellow who has a good tongue isn't much good for anything else. I don't know to whom he was referring, but he was looking at Roscoe Talley when he said it.

* * *

There are some changes in the office, Mr. R. M. George, assistant postmaster, being made general manager of the office.

* * *

Well! rain and cooler. Just more of it will be appreciated, especially the cooler part of it.

NOTES FROM THE NEWS CHAPEL

By CLAY TIMMONS

Members of this chapel have a nomination for the meanest man. We don't know who he is. For many months there has been a salted peanut vending penny machine over here, which belongs to a bird who has more money than any of us ever expect to have. Pennies are sometimes scarce, and the boys all joined in the sport of making pennies out of spare leads and slugs. It was the greatest of indoor sports, and nobody raised a howl. But now:

Monday there came a blind man to Ed Kelly and got permission to put up a 5-cent candy bar vending machine. On it he placed a notice telling all and sundry that the machine belonged to a blind man, who depended upon it and others like it to make him a living and asking that the buyer play fair. Tuesday at noon the blind man and his helper came around to see what luck he had had. And I'll be doggone if there wasn't three slugs in that blind man's machine!

Harry Kennedy, the chairman, immediately posted on the wall near the vending machine the notice to the effect that members of the chapel did not care to be associated with a man who would go to all the trouble of making a slug to fit the machine just in order to rob a blind man of a nickel, and that if the perpetrator proved to be a News employe his discharge would immediately be demanded. My personal opinion of the bird who pulled that is unprintable, except to say that he is so low down he could fly a kite under a setting hen.

* * *

Moron's, by the way, has gone on a strictly cash-and-carry basis. I know how the other big business men in town feel who sell big bills on credit. Some run their bills up to as high as 15 cents with me, and others a nickel and a dime, and by the time the majority of them do that I have forgotten who did and who didn't, and am too timid to ask them if they did. So, with the turkey, I say "put!"

* * *

Looks like Roddy McGee's trip to Houston as an on-his-own delegate has gone blooey, especially since our Journal correspondent published the fact that he was paying his own way. Roddy says he don't want to go all the way out there and not be seated because the law in regard to local unions paying delegates' expenses was tracked.

* * *

You can always tell when some of the fellows over here have floated another dollar-down-and-dollar-when-I have-it loan. They manage to lay off three or four days and then come back to work and go over and hand their book to Pop Kemper and instructions to Wally of the Wailing Wall to give Pop so much a week for them. Pop leaves out of here Wednesday at noon loaded down with bank books of the wrong kind and enough jack to tempt a Chicago mob. And so it goes.

Victor Williams

FOR SHERIFF

A false impression as to my activities in the street car strikes of 1916 and 1917 has been going the rounds. In order to clear up any misapprehension I submit herewith the following statement from men who know the real facts:

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 23, 1930.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Having heard reports that Victor Williams, candidate for sheriff of Hamilton county, was in some way, unsatisfactory to union labor, connected with the street car strike in Chattanooga in 1916 and 1917, we, the undersigned, wish to make the following statement:

Mr. Williams was employed by the Chattanooga Railway & Light Co., in the capacity of inspector from sometime in 1912 to sometime in 1921, when he entered the government service. His official connection with the company barred him from membership in the street car men's union and his personal conduct was such that we FIND NO REASON TO OBJECT TO HIS CANDIDACY NOW, based on anything that occurred in that strike.

(Signed) E. G. CHERRY,
Secy. Div. 750 Street Carmen.

R. M. WARD	H. V. KIMBRELL
S. P. SMITH	J. W. RAINS
H. G. PARKS	S. W. REYNOLDS
H. D. COX	C. H. FRANKLIN

All Members Div. 750 Street Carmen.

I was promoted to inspector in 1912, four years prior to the strike, and continued in that capacity until 1921, five years after the strike. There had been two previous unsuccessful attempts to organize the men and I was a member both times.

I am heartily in sympathy with organized labor and have always been. I will appreciate the vote and influence of all union men.

Unionists Start War On N. Y. Racketeers

New York. — The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union has started a war on labor racketeers. Employers have been mulcted out of $2,000,000 a year and trade union officials are assaulted when they combat the evil.

The unionists, headed by International President Schlesinger and Secretary-Treasurer Dubinsky, asked the district attorney's office to aid in the fight.

With the successful ending of the dress strike, last spring, gangsters represent to manufacturers that they can "protect" them against the union. Other racketeers, representing themselves as petty union officials, extract tribute on the pretense that they can make union conditions non-operative.

David Fruhling, a member of the union who has been active against the racketeers, was stabbed by five men while on his way to the union headquarters. The union offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assailants.

"All decent elements in the dress industry are united against racketeering," said President Schlesinger.

"Employers who are intimidated by gangsters into paying tribute or who believe they can evade union conditions by dealing with a lawless element, only contribute to a disorder which all legitimate factors are seeking to end."

Gompers High School To Open in New York

New York. — Plans for the new Samuel Gompers industrial high school for boys are being completed and construction is expected to begin in the fall.

The building will cost $1,660,000 and will seat 1,700 students.

The equipment will include a radio room, press, linotype and composing rooms, as well as shops of every description. It will have telephone, motor and dynamo, electric light and power, and auto transmission and chassis shops and architectural drawing rooms.

Our Market Basket

WATCH who patronize YOUR

This Section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollars do Double Duty. Patronize those PAPER---and save the difference

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Gives You the Privilege of Personal Selection.
Our Prices Average Lower Always.

820 Georgia Ave. 2100 Chamberlain Ave.

MILK	Carnation — 10 Small or 5 Tall Cans	43c
COFFEE	Maxwell House, Pound	35c
NUCOA	Pound	22c
SOAP	LUX, 4 bars	25c
SOAP	PALMOLIVE, 3 bars	20c
MALT	Blue Ribbon, Red Top 3-pound can	65c
EGGS	Fresh Country, Dozen	23½c
FRYERS	Extra Fancy, 1½ to 2 Pound	34c

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

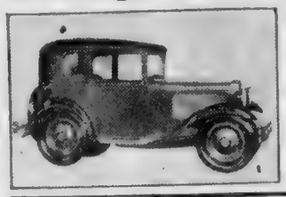
Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
SUGAR	"Domino" Cloth Bags, 5 Lb. 25c, 10 Lb.	49c
SALMON	No. 1 Tall, 18c Size Can, Two Cans	25c
PURE LARD	"Silver Leaf," in Cartons, Two Pounds	25c
KARO SYRUP	½ Gal. Size, "Blue Label" — Can	27c
BEEF ROAST	Per Lb. 12½c, 15c and	25c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

We're giving away an AUSTIN



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HOME STORES
"Owned and Operated by Home Folks"

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

OCTAGON SOAP	Large Size (Limit 5 Bars)—Bar	5c
MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for	5c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 16c 12 lbs.	31c
POTATOES	Fancy Cobblers. Five Lbs. for	15c
FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each	99c
SUGAR	10 lbs. Domino for	50c
CORN FLAKES	OR POST TOASTIES, 2 for	15c
BUTTER	Clearbrook and Cloverbloom, Pound	37c
TOILET PAPER	Northern Tissue. Roll	7c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)— 4 Lbs. for	44c
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Pound	23c
BACON	Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	29c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE

Buy—
Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Shorter Work Day Best Idle Solution

St. Paul, Minn.—A shorter work day is the best solution of unemployment, said Gov. Christianson on his return from the governors' conference at Salt Lake City.

He said the general opinion among attending state executives was that shortening the work day is the most feasible plan offered so far.

"If employers do not solve the situation themselves, either by shortening the work day or by some other method, political pressure will, within a short time, force the adoption of unemployment pension laws," said the governor.

MORE GAS; LESS COST

New York.—Leading oil companies, headed by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, combined to control the future of a new process capable of yielding two barrels of gasoline where only one could be had before.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

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Our Advertisers are our friends.

"Remember Elizabethton!" Officials' Plea

Candidates Discuss Proposed Labor Laws

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 1, 1930 — Number 14

REID, HANLY, AYMON DISCUSS HORTON, HULL

Recall Use of State Troops as Strike-breakers.

WINN DESCRIBED AS ABLE, HONEST

Delegates and Visitors to Central Body Meeting Hear "The Truth About Horton," Told by Men Who Know — Records of Cordell Hull and Andrew Todd Compared.

"I might have forgiven Horton for other things, but when he used armed force, in violation of law, to break up a strike of native people at Elizabethton, largely girls and women, I said that if no one else in Tennessee voted against him I would."

This ringing declaration of H. V. Winn, chairman of the joint non-partisan campaign committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods in the state, sums up in a few words the feeling against Horton so far as the laboring people of Tennessee are concerned.

Mr. Reid was one of three well-known officials of organized labor speaking at the mass meting held at the Rees and Labor Council hall Tuesday night, following a brief business session of the central body. Other speakers were Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennesse Federation of Labor, and David Hanly, chairman of the state legislative committee of the state federation.

Mr. Reid did not mince matters in dealing with the Luke-warm governor, but delivered many telling blows as he dealt at some length with the record of the man who occupies the governor's chair in a physical sense only, taking his orders from the political machine that knows just what it wants and how to get it.

Mr. Reid, for many years legislative chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this state, is thoroughly posted as to the records of men in state politics. Delving into Horton's history, his background, his attitude toward those who work for a living and his abominible record as a legislator and a governor, Mr. Reid said in part:

"Horton was elected senator in 1927 and came to Nashville practically unknown. Senator McKellar told me that in all the campaigns he had made in Tennessee he had never heard of Horton. I wish Tennessee never had. Horton became a candidate for the membership of the senate. Peay attempted to dictate the policy of both houses in choosing speakers and I thought that was wrong; but I respected Peay as a governor. By heaven, he was a real governor—there wasn't he sitting in a newspaper office trying him where to head in.

"The list of candidates for speaker was boiled down; Horton finally went as representative of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad and the two senators it owned and he was

"Horton's whole attitude as a senator was unfriendly. Apparently he would not talk with us. Peay died and Horton became governor. Things went on, with Luke Lea actually governor. One man in Chattanooga was writing one speech for Horton and one man in Nashville was writing another.

DIFFERENT PERSONS WROTE SPEECHES FOR HORTON.

"Horton came to Chattanooga and told the people that he was opposed to the proposed taxes on cosmetics and cigarettes. He said the poor little cigarette already was taxed to death. Then he went back to Nashville and got the cigarette tax passed. Apparently the man who wrote his Chattanooga speech for him was not the same as dictated his action when he returned to Nashville.

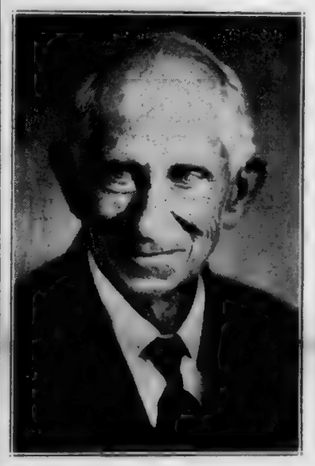
"I might have forgiven Horton for other things, but when he used armed force in violation of law, to break up a strike of native people at Elizabethton, largely girls and women, I said that if no one else in Tennessee voted against him I would.

"I could go on and discuss Horton's incompetence, but that is so

(Continued on Last Page)

'MAJOR' MOORE ANSWERS CALL

Sudden Summons Comes to Beloved Member Chattanooga Typo Union.



W. L. MOORE.

Last Saturday morning at 8 o'clock W. L. Moore, aged 82, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. M. Condra, on Dayton pike.

In the passing of Mr. Moore Chattanooga Typographical union lost one of its veteran members. It is hard to describe "Major" Moore, as he was affectionately called by the men with whom he worked, for the reason that he was probably the most unusual character with whom the writer has ever come in contact.

Maj. Moore was a man of strong convictions—religious, political and in labor matters. Despite the tenacity with which he clung to his convictions, Mr. Moore had the most lovable disposition of any man it has been the privilege of the writer to know.

In following in the footsteps of the Master whom he delighted to serve, Mr. Moore scattered sunshine among his fellow workers and the joy of a simple, abiding faith in the immortality of the soul characterized his every action.

Mr. Moore had been active in union affairs since coming to Chattanooga in 1905. He served Typographical union in a highly capable manner as president, vice-president, and on various committees of the organization. But it will be as a lovable, Christian gentleman that his memory will linger in the hearts of his fellow men.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Laura D. Moore, he is survived by a son, Walter D. Moore, of Decatur, Ala.; three daughters, Mrs. I. M. Reiley, of Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. E. M. Condra and Mrs. W. Z. Reynolds, of this city, and thirteen grandchildren.

Funeral services, conducted by the Rev. R. W. Selman, were held from the Chapman funeral home Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment was in Chattanooga Memorial park. Active pallbearers were R. M. Cooke, F. T. Carter, B. E. Palmer, Ona Elder, W. L. Gardner and I. J. Gardner, Sr. Honorary, E. L. Barringer, A. G. Linn, Phil Mandre, T. A. Rogers, E. R. Ames and John Tinker, all members of Chattanooga Typographical union.

The Labor World joins a host of sorrowing friends in extending sympathy to the bereaved family. Their loss is also our loss, for one of nature's noblemen has gone forth to a just reward.

JOHN H. SPRINGFIELD HEART ATTACK VICTIM

In the passing of John H. Springfield, aged 70, who died Sunday at his home in Brainerd, the community suffered the loss of an outstanding, upright citizen. Mr. Springfield was active in religious and fraternal circles, and also took an active part in political matters.

He is survived by a widow and several children, among whom is Claude Springfield, member of the Typographical union and well-known citizen.

The Labor World joins in extending sympathy to the bereaved family in the loss of a kind and loving husband and father.

LEGISLATIVE ASPIRANTS HAVE VARIED VIEWS ON PROPOSALS TO BE OFFERED IN NEXT SESSION

Thirteen candidates for the lower house and three who aspire to represent the people of Hamilton county in the state senate were recently presented with questionnaires regarding their attitude on social legislation covering, in the main, the program of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods.

The questionnaire, printed herewith, was prepared by the legislative committee of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and under further instructions this committee submits the results below.

Accompanying each questionnaire was the following letter:

During the course of each biennial session of the Tennessee general assembly the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods cause to be presented a program for social legislation designed to protect the lives, health and well-being of men, women and children in industry. This program is based upon years of experience and study, and we believe it is wholly progressive, reasonable, sane and necessary. Furthermore, while it happens to be sponsored by a group, we believe that each proposal affects the well-being of the people of Tennessee as a whole.

As a candidate for the legislature, we would appreciate knowing your views on such matters, and are presenting to you the inclosed questionnaire for your consideration. While some of the queries are of necessity somewhat general, we would be glad to go into more detail at your convenience, if desired.

Attitude of the various candidates is summed up as follows:

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

John A. Chambliss.

In response to yours of the 21st enclosing questionnaire, I wish to say that while I have taken the position in campaigning that I prefer not to deal with the details of legislation I am going to undertake to give you a general outline as to my attitude toward the matters covered in the questionnaire which you submit.

My opinion is that I will look with favor on general progressive legislation as to industrial conditions, to cover the last inquiry in the questionnaire first, and I will take up the other questions in the order they are presented.

While I have had a good deal of litigation in connection with the compensation law, I am not at all familiar with the difference between its administration by a commission and that at present in force. As I understand, however, the Ohio law, to be specific, is administered by a commission, and I further understand that it is a more liberal law than the Tennessee law. As Ohio has somewhat the same industrial conditions we have I can say that so far as my investigation discloses I will favor amending the compensation law, certainly to make its terms favorably comparable with progressive states. As to the question of a commission it will be necessary for me to make a further investigation, but I shall certainly have an open mind on this question.

As to amending the Tennessee child labor laws to conform with the United States department of labor, I can only say that I do not know what the department of labor standards are and have not ascertained just now. I understand that our child labor laws in Tennessee compare favorably with those elsewhere, and as my observation is no one complains about increasing the standards, I see no reason for not making the standards those generally accepted by students of industrial conditions as proper.

As to free text books, I wish to say that I am personally inclined to believe that we are leading young people over the country to feel that the world, and particularly the state, owes them something. I see no reason, however, why we should not add to the many other free things text books.

As to a law reducing the maximum working week for women to 48 hours, I see no objection. I am inclined to believe it may prove to be a hardship on those affected—I mean the women—but if there is a reasonable basis for this reduction I shall not resist it.

With reference to a law abolishing night work for women, I am entirely uninformed. I would say offhand that there should be such a law, but it may prove a boomerang to those who need employment. I am willing to say that I think you and I can agree on this particular question.

As to a law prohibiting the operation of one-man street cars, I can only say that it seems to me the street car system is in its death agonies. It may be that the cost of operation incident to a second man can be properly absorbed. I am much inclined, however, to think that such a law would be unwise.

As to legislation regulating or limiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, I wish to say that I think such legislation might very well be enacted. Just how great this regulation and limitation should be I am not prepared to state, but I personally believe that the judges who are called on to act in injunction suits would welcome relief from the great responsibility which is now theirs.

Responding to the question as to legislation in regard to the products of convict labor competing with manufacturers, I am entirely unadvised. I understand that our local manufacturers of stoves, for example, compete with convict-made stoves. Whether this is proper or not is subject to debate. I have no conclusions in this regard, but suggest that the problem might be solved by comparing the conditions in this state with those elsewhere.

The question as to the small loan law has interested me for some time. My first impression is that the law ought to be repealed, but I was recently advised, in fact received the advice the morning your questionnaire arrived, by the Russell Sage Foundation that the Tennessee law is operating satisfactorily. I am quite sure that you and I can agree on what ought to be done in this connection.

The remaining question is as to the exemption limit being raised to $75.00. I am heartily in favor of this, as I have personally observed conditions and feel that the exemptions should be raised.

W. French Grubb.

1. Yes. This law needs to be amended in several ways so as to protect the injured employes, and I will co-operate to the fullest extent with the representatives of labor to perfect this law along these lines.

2. I do not know what standard has been set by the children's bureau of the department of labor, but fully believing that their experience and interest in this work is such that I can afford to rely on any standard they have established, I fully agree and answer "Yes."

Questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, "Yes."

10. I am thoroughly convinced that there ought to be a graduated scale for garnishments based on the condition of the debtor, but my limited experience with reference to this subject of the law would not warrant me in offering this definite scale. I do say, however, that I will be glad to co-operate whole-heartedly with the representatives of labor in working out a proper amendment to this law.

G. M. Tuck.

No reply.

FOR THE LOWER HOUSE.

M. R. Bernhardt.

Answered "Yes" to all questions.

Mrs. Evelyn Burton.

1. I am in favor of such changes as will promote the best interests of labor. 2, 3, 5 and 10, "Yes."

4. Yes, and with the same pay as received for 57 hours.

6. Yes, I regard it as very unsafe and a dangerous custom.

7. I regard this as very unfair to labor, and would welcome legislation regulating it.

8. I do, indeed; it ought never to be allowed.

9. Yes; it is an abomination.

G. W. Chamlee, Jr.

1. Yes; I have always favored amendments which would tend to raise the standards in Tennessee.

2. The Tennessee laws should be changed to conform to the standards set by the children's bureau, and I think this is one of the most important changes.

3. I have always favored a free text book law, and supported the local legislation which gave the county the present textbook law.

4. The maximum week should be reduced, and I believe this change would be very beneficial to the women concerned.

5. Yes.

6. In a previous session of the legislature I supported the bill which prohibited one-man cars, and I believe it is needed legislation.

7. Yes.

8. Yes; this competition should be removed where it competes with free labor and free manufacturers.

9. This law should be repealed.

10. I have heretofore supported a bill changing the amount of wages exempt from garnishment, and I will support this last suggested change.

11. While this is a general question, I do not believe that labor will ever ask for any legislation that is not fair to everyone, and my answer is "Yes."

Comment: On most of the above questions I am already on record as supporting these measures which have heretofore been before the lgieslature, and I will continue to be fair to labor legislation in the future.

D. M. Coleman.

Answered "Yes" to questions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11.

3. I do, and I heartily supported a bill giving Chattanooga free textbooks for its grammar school pupils.

9. I believe this to be one of the most vicious laws now on our statute books.

10. I believe the garnishment laws should be modernized, and will, as on all other matters, work with your legislative representatives toward a just and proper solution of this problem.

Miss Sarah Ruth Frazier.

Answered "Yes" to questions 2, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 11.

1. Yes; I favor a material increase.

3. I think it would be beneficial to the state to have free textbooks.

5. Yes; except in cases of necessity, or where they particularly desire to work at night.

7. I think both sides should have a fair hearing in such cases.

10. As the cost of living has greatly increased, exemption should be correspondingly increased.

Stanton Graves.

1. Yes; and especially to provide that actual notice to employer of injury would dispense with the necessity of written notice.

2. Yes.

3. At least for children financially unable to procure them.

4. Yes; I will favor any law which will render the working conditions of women and children more tolerable.

5. Yes; same as above.

6. Yes; especially in cities and thickly populated districts.

7. Yes; provided courts are not

(Continued on Last Page)

STATE COMMITTEE ISSUES FINAL APPEAL

Officials Urge Workers to Rally at Polls.

"CONSIGN HORTON TO POLITICAL OBLIVION"

Review Conditions Which Resulted in Indorsement of Gwinn and Hull as Friends of Masses—Warn Against Self-Appointed Advisors of Tennessee Labor.

A final appeal to "lovers of humanity and all who believe in honesty and decency in government" was issued Thursday by the nonpartisan political campaign committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, and events leading up to the indorsement of Hon. L. E. Gwinn for governor and Hon. Cordell Hull for United States senator, long term, are reviewed in detail.

In recalling the shameful course of Gov. Horton's army at Elizabethton, the committee says:

"Workers of Tennessee, do not forget Elizabethton. Go to the polls on Aug. 7, vote for Hon. L. E. Gwinn and consign Gov. Horton to political oblivion."

Warning is also issued against accepting statements of individuals claiming to represent organized labor, and "who have consistently voted for and supported enemies of labor."

The statement follows:

Chattanooga, Tenn.
July 30, 1930.

At a meeting of the non-partisan campaign committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the transportation brotherhoods, held in this city on Tuesday, July 29, it was decided to issue this appeal to lovers of humanity and all who believe in honesty and decency in government.

The above named committee representing all organized labor in Tennessee, at a meeting held in Nashville on June 9, 1930, indorsed Hon. L. E. Gwinn as the democratic nominee for governor, and Hon. Cordell Hull as the democratic nominee for United States senator. The report of this committee made to the convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor at Chattanooga on May 14, 1930, condemning Gov. Horton was unanimously concurred in by that body.

At the convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, held at Knoxville May 13-15, 1929, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, telegraphed the convention, saying among other things: "All assistance possible should be given our heroic fighting fellow workers at Elizabethton and elsewhere in their struggle for the right to organize. Let Gov. Horton understand in no uncertain terms how the workers of Tennessee feel over his action in sending troops to Elizabethton."

Gov. Horton has never shown any sympathy with the problems that are vital to the workers, organized and unorganized. On the other hand he has lent an attentive ear to the voice of the special interests.

During the strike of the rayon workers at Elizabethton, he ordered out the state militia in vio-

(Continued on Last Page)

PAINTERS FEED HUNGRY CROWD

Eighth Annual Barbecue-Picnic Enjoyed by Thousands Wednesday.

ERNEST L. BLAIR.

Annual picnic and barbecue of the Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators' union, held Wednesday at Lake Winnepesaukah, was truly "bigger and better" than ever. Members of the Signwriters' union were special guests of the day.

About 2,000 people attended the affair, not counting the score or more candidates for state and county offices in the coming primaries and general elections.

Barbecue was served from 12 o'clock throughout the afternoon as long as the guests arrived. This barbecue was prepared by W. A. (Zeke) Witt, general chairman, and measured up to the usual high standard of "eats" set by "Zeke" on former occasions.

The "bread line," which formed at 12 o'clock, had not all passed before the serving tables at 2 o'clock, yet the food held out well, and "seconds" could be had for the asking. The menu consisted of several kinds of salads and relishes, as well as barbecue and soft drinks.

Hundreds of children wore their bathing suits throughout the day, and boating and rides on the coaster were popular sports. A number of athletic events were also held during the day, and dozens of prizes were distributed to the winners.

E. L. ("Bully") Blair, chairman of contests and games, handled his end of the program in the debonair manner for which he is justly famed. He also introduced the candidates for office while his voice held out. There were so many of these candidates present that those at the rear end of the line were simply allowed to file by while the crowd wondered why have officeholders anyway.

The committee on soft drinks, headed by Charles Milford and J. G. Burkes, saw to it that all drinking water was removed from the grounds. As a result, business was "fair to middlin'." Other members of the local who served on the general committee on arrangements and assisted in making the affair a complete success were: George Durham, Deemer Little, George Sivley, Dave Jones, A. T. Jones, H. R. Gray, R. L. Taylor, Erskine Mabee, J. G. Burkes, C. F. Weidner, P. P. Thurston, Roy Bowen, W. D. Canada, H. M. Ottman, Joe Farmer, J. F. Miller, E. K. Witt and Fred Falk.

The prize for the painter present with the largest family was a tie between George Tarpley and George Durham, each of them having seven members of their families present.

The horseshoe contest was won by C. H. Thurston and J. V. Roberts.

Sheriff Charlie Taylor was awarded the prize for being the ugliest painter on the grounds, the selection being made by a committee of three women.

Other contests resulted as follows:

One hundred yard race, Erskine Mabry; egg hunt, under which was secreted a $5 gold piece, Ed Green; foot race for girls under 17 years of age, Julia Snyder; 100-yard race for boys under 17, Ty Cobb Blair; ball throwing contest for girls, Dorothy Tarpley; Ball throwing contest for women, Mrs. Loggins; bear race for boys under 7 years of age, Glenn Tarpley; bear race for boys under 12 years of age, Herbert Thurston; rolling pin throwing contest for house painters' wives, Mrs. Rupert Burks; rolling pin throwing contest for paperhangers' wives, Mrs. F. S. Thurston; the same contest for nonmembers, Mrs. Loggins, with Mrs. Burks winning the grand prize when the three winners contested.

Prizes were donated by Sheriff Charlie Taylor, Cash-Melton Hardware company, Wassman Bros., L. Forrstner, florist, Angel Printing company, Sherwin & Williams Paint company, Gilman Paint & Varnish company, Smith-Gazzell, Haverty Furniture company, J. W. Johnston company, Effron's, Contor's, Eckerd's, Independent Paint and Glass company, R. H. Parrent Paint company.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1930

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY

"'Twouldn't be so bad—folkses toot in' dey own hawn—ef'en dey didn't play de same ol' chune so MUCH."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What utility is planning to have a system of unemployment insurance provided for in its next national agreement with employers?

A.—The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The full fashioned manufacturers, in the negotiations for a new wage scale, have agreed to contribute a certain percentage of their weekly pay roll to a fund, which will be disbursed to employes when the mills are not operating.

* * *

Q.—What is the meaning of the term, "laissez faire?"

A.—This is French for "let us alone." It expresses the principle of allowing things to look after themselves, especially the policy of non-interference by the government in commerce and industry.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The business that can not carry its normal working force in times of depression has no more right to exist than the one that can not pay a living wage in normal times."

A.—P. H. Callahan, head of the Louisville Varnish company, Louisville, Ky.

LABOR CO-OPERATES IN SALE OF PEQUOT MILL PRODUCTS

Salem, Mass., July 31.—"You will find labor throughout the country willing to co-operate with you," said John P. O'Connell, secretary and business agent of local 33, United Textile Workers of America, at the sales conference of Pequot Mills here.

"Organized labor," he continued, "appreciates the attitude of the management here to its employes. Pequot sheets are the only 100 per cent union-made sheets in the country and therefore your activities in the distribution of Pequot products is enhanced by the fact that the 3,000,000 members of organized labor will co-operate with you in your sales efforts.

"Seldom does a selling house or a mill have such an auxiliary force and this force further consists of a very widely read labor press."

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

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SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PERFECT CABS—METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

"REMEMBER ELIZABETHTON."

There are so many reasons why Gov. Henry Horton should be retired to his Marshall county farm that it is impossible to list them all.

He has been unfriendly to the toilers in all his official acts.

He has never been governor in fact—he is merely the mouthpiece of certain powerful interests that have an iron grip on the state and would strengthen that grip by placing Horton back in the state capitol.

If Henry Horton were capable, courageous, a statesman—everything that a governor should be—there would still remain on his record a blot which only his overwhelming defeat could serve to avenge.

Organized labor could listen for ages to all the rot about his record for roads and schools, for which the people are paying out of all proportion to the benefits received, and its only answer should and would be:

"Remember Elizabethton!"

We will not rehash that story here. Any trades unionist who is not familiar with Horton's record at Elizabethton has neglected his or her duty in failing to keep posted on matters affecting the welfare of the toilers.

When the politicians try to talk Horton to you, remember Elizabethton.

As governor, Senator L. E. Gwinn would be governor in fact. He is courageous and able. He will not do the bidding of a political machine. He is better equipped mentally for the governorship than the "plain man" from Marshall county.

Column after column could be written as to why Gwinn should be elected and Horton defeated, but there is one reason sufficient in itself—

"Remember Elizabethton!"

LAW AND EQUITY NOT THE SAME.

Trade unionists should keep in mind the difference between equity and law when they agitate against the labor injunction. Unionists should not be trapped by judical jargon, that classes a court order as "the law of the land."

A law court is guided by statutes, by the constitution, by rules and precedents that must be adhered to or the court will be overruled on appeal. The same law court judge, when he announces that he is sitting as a court of equity, is not restricted by law or constitution. His conscience is his only guide.

The original purpose of equity was to protect property where the plaintiff has no remedy at law. By enlarging the definition of property, the equity court places no limit on his power.

If workers refuse to patronize an unfair employer, this is an attack on "property," because equity has ruled that patronage is "property." Free speech, free press and every other guarantee are sidetracked by this irresponsible court. No law court would dare attempt such violations. And to conceal the wrong, tricky legalists would convey the impression that "law" comes out of equity courts.

ANTHRACITE PEACE MEANS MUCH.

That five and one-half years' agreement between anthracite miners and operators will be nation-wide in its effect. First, it means long peace to an important unit of the United Mine Workers, and will permit that organization to devote its energies in the bituminous industry that is in a demoralized condition following the operators' repudiation of the Jacksonville agreement.

Every prophecy made by union officials regarding conditions in the bituminous fields has been verified. Operators, in their effort to cut costs, slashed wages below the subsistence point. Coal communities have been destroyed because of this low purchasing power. No additional coal has been sold. Operators acknowledge their mistake and government officials are discussing plans to them by unions to call a conference of the interested parties in the hope that new policies will replace cut throat competition that has brought destitution and war.

With peace assured in the anthracite region, President Lewis and his associates can devote every effort, without distraction, to developing a spirit of co-operation in the bituminous fields that is now so marked in anthracite.

The day of industrial war has passed. Coal operators should be guided by enlightened self-interest and join in conference with these unionists, just as has been done in the hard coal fields. If they do not voluntarily act thusly, they will be forced to by the logic of events.

BIG BUSINESS DOESN'T FEAR "REDS"

"Reds" are knowingly admitted to Ford plants and their propaganda is not feared by company officials, according to the general manager of the Ford Motor Company. The Ford system which, he said, is the system of many other large industries in the United States, "is barren ground for 'red' propaganda." Let a trade unionist start his propaganda in one of these plants and see what happens to him.

Employers do not fear the "reds" because they are useful. Private detectives and company spies, masking as "reds," keep the management informed of employes' sentiment. If unrest is manifest a wild-eyed strike is launched, as has been done in the textile industry and the coal sections. These communists' strikes always fail. The employers gain through the workers' discouragement and their failure to distinguish between trade union and "red" effort. The person who believes big business fears the "red" movement does not understand how big business checks unrest.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

All across the country temperatures ranged high and wild this past week. Men and women died because they could find neither coolness nor rest. In spots relief came, but for most folks in most places—barring those delightful mountain and shore resorts where most folks don't live—it was just plain furnace heat.

Heat poured up off the pavements and out of the skies in Arizona and Texas, it blistered across Kansas and Missouri, it made Chicago a sweltering pool of struggle and treated New York almost as badly.

Over the southern states a blanket of heat and humidity was laid down through which humanity weltered and almost mired.

Through it all work went on—wage earners went to their places and did their daily work. Those who had no jobs would have been glad to have jobs—glad to stew and sweat and swear for the week's wage on a sticky Saturday afternoon.

* * *

One other thing went on as usual—the work of organizing the unorganized.

One of the marvels of the decade is the steam and speed and life of this great organizing campaign.

There are not as many organizers as there were on the job, but the stream of new members keeps coming. It's amazing. Not the least surprised are the employers.

The life force that is in trade unionism doesn't fluctuate with the thermometer. It grows stronger, day by day, week by week.

Recently—in the midst of the hottest weather—one state announced that its union membership had doubled.

South Carolina is the first state to meet the American Federation of Labor's "double membership" slogan. And in mid-summer!

* * *

As the south grows stronger the whole country grows stronger.

Not long ago bids for a government construction contract were opened. The seven lowest bidders were non-union contractors from the south. That hit workers and contractors in the north—the job was in a northern city.

Organization in the south will stop that kind of business. Soon it will not be possible to victimize workers that way.

There can be no such thing as a non-union contractor in any part of the country unless he can get non-union men to work for the miserable wage he usually offers.

As the great organizing campaign moves forward there are fewer non-union workers in America each day.

America is being made better for workers because of this great organizing campaign.

* * *

Testifying before the house committee investigating communist propoganda, John J. Leary, Jr., industrial editor of the New York World and a member of the executive board of the International Labor Press of America, made an apt and accurate statement, saying:

"The purpose of the communists is not to raise wages but to raise hell."

Deluded and beaten workers in Gastonia can testify to that. Out of earlier experiences the workers of Passaic can testify to the same thing.

The communists "raise hell" to break down democratic institutions and foment absolute revolution. Many American workers and ever so many preachers, professors and silly writers don't seem to understand that fact. It is a strange thing. Not unlike the man who, falling from the fifteenth floor, shouted as he passed the seventh, "Fine so far."

MANY IDLE IN BRITAIN

London, Eng.—Britain is alarmed over its growing army of unemployed that now numbers 1,890,600. This is an increase of 75,300 for the week. There is no improvement in the coal, iron and steel industries. Slight increases are noted in cotton goods.

FACTORY WORK DROPS.

Philadelphia.—Factory employment in this state dropped 2.3 per cent and wage payments 6 per cent between May and June, according to the federal reserve bank.

Compared with June, 1929, employment at reporting plants decreased 6.1 per cent and wages nearly 15 per cent.

If you think tomorrow never comes just make a note at the bank due then and see.

SEEING WHAT THEY LOOK FOR

But what we need is truth not distorted.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Calamity brings howling. Thus came the phrase, "calamity howling," it having turned out that some howl in prophecy, magnifying danger.

Just now we have a calamity of unemployment. Nobody knows just how much unemployment we have, but there are good figures on which to form estimates.

But if there are "calamity howlers" about present conditions, so there are pollyannas, or gladness howlers, seeking to paint roses where there are no roses.

Of these Secretary of Commerce Lamont is one of the best examples.

No sooner do partial census figures make their appearance than he shouts, "Aha, it isn't as bad as it was reported to be."

This is drivel, inasmuch as the figures show nothing at all, unless and until they are related to other figures which at present can be done only roughly and with nothing more than estimates resulting.

Secretary Lamont ought to keep quiet.

* * *

The trouble with rushing out with dogmatic assertions such as Mr. Lamont has made is that most folks feel they have to defend a position once taken. This is particularly true of politicians.

All census officials are subordinate to Mr. Lamont. It will not be unnatural if they take their cue from him and seek to help him substantiate his glad words.

Thus far those actually engaged with the figures have played a fair game.

It's a tough job, this unemployment census, complicated by politics which had a lot to do with formation of the questions. These, be it noted, lend themselves to confusion, as has been discovered.

* * *

We needn't expect any really valuable figures for months. Figures now being given out as representing unemployment show only one phase of it—perhaps not the most important phase.

This palpable fact is stated every time figures are given out, but the fact is usually forgotten, largely by virtue of the original too-happy statement made by Mr. Lamont.

It will be months before really valuable figures are known—too late for any worth-while results as far as this present depression is concerned. The most marvelous calculating and tabulating machinery in the world is at work on the immense job, but even this cannot turn the final facts out for use inside of several months.

As a help in this crisis this unemployment census is worth just about zero. Too bad, but too true.

* * *

Much confusion is due to those who answer questions; much is due to those who did the enumerating. Some of this is the result of an enumeration blank that is not fool proof. Perhaps no fool proof blank could have been devised. That remains to be seen.

This was our first census of unemployment. It was a starting point.

In the end we shall know what was the condition in early April of this year—if that is worth anything. And that is about all we shall know.

Only after a long time, when it becomes possible to make comparisons and to analyze conditions along the line, so that comparisons can be made and trends established will this census be really worth anything. Right now its greatest value is that it marks a beginning and affords some basis for making estimates.

But let there be no more hokum from political gentlemen who want to make the figures mean what they want them to mean.

What Next!

A new type of concrete, a product of burnt shale, may mean the building of towering skyscrapers, dwarfing even the soaring buildings of New York, some of whose towers are 1,000 feet high. Structures of 100 stories or more may result.

The new building material, which was discussed before the annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials in a paper by F. E. Richart and V. P. Jensen, research experts of the faculty of the University of Illinois, runs, it was said, from 25 to 35 per cent lighter than the older mixtures of concrete. Consequently, they pointed out, in a building of a given size the weight of concrete being less, the strength and dimensions of the steel structure designed to support it can be materially reduced, resulting in an enormous proportional saving of net weight and decrease in foundation load.

The lessening of dead weight and load imposed by such buildings admits of the possibility of greatly increased heights with acceptable safety factors and a decreased cost in the construction, the paper said.

SURPLUS OF WORKERS.

Wshington.—Although there was an increased demand for certain classes of labor during June, there was nationally a surplus of workers in practically every trade, according to the United States employment bureau.

IDLENESS IN ILLINOIS.

Chicago.—Industrial operations in this state during June brought Illinois employment to a point lower than at any time since the 1921 depression. As compared with June, last year, employment was 10.9 per cent lower and pay rolls 18.4 per cent lower.

JOS. C. BALHORN DEAD.

Detroit, Mich.—Joseph C. Balhorn, long-time member Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, died in this city. He was 76.

He served as general president of the brotherhood from 1902 to 1910, when he relinquished that office. He served as general organizer from 1913 to 1924, when ill health compelled his resignation.

GREEN AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse, N. Y.—President Green accepted an invitation of the local central body to deliver the Labor Day speech in this city.

The New York state fair will be held here during that week and Labor Day will be observed by the state fair association.

Mr. Green made this choice from a large number of invitations from every section of the country.

HARRY F. NEWTON
Candidate for
JUDGE
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court

This Court handlees children and family disputes.

I have a wife and three children; my opponent has no children.

Don't you think a father of children better equipped to extend help and advice, and more humane?

My record as Special City Judge shows—MY QUALIFICATIONS—MY HUMAN SYMPATHY. Ask any City Official, Sheriff Taylor or any Officer.

VOTE FOR
HARRY F. NEWTON
"The Judge with a Heart"
ALWAYS FAIR AND FRIENDLY

The More you Buy . . . the more you SAVE in CLEMONS' Mid-Summer Clearance

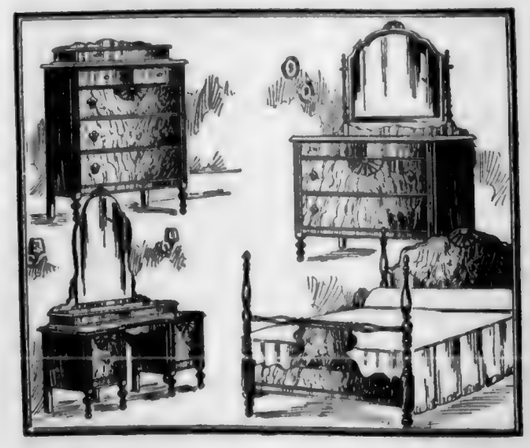
And we select these two "successful candidates" for election to highest typical value of this saving-clearance on GOOD furniture for modern smart homes. We repeat . . . the more you buy, the more you save! Test it for yourself!

Living Room Suites start at

$107.10
for 3 pieces

Smartly designed with comfortable, graceful lines, and roomy proportions! Overstuffed and upholstered in attractively patterned jacquard velour with tapestry-reverse spring-filled loose cushions on davenport, high button-tufted chair and club chair. Several colorings to choose from!

Bedroom Suites start at



$71.10
a saving of $27.90

This is a three-piece poster-bed suite of American walnut with gracefully spool-turned posts. Vanity table has swinging mirror and effective scroll back, and the chest has five roomy drawers. An excellent choice for guest-room or ANY bedroom, for that matter!

Equal values in DINING suites . . . . ODD PIECES, Rugs, Linoleums, etc.

Clemons Bros
West Eighth Street, Corner Chestnut
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

J. H. BRAGG

Republican Nominee for

Justice of the Peace

Forty years a resident of Chattanooga.

Eighteen years a member of the county court.

I am opposed to fee-grabbing; for a nine-months' school term, with pay for twelve months; stand for progressive government, but against unlimited bond issues; will vote in the county court according to the dictates of my conscience, and to the interests of the people at large, be they poor or rich; have always been for good roads.

Charter member and secretary-treasurer of first Stonecutters' Union in Chattanooga.

My ambition is to serve my many friends again to the best of my ability, and to round out my life of service to mankind with credit to myself and my family.

J. H. BRAGG.

W. French Grubb

For the

State Senate

To the Readers of The Labor World:

I am a candidate for the State Senate, and take this means of making a direct final appeal to the working men and women of Hamilton County.

I have not had and will not have an opportunity to see all of the voters. I am taking this opportunity to solicit your support, and to assure you that should I be nominated and elected I will be the representative of the whole people of the county; and that, too, without personal obligation to any person.

I shall, if nominated and elected, give a patient, courteous, and considerate hearing to all who want to be heard upon measures coming before the legislature; but I shall never pay a personal or political debt through special legislative action. I shall always act in accordance with what the majority of the people want and what I think is for the best interests of the general public.

The record I made in the Senate in 1929 is before you, and upon this record and this statement I ask your vote and your support, and will be profoundly grateful to you for it.

W. FRENCH GRUBB.

Cost of Industrial Accidents Exceeds Four Billion Annually

Washington, July 31.—Losses to this country through industrial accidents exceed $4,000,000,000, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wage earners lose more than $1,000,000,000 a year and the loss to all interested parties is probably four times that amount.

No definite figures can be given, it is pointed out, because many states do not have compensation laws and do not require records of accidents, while others which do have such laws do not publish the number and type of injuries.

However, the total number of fatal injuries in industry, based on partial figures, is estimated at 16,606, and the number of non-fatal injuries at 2,604,637, the bureau says.

When workmen's compensation laws were first introduced, it is pointed out, it was believed that they would have the effect of materially decreasing the number of injuries. The lack of the desired progress in this direction is attributed chiefly by the lack of interest manifested by the smaller establishments. This lack of interest, in turn, is attributed to the reluctance of stock casualty insurance companies to insure these smaller firms. The number of accidents in plants considered too small to have accident problems is said to be wholly out of proportion to the number of workmen employed.

Inadequate state inspection and the increasing mechanization of industry, as well as negligence of employes and employers, are also contributing factors to the lack of progress.

Although some improvement in accident prevention was noted in the years immediately following the beginnings of workmen's compensation laws, the compensation system as it is now functioning is not able to keep the number of industrial injuries down to the desired minimum, it is said.

Anthracite Coal Peace Assured; Agreement Will Run Until 1936

New York, July 31.—Peace for five and one-half years is assured in the anthracite industry.

The United Mine Workers, headed by President John L. Lewis, negotiated an agreement with coal owners, following three weeks' conference in this city.

The agreement, which maintains present wges, affects nearly 200,000 workers and will run until April 1, 1936, superseding the present agreement that expires September 1 next.

The agreement must b approved by a convention of anthracite miners to be held at Scranton. President Lewis and his conferees are confident of overwhelming ratification.

The principal features of the new agreement, aside from no wage cuts, is the coal owners' concession to the miners of the check-off system of collecting dues. Arbitration is included.

The agreement provides for a permanent committee of twelve, six from each side, who may call in outside experts to aid in the solution of problems that develop.

President Lewis made this comment on the settlement: "We are gratified to confirm the negotiations of a new agreement that means industrial peace in the anthracite region for five and one-half years. This will be an unbroken era approximating ten years.

"The agreement is predicated upon a continuance of present wages and speaks for itself. It also provides for the working out of a concrete program of cooperation and for mutual accommodation to each other.

"The arrangement for collection of dues will reduce operating expenses of the union. In consideration for this accommodation, the agreement provides for practical cooperation by the miners in promoting efficiency in operating methods and economy, without decreasing the miner's earnings.

"We feel that not alone the miners and operators, but the citizens of anthracite communities and the nation are to be congratulated on the successful negotiations."

Industrial Disputes

As Reported for This Week By the United States Department of Labor

The Altschuler Bros. Silk Co. of Easton, Pa., and the Stewart Silk Co. of South Side Easton, Pa., reached a settlement with 3,000 strikers by granting a union agreement while the workers accepted a wage cut.

The L. A. W. Silk Co. of East Stroudeburg, Pa., settled a wage rate dispute involving seventy-five workers, when the workers accepted a 5 per cent cut.

There were thirty-three strikes before the department for settlement at the close of the week, and in addition twelve which had not reached the strike stage.

New and unsettled disputes reported are:

Carpenters and sheet metal workers, Middletown, N. Y., strike, involving twenty-four workers, failure to pay workers.

Teamsters, Butte, Mont., strike, number involved not reported, wages cut 25 to 50 cents per day.

Platers, St. Louis, Mo., controversy, number involved not reported, wages cut ten per cent.

Miners, Fairmont, W. Va., controversy, number involved not reported, working conditions.

Plumbers, Columbus, Ohio, strike, involving 150 workers, wages cut from $11 to $10 per day.

Stevedores, Philadelphia, Pa., strike, number involved not reported, working conditions.

Asphalt workers, Chicago, Ill., strike, involving 240 workers, jurisdiction of paving and asphalt work.

Building, Wilmington, Del., controversy, number involved not reported, working conditions.

Clothing workers, New York city, strike, number not involved and cause of dispute not reported.

Cooks, waiters and waitresses, Cleveland, Ohio, lockout, 800 workers involved, refusal to renew union contract.

Dress and coat makers, Baltimore, Md., strike, 60 workers involved, two workers discharged for alleged union activities.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Houston Ware, single, dated December 10, 1927, and registered in book G, volume 24, page 502, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions therein contained, said deed of trust being to secure an indebtedness of six hundred ($600) dollars, for borrowed money, evidenced by one note of that date, due twelve months after November 1, 1927, with interest at six per cent, and

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of said note at its maturity, and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded the foreclosure of said deed of trust for the purpose of the payment of said note, interest and costs as provided in said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in said deed of trust, the Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1930,

within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry, for cash in hand, and in lieu of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate in the second civil district of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

First tract: The south 305.25 feet of the north 660 feet of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20 township 3 range 3 west of the basis line, Ooltewah district, this to contain nine acres, more or less.

Second tract: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20 township 3 range 3 west of the basis line, Ooltewah district, containing forty acres.

Excepting therefrom the tract of land conveyed by Edward Ware, Sr., to William and Oneonia Simely by deed now found of record in book X, volume 15, page 224 of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered, but said sale will be as Trustee only.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

This the 26th day of July, 1930.

THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST COMPANY OF CHATTANOOGA.
By W. S. BECK, President.

Courageous, Honest Independent and Able

100 Per Cent. "Fair" to Labor

H. F. Lawrence

For Re-Election to the County Court

You Can't Go Wrong on "Pete"

MATT GERLACH

Makes Final Appeal for Re-Election of

HAYS CLARK

for

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK

To the Readers of The Labor World:

I want to thank all my friends who have so loyally supported Hays Clark in his campaign for re-election as Criminal Court Clerk, and to urge them to continue their good work until the polls are closed next Thursday night. My friends know that our office has received the indorsement of the County Auditor, his investigation showing that every penny was in its proper place, and the business of the office has been transacted with dispatch.

Mr. Clark is known as one of Labor's best friends, and his re-election will be of much gratification to hundreds of laboring people. My association with Mr. Clark has been pleasant at all times, and I know that he highly appreciates his many friends among the Organized Labor movement.

MATT GERLACH.

"EXPERIENCE COUNTS"

WORRIED ABOUT YOUR LEGISLATIVE TICKET?

During five successive terms I worked in complete harmony with the Legislative Representatives of Organized Labor.

The slogan of the Nonpartisan Political Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods is **"Stand Faithfully by Our Friends and Reward Them."**

D. M. COLEMAN — X

"Ask Dave Hanly"

5-DAY WEEK CUTS UNEMPLOYMENT, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION FINDS

Ten Per Cent. More of Men Kept Steadily at Work Since Inauguration of Shorter Week, Investigation of Conditions in Several Cities Reveals.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 24.—A survey of cities where electrical workers have the five-day working week, made by the Electrical Workers' Journal, official organ of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, reveals that local unions which have kept a record of unemployed believe that the five-day week kept ten per cent more of their men steadily employed.

Results of the investigation emphasize that a continued increase in the number of jobless workers due to labor-displacing machinery makes shorter hours a pressing necessity.

Reporting on its survey, the Journal says:

"In all cases the Journal found the union struggling with unemployment. The situation is acute in many cities. The peak of unemployment was reached in March this year and has run as high as 43 per cent. The recovery is very slow. It is apparent that the three types of unemployment—

"(1) that, due to seasonal slack

"(2) that, due to business depression

"(3) that, due to displacement of men by mechanized methods of production

have converged sharply upon the wage earners. It is also apparent that the local union officials are increasingly aware that unemployment is due to more than one cause, and that they foresee the necessity of keeping accurate records of the men at work and the men on enforced vacation.

Shorter Week's Advantages.

"The urgnet campaign for the five-day week conducted by organized labor during the last three years was given impetus by growing unemployment due to introduction of labor-saving machinery. The idea of the short work week was traditional with labor. But the necessity was not so dire until automatic machinery began to take the place of hand skill. Whether the introduction of the five-day week by electrical workers in a half hundred widely scattered cities has had the desired effect of lessening the blow wielded by mechanization is hard to determine, especially in a depression period. **Yet where unions have kept a local record of employment, figures show that unemployment has been curtailed. Where the union has kept no accurate figures, the firm conviction prevails, founded on experience, in time of depression, that the five-day week has been a big factor in cutting unemployment.** Other advantages cited by correspondents include:

"More leisure for study and home-building.

"Higher morale among the workmen."

Local Unions Report Benefits.

Commenting on the situation in their own, locals, representatives of locals in various cities expressed the opinion that the five-day week had helped to prevent unemployment. Extracts from typical replies were:

Cleveland, Ohio—Without a doubt, the five-day week has materially benefited our membership and improved employment generally.

Dallas, Tex.—There is no question but the five-day week has helped us with unemployment conditions.

New York City—Fewer men are idle due to the five-day week because it has relieved our unemployment to the extent of ten per cent.

Has "Worked Wonders"

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The five-day week has worked wonders with the unemployment situation in our local union since it has been in effect, September, 1928.

Seattle, Wash.—We know to a positive certainty that the five-day week is a partial remedy for idleness, possessing more merit than any other scheme so far suggested.

Salinas, Calif.—There are fewer idle men since we have had the five-day week.

Timothy Healy Dead; Well-Known Unionist

New York.—Timothy Healy, former president International Brotherhood Stationary Firemen and Oilers, died at a New Jersey summer resort.

He retired from the office of president several years ago after serving in that office for many years. He was active in the trade union movement for more than a generation. In 1920 he was elected fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L. to the British Trades Union congress. Four years later he was a delegate to the world power conference in London.

He was a well-known figure in A. F. of L. conventions and served on the committee on local and federated bodies. On his retirement as a union official he served as coroner of New York city four years. In his youth he worked on trans-Atlantic steamers as a coal stoker and cattle tender. At a dinner given in his honor in New York city three years ago, Secretary of Labor Davis said that no trade unionist had more friends than "Tim" Healy, and that he and the stationary fireman landed as immigrants in New York the same year.

June Records Another Decrease In New York Factory Employment

(By International Labor News Service.)

Albany, July 24.—The number of workers employed by the factories of New York state was nearly two per cent less in June than in May, according to a statement by Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins. **The index number of factory employment in New York dropped to 86.7, the lowest point ever recorded.**

The total number of factory workers employed usually changes very little from May to June. The years 1921 and 1924 are the only other years when the decrease in employment from May to June has been as great as it was this year. In ten of the last fifteen years the change amounted to less than one per cent, and in seven of these to less than one-half of one per cent. Most firms are neither taking on nor laying off workers in large numbers at this time of the year, and decreases, where they do occur, are usually offset or nearly offset by increases in other industries.

This year the net decrease in employment was a little greater than usual, indicating another small increase in the number of workers who are either unemployed or employed outside of the manufacturing industries. The total number of workers employed by factories of the state has decreased steadily since last October. The net decrease during this period was 14 per cent. This decrease is more than twice as great as the decrease from October to June of any other years except 1920-1921 and 1923-1924.

These statements are based on reports from more than 1,800 factories which report regularly to the New York state department of labor.

FARM ACT OPPOSED.

Washington. — Administration officials who have returned from the west are quoted as privately admitting that there is much opposition to the farm relief act and that strong sentiment exists for the defeated debenture clause.

The government bought 60,000,000 bushels of wheat to hold the market but prices continue downward. It is the purpose to carefully dispose of this wheat, but possible wheat surpluses at the next harvest is a barrier to this plan. Alexander Legge, chairman federal farm board, makes vigorous defense of the farm act. He denounces politicians and chambers of commerce, and declared that "stabilization will work admirably on seasonal surpluses, but it cannot be made to work on permanent cumulative surpluses."

PUT **BRUCE** AND HIS **BUSINESS ABILITY** IN THE **Governor's Chair!**

We need Arthur Bruce for Governor of Tennessee. We need his business skill, his fine legal training. We need his energy, his sound judgment, his leadership, his willingness to serve.

He is the business executive type. His Company (hardwood flooring) is the largest in the world. He has been honored many times for civic, community, charity work. No man stands higher among the state's business leaders.

Tennessee's business is the greatest business in the state. It certainly needs a man like Arthur Bruce. He is not a politician. He has no axe to grind. He has no unsavory political ties. He is clean. Your influence and your vote will put Arthur Bruce and his business ability in the Governor's chair!

VOTE FOR BRUCE!

Cordell Hull

For the

United States Senate

Report of the Nonpartisan Political Campaign Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, June 9, 1930:

UNITED STATES SENATOR—FULL TERM

CORDELL HULL

Honorable Cordell Hull is now and has been for many years a member of Congress, representing the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee.

On the record he has made by his vote on labor legislation he has been indorsed by the National Legislative Representative of the Transportation Brotherhoods and the Legislative Representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

The Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee is predominantly agricultural in its population. It contains a small number of organized workers. Therefore, there was no political pressure to urge him to vote in favor of labor legislation.

We therefore indorse Honorable Cordell Hull as the Democratic nominee for United States Senator in the primary of that party, to be held on August 7, 1930. We call upon the organized workers and their friends to vote and work for his nomination.

"REWARD OUR FRIENDS!"

R. W. (Bob) KEMMER

Candidate for

State Legislature

To the Readers of The Labor World:

I have an earnest desire to represent the people of Hamilton County in the Legisalture of Tennessee in 1931.

I favor any legislation that will improve the working conditions in industry. I believe in Fair Play between Employe and Employer. I will seek advice and help from all people.

Many years of hardship and struggle has made me personally acquainted with **Mr. Hard Times,** who is at present knocking at thousands of homes throughout the land. The people are demanding some relief.

If nominated and elected, I promise my co-operation in every way possible for a business administration.

R. W. (Bob) KEMMER.

Alvin Shipp

Candidate for Re-election for a Second Term as

County Trustee

I am asking for an indorsement of the record made in my first term in this office.

Auditors for the State, County and Bonding Companies have checked my records, and their reports are my references as to my administration of your affairs as your Trustee.

Your approval of my record will be greatly appreciated.

ALVIN SHIPP.

Union, Employers and Civic Bodies Avert Strike and Removal of Mills

(By International Labor News Service.)

Easton, Pa., July 24.—Working together, union silk workers belonging to the United Textile Workers of America, manufacturers and civic organizations have averted a general strike of 1,500 workers and secured the retention here and in Phillipsburg, N. J., of ten silk mills with a yearly payroll of $3,250,000.

The United Textile Workers and the mill owners were brought together by the efforts of representatives of the Pennsylvania and the United States department of labor, the board of trade and the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs.

Agreements about to become operative between the silk workers and their employers are the result of more than a month of negotiations and conferences between the interested parties. They are the first union agreements made in the silk industry in this section and represent the debut of collective bargaining by both employes and employers here.

Chief of the provisions in the new pacts is a 5 to 10 per cent downward revision of the piecework wages. This reduction is 5 per cent less than the cut agreed to by the workers before the union entered the situation with a demand for collective bargaining to supplant action on the reduction in the separate mills.

Get More Than Unorganized.

Even under the new rates, Easton silk workers are receiving more than the unorganized workers in the Allentown and Bethlehem mills, according to union officials and the mill owners. Notwithstanding the wage-differential remaining, the employers declared the reduction would grant them "temporary relief in the depression" and enable them to hold or regain their normal markets from their nearby competitors.

One mill had moved away, attracted by the prospect of cheaper labor. The remaining mills, seriously considered moving to the south and other localities where it is alleged industrial conditions are more favorable. The workers, approached by their employers in the individual factories, agreed to accept a wage reduction of 14 per cent. The union locals, however, recalled the agreement and stood fast against the cut, with the result that a general strike was imminent.

Civic organizations then took a hand in the situation, urging the necessity of preventing a strike and halting the plans of the manufacturers to shut down or move away. Conferences were held between employers and workers following the appointment of a citizens' committee.

Union Official on Hand.

William Kelly, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, guided a committee of the knitters in the negotiations. The manufacturers in conference with the committee and the workers included John McGinley, president of the Nonpareil Silk company.

McGinley, who worked himself up from a machine in the Stewart plant to ownership of his own factory, said: "The union has proved itself possessed of a most constructive spirit. We would much rather deal with this American Federation of Labor unit than other organizations that have troubled the industry.

"Of course, the union does not like to accept wage cuts, but neither do we like the necessity of having one. There is no economic justification for lowering wages, but it was either that or shut down or move.

"What we would like to see happen is the entrance of the union into Allentown and Bethlehem. Once workers' standards in those cities are brought anywhere near the levels in Easton, our employes need never fear depressions or other trade disasters."

Hits Cut-Throat Competition.

Kelly saw in the co-operation of the board of trade and the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs a step against the "cut-throat competition waged by chambers of commerce for the presence of industries in their towns."

"This mad desire for business at any cost," Kelly declared, "leads to but one end. Eventual bankruptcy of the towns with the loudest chambers. To attract business, taxes are lifted from industry and placed on the home owners. Wages are kept attractive and purchasing power is driven down. "This does not make for prosperity if it does line the sky with smokestacks."

LESS COTTON OUTPUT

Washington.—Cotton output represents a reduction of from 6 to 8 per cent from the total that would be planted, if the recent acreage trend had continued, said Carl Williams, member federal farm board, representing cotton growers.

The farm board is insistent that the cotton growers curtail output.

LEGAL NOTICE

Sealed proposals made on prepared forms and addressed to the building and grounds commission, of Hamilton county, will be received at the office of County Judge Will Cummings, Hamilton county courthouse, Chattanooga, Aug. 5, for the erection of a high school building, to be located at Ooltewah, Tenn.

Separate sealed proposals will be received on the electric wiring and on the plumbing and heating at the same hour and addressed in the same manner.

Certified checks made payable to the building and grounds commission in the amounts called for in specification shall accompany each proposal as a guarantee that if awarded contract, satisfactory surety bond in the amounts called for in the specifications will be furnished within ten days after notice of such award.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Plans, specifications and proposal forms for the above mentioned work may be seen or obtained at the office of W. H. Sears, 1202 James building, Chattanooga, Tenn. A deposit of $5 will be required to secure plans and specifications, said $5 to be refunded on return of plans and specifications provided the contractor submits a bid.

JUDGE WILL CUMMINGS,
Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Commission.

Tom J. Rogers

For Re-election

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

To the Working Men and Women of Hamilton County:

I am a candidate for re-election as Circuit Court Clerk, having received the nomination of my party in the Primary of March 4.

My appeal for support then, as it is now, was based upon my record as a servant of the people of this county. During my term in the office of Circuit Court Clerk, I have made an earnest and honest endeavor to conduct the affairs of the people entrusted to my care in a businesslike manner.

Courtesy to any and all having business to transact in this office has been an unalterable rule on the part of myself and the office force here.

On the above record I am making my appeal for your continued support, and I invite the closest inspection of the manner in which the office of Circuit Court Clerk has been conducted.

I desire at this time to thank the many loyal friends who have favored me with their vote and influence in the past, and ask them to continue the battle until the victory is won.

TOM J. ROGERS.

Notice of Republican Primary Election

Notice is hereby given by the Republican Primary Election Board of Hamilton County that a Republican Primary Election will be held in the various wards and precincts of Hamilton County on Thursday, August 7, 1930, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. for the purpose of nominating a United States Senator (long term), a United States Senator (short term), Governor, Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner, Congressman, State Senator, three Representatives and electing four members of the Republican State Executive Committee.

The election laws require Officers, Judges and Clerks appointed to hold an election to render service, and the Primary Board will expect all officials named to appear at their proper precincts for service on the day of election.

The following have been appointed to serve as Officers, Judges and Clerks for said Primary election:

FIRST WARD—FIRST PRECINCT
Officer—S. B. Vaughn.
Clerks—Mrs. J. L. Greggs, Paul Sherrill.
Judges—Mrs. J. D. Miller, J. L. Gregg, Mrs. F. E. Suggs.

FIRST WARD—SECOND PRECINCT
Officer—B. E. Hodge.
Clerks—Mrs. Christine Wilson, Helen Creveling.
Judges—Mrs. Mildred Creveling, A. G. Linn, Margaret Suggs.

SECOND WARD
Officer—C. E. Fryar.
Clerks—Margaret Guider, Myrtle Foster.
Judges—S. C. Prigmore, Katherine Keller, Helen Keller.

THIRD WARD
Officer—W. C. Henley.
Clerks—Willie Mae Humphrey, Mrs. Joe Thoyal.
Judges—W. A. Bryant, William Liggins, J. A. Moore.

FOURTH WARD
Officer—Charles Troup.
Clerks—Lola Myles, Andy Hogue.
Judges—Flora Cox, Annie Parham, Viola Moore.

FIFTH WARD
Officer—G. C. Lord.
Clerks—Lola Bobo, J. A. Chastine.
Judges—Everett Chandler, George Bobo, George McPherson.

SIXTH WARD
Officer—John Childress.
Clerks—Dora Hodge, D. B. Benson.
Judges—J. B. White, Mattie McMahan, J. P. Nelligan.

SEVENTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT
Officer—Dan Taylor.
Clerks—Anna Moore, Clara Clark.
Judges—Marcell Hogart, Venice Lewis, Helen Taylor.

SEVENTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT
Officer—Will Tyree.
Clerks—Jessie Mae Marshall, Maggie Sherman.
Judges—E. Gibbs, Dr. W. B. Davis, W. M. Lockhart.

EIGHTH WARD
Officer—Dr. Andrew Lee.
Clerks—Mrs. G. A. Harrison, J. W. Williams.
Judges—Leila Keith, Jessie Carter, Anna Brookins.

NINTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT
Officer—W. A. Weaver.
Clerks—Mrs. W. A. Weaver, Mrs. M. B. Parker.
Judges—Bessie Wood, Mrs. G. L. Bressler, Barbara Thach.

NINTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT
Officer—B. L. Hood.
Clerks—Mrs. J. M. Petitt, Mrs. Dorothy Raulston.
Judges—Anna West, Jean Petitt, Mrs. U. K. Whaley.

TENTH WARD
Officer—J. L. Dodd.
Clerks—John Miller, A. B. Hutchenson.
Judges—James Killian, Mrs. Mahala Archer, Gladys Dodd.

ELEVENTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT
Officer—John Lemon.
Clerks—Mrs. Truman Hinch, J. A. Austin.
Judges—Mrs. W. H. Green, Mrs. J. A. Austin, Kate Roberts.

ELEVENTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT
Officer—Claude Springfield.
Clerks—W. B. Owens, Mrs. R. L. Ridge.
Judges—J. H. Botsford, Mrs. W. H. Scoggins, W. G. Hester.

TWELFTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT
Officer—J. C. Thirtle.
Clerks—Mrs. John Richards, Charles Engers.
Judges—Era Brooks, Fletcher Bacon, Wayne Hysinger.

TWELFTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT
Officer—Charles Hale.
Clerks—Jessie Barger, Mrs. J. S. Kimler.
Judges—Mrs. C. Z. Taylor, H. L. Lowe, Jess Buckner.

TWELFTH WARD—THIRD PRECINCT
Officer—S. E. Whittenberg.
Clerks—W. F. Dugger, L. C. Walker.
Judges—Mrs. N. J. Moore, Ermina Porter, Charles Neely.

TWELFTH WARD—FOURTH PRECINCT
Officer—W. A. Ware.
Clerks—Paul Bell, Helen Williams.
Judges—Tom Elder, James Holt, Gus Springs.

TWELFTH WARD—FIFTH PRECINCT
Officer—H. D. Beaumont.
Clerks—Jack Beall, Mrs. H. D. Beaumont.
Judges—Mrs. John Knox, Mrs. M. F. Valentine, G. B. Haynes.

THIRTEENTH WARD FIRST PRECINCT
Officer—The Rev. A. L. McIntire.
Clerks—Salome Wright, Ray Stephenson.
Judges—Al Cox, Annie Mae Jackson, Harry Patton.

THIRTEENTH WARD SECOND PRECINCT
Officer—J. G. Akin.
Clerks—J. J. Anderson, Willard Green.
Judges—Mrs. J. H. Haddock, Mrs. J. K. Tate, W. B. Cunningham.

THIRTEENTH WARD THIRD PRECINCT
Officer—M. R. Woodall.
Clerks—H. H. Cook, Mildred R. Martin.
Judges—Mrs. H. H. Cook, Mrs. G. R. Cochran, W. F. Henry.

FOURTEENTH WARD
Officer—Judson Buchanan.
Clerks—Mrs. Louise Jordon, Mrs. E. M. Shelton.
Judges—Mrs. H. C. McCalla, Bertha Smith, P. H. Woods.

FIFTEENTH WARD
Officer—Fred Snodgress.
Clerks—Mrs. H. L. Walker, Will Carbley.
Judges—Mrs. W. Harvey Cooper, Catherine Upshaw, Frances Gaether.

SIXTEENTH WARD
Officer—W. L. Wergen.
Clerks—Mrs. W. L. Wergen, Mrs. W. A. Clock.
Judges—W. A. Clock, Mrs. G. L. Cargile, Mrs. L. B. Browder.

SEVENTEENTH WARD FIRST PRECINCT
Officer—Ed Conner.
Clerks—L. D. Perry, T. A. Randall.
Judges—Effie Walsh, Mrs. E. E. Farris, Willa Simpson.

SEVENTEENTH WARD
Officer—Marvin Lewis.
Clerks—John Blank, Will Bunch.
Judges—Mae Kennedy, Lula Frank, W. B. Lowry.

EIGHTEENTH WARD FIRST PRECINCT
Officer—Mrs. H. A. Stutts.
Clerks—Anna V. Varnell, Mrs. E. F. Hasting.
Judges—Mrs. O. L. Hays, Mrs. Cora Ray, Mary Humphreys.

EIGHTEENTH WARD SECOND PRECINCT
Officer—O. H. Brown.
Clerks—Adaline Hester, Marion Doty.
Judges—O. H. Richards, Mrs. J. C. Frist, Minnie Minor.

NINETEENTH WARD FIRST PRECINCT
Officer—Allen Morgan.
Clarks—L. H. Delaney, E. E. Freeman.
Judges—Aaron Tate, R. A. Burgess, Mrs. O. C. Mosier.

NINETEENTH WARD SECOND PRECINCT
Officer—A. D. Leonard.
Clerks—C. B. Leonard, Dave McKinney.
Judges—Mrs. Dana McKinney, M. O. Brana, E. M. Leonard.

AMNICOLA
Officer—Jess Betts.
Clerks—Mrs. Laura Spiva, Mrs. Pauline Stowe.
Judges—Mrs. H. Duncan, Mrs. Alice Grissom, Mac Griffith.

KING'S POINT
Officer—W. A. Roy.
Clerks—P. E. Glover, James Nichols.
Judges—Simon Poe, H. A. Haney, Mrs. W. M. Rogers.

EAST RIDGE
Officer—W. W. McDaris.
Clerks—Mrs. W. M. Metcalf, E. W. Ball.
Judges—M. W. McDaris, Roy Duncan, E. R. Duncan.

WORLEY
Officer—A. S. Rosenweig.
Clerks—Enos White, R. W. Higgins.
Judges—Mrs. John Mosier, Mrs. H. C. Jones, Mrs. R. W. Higgins.

TYNER
Officer—Jim Johnson.
Clerks—Nathan Longley, Jack Howard.
Judges—C. A. Jackson, Lolla Allen, Miss Charlie Clark.

BARTLEBAUGH
Officer—Fred Cooley.
Clerks—Mrs. Mary Leaman, A. M. Wooten.
Judges—Albert Cunningham, Meta Howard, George Leaman.

EASTDALE
Officer—L. E. Barker.
Clerks—L. N. Pardue, Mrs. F. A. Genung.
Judges—Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. Fred Allen, W. A. Burnett.

CHICKAMAUGA
Officer—Lee Henry.
Clerks—L. H. Quarles, Cecil Henry.
Judges—Mrs. L. H. Quarles, Minnie Roy, J. J. Taylor.

GOLD POINT
Officer—John T. Raulston.
Clerks—J. J. Pendergrass, W. J. Graham.
Judges—Frank Penny, Ethel Penny, O. M. Pendergrass.

JONES' STORE
Officer—Demon Johnson.
Clerks—Lewis Gann, C. J. James.
Judges—Chester Miller, C. R. Miller, Herbert Keedy.

DAISY
Officer—John Smith.
Clerks—Frank Springfield, Lizzie Carden.
Judges—John Alexander, Maud Smith, Ora Smith.

MOWBRAY
Officer—Berta Grant.
Clerks—C. L. Sims, A. G. Millsaps.
Judges—Sam Chauncey, A. A. Grant, W. T. Crowe.

SIVLEY
Officer—G. L. Sanders.
Clerks—Lee Brewer, Rev. S. T. Scott.
Judges—Mrs. Sam Walker, Mrs. A. J. Harris, Fate Sanders.

GANN
Officer—H. E. Higgins.
Clerks—John Raulston, W. V. Frizzell.
Judges—Mrs. J. E. Higgins, John Raulston, J. D. Hixson.

FLAT TOP
Officer—L. V. Young.
Clerks—W. M. Ensley, John Welch.
Judges—Mollie Green, Grace McWilliams, Robert Smith.

SODDY
Officer—Lon Smith.
Clerks—Tom Morgan, Will Davis.
Judges—Frances Wisman, Mrs. James Grimsley, Maggie Houston.

SALE CREEK
Officer—John Fuller.
Clerks—Walter Burton, John Francisca.
Judges—T. D. Roark, W. A. Potter, J. W. Cunningham.

RED BANK
Officer—G. K. Pugh.
Clerks—Mrs. G. C. Yates, Mrs. O. L. Humberd.
Judges—Mrs. M. Morgan, Karl Wood, Mrs. C. G. Foster.

WAUHATCHIE
Officer—Sam L. Layman.
Clerks—M. W. Brown, Tom Godsey.
Judges—R. E. Sloan, Mrs. R. J. Massey, Mrs. S. L. Day.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
Officer—J. H. Anderson.
Clerks—Ed Hillman, Mrs. Joe W. Johnson.
Judges—Mrs. A. B. Adams, Mrs. R. C. Thatcher, Alfred Thatcher.

WOODLAND
Officer—Tom Mathis.
Clerks—Will Hudson, Sanford Roberts.
Judges—W. H. Dyche, James Haney.

BAKEWELL
Officer—J. H. Emery.
Clerks—Paul Hughes, Luther Green.
Judges—J. S. Gray, Ida McGill, E. W. Gray.

FALLING WATER
Officer—Eph Jackson.
Clerks—McKinley Suttles, Will Brown.
Judges—Mrs. Winnie Jackson, J. E. Pickett, John Venance.

MIDVALE
Officer—W. H. Martin.
Clerks—B. M. Acuff, Mrs. O. V. Anderson.
Judges—Miss Myrtle Jones, Sam Hawk, W. T. Woods, Jr.

SIGNAL MOUNTAIN
Officer—Dave Walker.
Clerks—Ralph Marshall, J. H. Early.
Judges—Mrs. Ethel Shannon, Mrs. John C. Goins, Mrs. J. H. Early.

FAIRMOUNT
Officer—Russell Kell.
Clerks—Charles Smith, G. W. Brown.
Judges—Summer Vandergriff, Mrs. Earl Brown, W. F. Guess.

HIXSON
Officer—Fred Smith.
Clerks—George Welch, Mrs. Joe Ashley.
Judges—Ruth Swingle, James Hixson, Joe Ashley.

BIRCHWOOD
Officer—J. W. Allison.
Clerks—N. W. Roark, J. J. Pendergrass.
Judges—W. R. Randolph, L. A. Selvidge, J. T. Roark.

SNOW HILL
Officer—R. V. Kerr.
Clerks—J. O. Green, W. J. Huff.
Judges—Robert Lee, H. F. Lewis, H. C. Havan.

SALEM
Officer—J. A. Dungan.
Clerks—J. C. Boyd, J. T. Dungan.
Judges—Mrs. C. H. Hixson, Mrs. R. C. Dungan, John McCallie.

WHITE OAK
Officer—Henry Knauff.
Clerks—Henry Murphy, Mrs. Henry Knauff.
Judges—Will Miller, Mrs. Henry Murphy, Mrs. Will Miller.

HOWARDSVILLE
Officer—J. R. Marshall.
Clerks—Mrs. M. E. Marshall, Wm. Ware.
Judges—W. L. Fitzgerald, R. H. Bramblett, J. A. Crum.

APISON
Officer—J. J. Jones.
Clerks—J. G. Bell, Will Langley.
Judges—Charles Hardwick, Mrs. Cecil Wilson, Mrs. Ted Kaneaster.

OOLTEWAH
Officer—J. C. Hundley.
Clerks—W. H. Robinson, R. H. Cannon.
Judges—J. C. Robinson, J. H. Ray, H. L. Guille.

WORK
Officer—A. L. Moon.
Clerks—W. G. Malone, Andy Marr.
Judges—Mrs. Cecil Lovell, Georgia Young, Mrs. A. L. Moon.

MADDOX
Officer—John McDaniel.
Clerks—Robert Ramsey, Mrs. S. T. Maddox.
Judges—Chassie Lowe, Mrs. J. A. Ramsey, Mrs. Champ Ramsey.

NEW UNION
Officer—Ed Gamble.
Clerks—Lennoe Hyde, L. A. Carter.
Judges—Mrs. Ina Gross, Mrs. Emma Bacon, A. P. Gamble.

Hamilton County Primary Election Board

JOE H. SMITH, Chairman,
MARY W. LOWRY, Secretary,
C. R. CUNNINGHAM,
W. H. GEREN,
D. C. HARPER.

Strike Leader, Defying Injunction, Is Arrested But Is Soon Freed

(By International Labor News Service)

Nazareth, Pa., July 17.—It may be all right after all to tell the people of Nazareth that the yellow dog contract is unconstitutional, un-American and should be disregarded. At noon on July 14 Louis F. Budenz, who led the Kraemer hosiery strike on behalf of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, went onto the picket line carrying two big signs, "Away With the Yellow Dog Contract" and "Join the American Federation of Labor."

Budenz had previously written to Judge Russell C. Stewart announcing that he proposed to violate the injunction which prohibits anyone from denouncing the infamous yellow dog in Nazareth. Budenz appealed to the strikebrakers as they came out of the mill to join the union and disregard the yellow dog contracts they have been forced to sign.

Two burly assistant county detectives promptly bundled Budenz into an auto and hauled him off to Bethlehem to the office of the District Attorney Russell Mauen. The district attorney questioned the labor man at some length and finally decided that no offense had been committed and released him. It was stated, however, that the facts in the case will be submitted to Judge Stewart in case he wishes to act on the matter.

"This is most encouraging," said Budenz. "Apparently it is going to be permissible after all to tell workers how the trade union movement feels about the yellow dog document and that it should be ignored."

It is pointed out that the Nazareth hosiery workers were repeatedly arrested and thrown into jail for doing less than Budenz did. The pickets were arrested and fined so frequently that the union finally had to give up active picketing because of the heavy expense this involved. Budenz talked to the strikebreakers. The strikers did not even do that—they merely walked up and down with picket arm bands on their clothes.

Apparently the county authorities in Northampton county don't want to give the strike any more publicity if they can help it. The political fight in Pennsylvania is looming and the whole situation is so confused that no one just knows where he fits. Gifford Pinchot, who won the republican gubernatorial nomination, was most outspoken in denouncing injunctions and the conduct of the authorities toward the Kraemer hosiery strikers in Nazareth.

NEW YORK EMPLOYMENT DROPS TO LOWER LEVEL

New York.—The index number of factory employment in this state dropped in June to 86.7, the lowest point ever recorded, according to Miss Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner.

The number of workers were nearly 2 per cent less in June than in May, the statement said, and the years 1921 and 1924 are the only other years when the decreases from May to June were as great as this year.

Then there was the wife who liked to have breakfast in bed, but her husband never got in in time to serve it.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

NOTICE
To School Furniture Dealers

Sealed bids will be received until noon Friday, August 8, 1930, at the office of Commissioner H. D. Huffaker in the City Hall, Chattanooga, Tennessee, for the following school furniture:

Pupils' Desks
Auditorium Seats
Folding Chairs
Table-Arm Chairs
Teachers' Desks
Domestic Art Equipment
Manual Training Equipment
Cafeteria Equipment
and other school equipment as stated in specifications.

Samples of the above named furniture should be exhibited at the offices of the Department of Education. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

H. D. HUFFAKER,
Commissioner of Education.
July 29, 1930.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

For Progressive Legislation
and
Fair Play in Industry

To the Readers of The Labor World:

It is my earnest desire to be the next State Senator from this County. I solicit your support.

If elected I pledge my word to give all those interested in legislation a full hearing. I shall seek advice and help from all sources.

Further, I expect to vote for and advocate progressive measures. I have a liberal attitude toward laws which will better industrial conditions and make for fair play in industry.

These are my promises and I expect to fulfill them. I am free to do so, as I am under no obligation to any organization or other interest.

John A. Chambliss
For The State Senate

Campaign Headquarters: 1214 Provident Bldg.
Phones: 7-2691, 7-2495

NOTICE of ELECTION

Notice is hereby given by the Commissioners of Election of Hamilton County that the regular Hamilton County Election will be held in the various Wards and Precincts in said county on Thursday, August 7, 1930, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 7 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Judge for the Second Division, Circuit and Criminal Courts, a Judge for the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Sheeriff, Trustee, Register, County Court Clerk, Circuit Court Clerk, Criminal Court Clerk, three Justices of the Peace for the City of Chattanooga at Large, two Constables for the First District, two Justices of the Peace for the Second Civil District, two Justices of the Peace for the Third Civil District, two Justices of the Peace for the Fourth Civil District, one Constable for the Second District, one Constable for the Third Civil District, and one Constable for the Fourth Civil District.

Speecial attention is called to Officers, Judges, Clerks and Registrars that the law requires service, and that the Election Commission will invoke the law against any official named who shall fail or refuse to appear at his or her proper Precinct for service.

The following have been appointed to serve as Officers, Judges, Clerks and Registrars for said election:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct
Officer—A. B. Clarke.
Judges—Fleming Kreigner, Robert Sloan, W. T. Gaston.
Clerks—Miss Kate Voigt, Mrs. M. M. Kreyling.
Registrars—J. S. Hunt, Miss Edna Hodge.
Assistant Registrar—Charles E. Sherwin.

First Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—Fred Fox.
Judges—J. E. Watkins, Ed L. Bork, John W. Hallberg.
Clerks—J. C. Stickney, Mrs. L. M. Burkhart.
Registrars—Miss Kate Williams, Mrs. T. J. Davis.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Allie Hunt.

Second Ward
Officer—W. J. Counts.
Judges—Isadore Silverman, Mrs. W. J. Counts, F. G. Redwine.
Clerks—J. G. Foster, Miss Effie McCullough.
Registrars—Miss Caine Alexander, Miss Frances Drennan.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. D. Allen.

Third Ward
Officer—J. M. Alper.
Judges—Henry Butler, Walter Smith, C. H. Crow.
Clerks—Morris Koblents, Mrs. Marion Bynes.
Registrars—Pearl Contor, Mrs. Juanita Butler.
Assistant Registrar—John McMahan.

Fourth Ward
Officer—Ben L. Cash.
Judges—John C. Grant, Meyer Winer, Morrow Chamberlain.
Clerks—Young Abernathy, Marie Mathews.
Registrars—Mrs. Lena Hawk, M. L. Bridgman.
Assistant Registrar—Charles Hurt.

Fifth Ward
Officer—Littleton H. Richardson.
Judges—Mrs. Edith Worthy, Joe Pogue, G. G. Lord.
Clerks—Neil Lynch, Mrs. John McCullough.
Registrars—Mrs. J. D. Little, Mrs. Marie Sively.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. W. Pfeifer.

Sixth Ward
Officer—T. S. Wilcox.
Judges—M. J. Robinson, Clayton Hunter, J. A. Cash.
Clerks—T. P. McMahon, A. L. Dodson.
Registrars—Mrs. Stella Warren, Sam Foss.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Margaret McMahon.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct
Officer—Thomas S. Myers.
Judges—Kenneth Whitaker, W. A. Campbell, O. J. Hubbuch.
Clerks—Charlie Teppenpaw, R. O. Daly.
Registrars—Mrs. Alf Handman, Mrs. Mollie Ketner.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Amanda Draper.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—Charles S. Whitcomb.
Judges—H. D. Huffaker, D. A. Landress, Gus A. Wood.
Clerks—Mrs. H. D. Huffaker, Elmer Rule.
Registrars—Mrs. Charles Fleming, Edwin Woodworth.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. John McDavis.

Eighth Ward
Officer—F. L. Dorsey.
Judges—John Keyes, S. W. McPherson, Arry Kelley.
Clerks—Mrs. Willie Oehlson, Miss Willie White.
Registrars—Miss Margaret Oehlson, J. B. Lee, Jr.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Bertine Wallace.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct
Officer—H. F. Wenning.
Judges—J. Early Smith, Paul Curtis, S. G. Simmons.
Clerks—Mrs. M. M. Morris, George Barksdale.
Registrars—Mrs. C. E. Landis, Mrs. B. H. McLaughen.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Julia B. O'Brien.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—J. R. Horton.
Judges—B. E. Tatum, J. E. Baker, Mrs. J. M. Petitt.
Clerks—Mrs. J. L. Fox, Mrs. B. L. Hood.
Registrars—Miss Cora Perry, Mrs. J. H. Rennick.
Assistant Registrar—V. E. DeGeorgis.

Tenth Ward
Officer—W. T. Alsobrook.
Judges—John Cagle, C. B. Axmacher, John E. Dome.
Clerks—James F. Cotter, C. P. Williams.
Registrars — Mrs. Erskine Hallmark, Rosalyn David.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. E. Mosier.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct
Officer—J. Ernest Darr.
Judges—Ed Jett, Gus Wright, W. L. Dodds.
Clerks—Mrs. Carl Wilson, Mrs. C. E. Athearn.
Registrars—Mrs. N. D. Hargraves, Mrs. J. E. Darr.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. D. Espy.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—George W. Bender.
Judges—J. H. Eads, J. W. Jennings, W. S. Weatherford.
Clerks—Mrs. McDaniel, C. S. Sharp.
Registrars—A. M. Lokey, Mrs. C. H. Springfield.
Assistant Registrar—Margie Cleage.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct
Officer—L. E. Rowden.
Judges—O. F. Walton, W. A. Clark, F. S. Bacon.
Clerks—C. A. Epperson, George Singleton.
Registrars—Mrs. W. S. Biles, Mrs. A. H. Clark.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. L. E. Rowden.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—John Cordell.
Judges—William Brown, D. H. Talley, Oscar Bare.
Clerks—Dewey Talley, George Grice.
Registrars—Mrs. Anne Cain, W. L. Moore.
Assistant Registrar—Lloyd Ragon.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct
Officer—P. L. Cate.
Judges—Mrs. C. B. Ross, Mrs. Fred Elder, R. B. Beck.
Clerks—Mrs. F. K. O'Neal, Jeff Moon.
Registrars—Mrs. Barney Strickland, Mrs. R. E. Lee.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. K. Hodge.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct
Officer—R. E. Moseley.
Judges—Sam Lawson, T. E. Lawson, Jim Bare.
Clerks—C. B. Royal, Nettie James.
Registrars—Jack Lewis, W. M. Crawford.
Assistant Registrar—John O'Rear.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct
Officer—Mark K. Wilson.
Judges—Soly Joseph, J. B. Frasier, Jr., M. F. Valentine.
Clerks—Mrs. T. M. Semmes, Mrs. Sam Perry.
Registrars—Mrs. Clarence T. Jones, C. F. Record.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. F. O. Smith.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct
Officer—Paul Caruthers.
Judges—J. E. Foust, Dave Keith, J. Pat Payne.
Clerks—Mabel Meadows, Mildred Martin.
Registrars—Neva Whited, Pat K. Dowd.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. G. S. Myers.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—F. M. Wall.
Judges—C. A. Henderson, Lawrence Blancett, W. C. Kirk.
Clerks—Bruce Shepherd, Mrs. W. M. Stoner.
Registrars—Miss Mattie Steele, Ed Adams.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct
Officer—B. C. Allison.
Judges—Mrs. G. P. Willbanks, John Arnold, J. H. Potter.
Clerks—Mrs. Charles W. Clark, Mrs. Ralph Fiegal.
Registrars—Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Joe Lacewell.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. E. McClain.

Fourteenth Ward (Missionary Ridge)
Officer—M. L. Dillard.
Judges—R. W. McBryde, F. W. Johnson, L. V. Luckadoo.
Clerks—S. F. Bretske, Mrs. L. V. Luckadoo.
Registrars—Miss Jane Dillard, H. L. McFarland.
Assistant Registrar—M. L. Brock.

Fifteenth Ward (Brainerd)
Officer—C. H. Weigel.
Judges—P. C. Templeton, Mrs. C. H. Weigel, H. L. Walker.
Clerks—Mrs. Hugh Norvell, Mrs. Clarence Cofer.
Registrars—Miss Bessie Jones, Mrs. W. B. Stockburger.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. W. Gillespie.

Sixteenth Ward (Riverview)
Officer—Fred Lupton.
Judges—Mrs. Robert E. DeLuce, Mrs. C. G. Puller, H. C. Thompson.
Clerks—Louis Goldstein, Mrs. J. D. Crisp.
Registrars—Mrs. J. B. Shrader, Mrs. Bertie Gannaway.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. F. P. Blakeley.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct (North Chattanooga)
Officer—Frank Conner.
Judges—John E. Bacon, Stephen R. Roddy, E. R. Sloan.
Clerks—Mrs. Sam Alley, Mrs. R. C. Stewart.
Registrars—Mrs. W. L. Gordon, M. F. Finston.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. John E. Bacon.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—H. W. Schoolfield.
Judges—David Knox, Ernie Walker, W. O. Mitchell.
Clerks—Mrs. E. A. Thrasher, Mrs. J. F. Dodds.
Registrars—Mrs. T. W. McDowell, Miss May Meroney.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Fred Bennett.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct (St. Elmo)
Officer—Burnett Siner.
Judges—Frank Nettlerly, W. B. D. Chambers, F. B. Englehardt.
Clerks—Mrs. Dorothy Erd Westcott, Mrs. S. P. Henderson.
Registrars—Dan Shirey, Mrs. H. Humphreys.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. M. Byers.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—Chris Zahnd.
Judges—A. J. Hudgens, J. W. Thomas, Ray Miller.
Clerks—Mrs. D. L. Coffey, Mrs. J. P. Hester.
Registrars—Mrs. W. B. Rollins, Mrs. G. B. Fridell.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mack C. Patterson.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct (Alton Park)
Officer—J. B. Baumi.
Judges—G. W. Rowland, H. M. Camp, Gid Morgan.
Clerks—Mrs. E. C. McCormick, T. P. Foster.
Registrars—Mrs. Amy Lutz, N. G. Keown.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Clyde Dean.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—J. T. Carley.
Judges—John Dillard, Jack Leonard, Elliott Leonard.
Clerks—Mrs. Catherine Leonard, Reuben Rush.
Registrars—Mrs. Reuben Rush, Edith Rush.
Assistant Registrar—Jim Dillard.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola
Officer—A. T. Denham.
Judges—W. M. Delsell, W. A. Driggans, Mrs. Charles Cofer.
Clerks—C. G. Bankston, Mrs. Lucile Dawson.
Registrars—Mrs. Ida DeSha, Mrs. Mintie Parks.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. A. T. Denham.

Bartlebaugh
Officer—Tate Wilson.
Judges—Frank Hogan, William Cooper, G. H. Athey.
Clerks—Mrs. Alta Hawkins, Miss Daisy Riddle.
Registrars—Miss Avalyn Anderson, J. S. Lynn.
Assistant Registrar—A. B. Varnell.

Chickamauga
Officer—S. F. Scott.
Judges—John McAmis, S. Walters, Will Ray.
Clerks—Mrs. M. P. Cusick, Mrs. S. D. Price.
Registrars—Mrs. D. D. Vance, Miss Bessie Madison.
Assistant Registrar—D. C. Bishop.

Eastgate
Officer—Sam N. Varnell.
Judges—F. R. Morgan, J. J. Nicholas, F. A. Genung.
Clerks—Mrs. J. J. Nicholas, Mrs. Phil Breitwieser.
Registrars—Mrs. A. D. Garner, Wallace Miller.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Velma Haggard.

East Ridge
Officer—G. W. Thorn.
Judges—J. W. Lerch, J. W. Baldwin, Charles Miller.
Clerks—Fred L. Brown, E. P. Brown.
Registrars—Mrs. Sallie Lomenick, Mrs. E. P. Brown.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mae Friars.

King's Point
Officer—A. D. Gardenhire.
Judges—Dave Potter, J. P. Webb, William Rogers.
Clerks—R. W. Wyatt, M. L. Denney.
Registrars—John Lightfoot, Walter Haney.
Assistant Registrar—J. M. Webb.

Tyner
Officer—L. Friar.
Judges—L. S. Roberson, Ernest Moore, Lark Poe.
Clerks—Dewey Moore, W. C. Gibson.
Registrars—I. W. Neighbors, Mr. Wilkerson.
Assistant Registrar—C. O. Neal.

Worley
Officer—Samuel Julian.
Judges—W. T. Worley, J. T. Davidson, Will Carmichael.
Clerks—J. F. Bork, Mrs. Dennis Corbly.
Registrars—C. C. Coffey, A. S. Rosenweig.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Lula Julian.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell
Officer—M. J. Lee.
Judges—Bud Gross, John Downey, Jack Hickman.
Clerks—Miss Thyra Downey, Arthur Smith.
Registrars—Mrs. Ethel Ziegler, Gerald McGill.
Assistant Registrar—Gid Lee.

Daisy
Officer—John Cox.
Judges—Andy West, Charles Sparks, J. J. Nelson.
Clerks—Mrs. Mae Blacker, Ray Millsaps.
Registrars—Claude Martin, C. A. Manis.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Detta Lowder.

Fairmount
Officer—T. C. Conner.
Judges—Tom Hartman, E. H. Spencer, John Kell.
Clerks—Mrs. Aileen Kell, M. K. Hollister.
Registrars—Mrs. T. J. Hartman, Mrs. L. A. Brown.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. H. Brown.

Falling Water
Officer—E. H. Barker.
Judges—E. W. Smith, J. N. Adams, Joe Lewis.
Clerks—John R. Pitts, Will Gann.
Registrars—Mrs. Carl Smith, Mrs. Jack Venance.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. G. M. Sullivan.

Ganns
Officer—E. W. Dent.
Judges—John F. Hixson, E. W. Holcomb, L. A. Shannon.
Clerks—W. S. Hixson, Mrs. G. M. Raulston.
Registrars—Mrs. W. S. Rhodes, Mrs. O. W. Miller.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. T. H. Cox.

Gold Point
Officer—Ed Pierce.
Judge—Raymond Roberson, Bill Bearden, E. L. Selvidge.
Clerks—Noel Hixson, J. T. Penny.
Registrars—Miss Flora Gray, William Raulston.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ephraim Hixson.

Grandview
Officer—Mrs. M. Perkins.
Judges—J. L. Folkner, W. A. Banks, J. G. Tanner.
Clerks—Mrs. Joe Jackson, Miss Ruth Askew.
Registrars—Mrs. J. H. Blaylock, Miss Etta Tanner.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ida Edge.

Hixson
Officer—LeRoy J. Eldridge.
Judges—George Strange, T. J. Holcomb, W. W. King.
Clerks—J. N. Thomas, Mrs. Gertrude Elliott.
Registrars—Mrs. Blanche Gadd, Bertha Delaney.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Maggie Elliott.

Jones' Store
Officer—John Jones.
Judges—W. N. Smith, Sam Jones, Arthur James.
Clerk—L. H. Hixson, Alonzo Gann.
Registrars—H. C. Clift, Jesse Bice.
Assistant Registrar—Charles Jones.

Lookout Mountain
Officer—H. L. Harbin.
Judges—J. B. Rogon, Sr., Mark Senter, Gus A. Wood, Jr.
Clerks—W. C. Drane, Helen Waters.
Registrars—Mrs. Tom Farrin, Mrs. G. A. Wood, Jr.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. L. Massey.

Lupton City
Officer—L. M. Hise.
Judges—W. C. Prince, R. H. Garrett, J. B. Angel.
Clerks—Mrs. Lode Williams, Homer Swafford.
Registrars—H. O. Sebastian, L. H. Weatherford.
Assistant Registrar—Lena Burdett.

Midvale Park
Officer—J. C. Farris.
Judges—A. J. Aberhausen, A. Garris, T. W. McPhail.
Clerks—Mrs. A. L. Peffer, Walter Wood, Jr.
Registrars—Mrs. H. J. Hixson, Mrs. D. V. Musgrove.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Emma Lingenfelter.

Red Bank
Officer—O. T. McCullough.
Judges—Ed Condra, Sr., Ed Moore, J. F. Atchley.
Clerks—Mrs. E. E. Crosby, L. C. Train.
Registrars—Mrs. C. V. Hunt, Bob Vandergriff.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ethel Thompson.

Sale Creek
Officer—O. W. Bryant.
Judges—S. G. Hutcheson, O. A. Ragon, R. C. Pickett.
Clerks—Mrs. Florence Coulter, Clarence Howard.
Registrars—Mrs. Mattie Downey, Mrs. Mattie Davis.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. E. V. Hunt.

Signal Mountain
Officer—Charles B. Adams.
Judges—F. F. Hamilton, Sam E. Bohn, George M. Clark.
Clerks—Mrs. Ethel H. Stanfield, Frank Thomas.
Registrars—Mrs. C. B. Adams, Donald Early.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. B. Lamb.

Sivley's
Officer—J. G. Sivley.
Judges—J. W. Outlaw, D. W. Brown, Rev. Frank Rogers.
Clerks—Mrs. Minnie Standifer, Roxy Barker.
Registrars—Mrs. D. W. Brown, Mrs. Alison Brown.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. R. L. Morrit.

Soddy
Officer—Phil Lynch.
Judges—Sam Cross, B. P. Clift, Henry Nelson.
Clerks—Joe Crooks, Fred Clift.
Registrars—Mrs. Jessie Richie, John R. Newman.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. T. H. Newberry.

Wauhatchie
Officer—Sam E. Keef.
Judges—J. B. Collins, Mrs. Ed Boydston, R. J. Massey.
Clerks—O. A. Manning, J. H. Cornes.
Registrars—Mrs. William Fryar, Robert Tinker.
Assistant Registrar—J. E. Arrant.

Woodland Station
Officer—W. H. Dyche, Jr.
Judges—A. C. Hicks, A. J. Wilder, John Roberts.
Clerks—Mrs. Floyd Coulson, Warner Knox.
Registrars—W. J. Block, Dan Mathis.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. May Durham.

Mowbray
Officer—Adam Millsaps.
Judges—L. H. Hatfield, J. O. Hatfield, J. O. Hatfield, J. P. Grant.
Clerks—Melvin Hatfield, Paul Millsaps.
Registrars—Ernest Smith, L. G. Millsaps.
Assistant Registrar—J. S. Johnson.

Flat Top
Officer—Luther Young.
Judges—R. B. Hughes, Murphy Green, F. R. Young.
Clerks—Minnie Welch, Mary Young.
Registrars—J. F. Young, Lontella Young.
Assistant Registrar—A. J. Bowman.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison
Officer—A. H. Parkerson.
Judges—J. G. Johnson, Eli M. Chestnut, John Ware.
Clerks—Charles D. Lodor, Miss Ada Longley.
Registrars—Mrs. Virgil Wilson, Mrs. W. J. Jones.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Sam McGhee.

Birchwood
Officer—M. T. DeFriese.
Judges—Joe H. Conner, Charles A. Moore, J. D. Smith.
Clerks—L. R. Standefer, H. T. Roark.
Registrars—J. N. Monroe, Ray Brown.
Assistant Registrar—John F. Hall.

Howardsville
Officer—W. A. Crutchfield.
Judges—A. L. Howard, K. O. Land, J. A. Crumm.
Clerks—Cynthia Hall, J. S. Marshall.
Registrars—Mrs. G. C. Tankersley, Miss Gladys Marshall.
Assistant Registrar—G. C. Tankersley.

Maddux
Officer—D. L. McAmish.
Judges—R. T. Wilson, M. J. Orr, W. B. Brumby.
Clerks—Mrs. Chassie Lowe, Tom Cantrell.
Registrars—Mrs. M. J. Orr, A. L. Goins.
Assistant Registrar—C. W. Evatt.

New Union
Officer—John Holt.
Judges—E. Edwards, E. K. Brown, Tom J. Smith, Jr.
Clerks—J. M. Shelley, Winifred Gamble.
Registrars—J. A. Goodner, Fred Bacon
Assistant Registrar—W. J. Goodner.

Ooltewah
Officer—E. C. Smith.
Judges—W. A. Varnell, C. T. Rogers, J. R. Tallent.
Clerks—Evelyn Sherard, Hoyt Hamby.
Registrars—Mabel Bird, A. P. Robinson.
Assistant Registrar—Jack Watts.

Salem
Officer—Barry Roark.
Judges—J. W. B. Hixson, G. O. Friddell, A. J. Hixson.
Clerks—L. H. Roark, J. R. Bower.
Registrars—Laura Shropshire, L. F. Barger.
Assistant Registrar—T. J. Roark.

Snow Hill
Officer—H. H. Hughes.
Judges—John Moore, James Shirley, J. P. Padgett.
Clerks—G. M. Talliaferro, Fred Davis.
Registrars—Mrs. W. H. Talliaferro, W. B. Lee.
Assistant Registrar—William Ballenger.

White Oak
Officer—Fred Fisher.
Judges—S. C. Collins, Ex. McKenney, J. P. Mosier.
Clerks—Mrs. Thomas Ryall, John Everett.
Registrars — Mrs. Tom Boyd, Robert Knauff.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. J. Carson.

Work
Officer—J. W. Davis.
Judges—G. T. Friddell, A. G. Moss, Jeff Stulce.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Davis, Leonard Stulce.
Registrars—T. W. Moon, G. F. Stump.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Eva M. Thrash.

This July 26, 1930.

W. O. COUCH, Chairman,
GUY LANDIS, Secretary,
P. H. THACH, Commissioner of Election.

...ower Unemployment Percentages Shown in Latest Census Figures

(By International Labor News Service)

...shington, July 17.—Additional ...employment figures made public by ... bureau of the census show an ... lower percentage of unemploy... ...t, in proportion to total popula... ... as compared with previous re...

...he latest figures covered 66 ...ties in four states and in addi... the city of Baltimore, Md., with ...tal population of 2,352,406, and ... the number of unemployed ...ed at 33,406—a percentage of 1.4 ...he basis of the total number of ...le. Trade unionists point out ... this would mean a considerably ...er percentage of wage earners ... of work.

...revious figures, which have been ...lled as misleading, placed the per...ge of unemployed at 2 per cent ... a population of 29,264,480, ...n is approximately a quarter of ...total population.

... Baltimore, with a population of ...317, the number of unemployed ... given in the latest report as 17,... which is slightly more than 2 ...cent.

...r 28 counties of Mississippi, with ...pulation of 677,941, the smallest ...ntage of unemployment was re... in the figures showing 5,090 ...s. In West Virginia, 18 counties ... a combined population of 440,436 ...rted 5,879 out of work. In Mary... nine counties, exclusive of the ... of Baltimore, reported a total ...lation of 199,356 and 957 unem... it was shown.

... 11 counties in Oregon, with a ...bined population of 247,356, there ... 4,207 reported out of jobs.

...he bureau of the census stated ... the figures were subject to cor..., and represented persons ...lly working at a gainful occupa... who were reported on the unem...ment schedule as without a job, ... to work, and looking for a job. ...canvass was started on April 2 ...was finished in some districts be...fore the close of that month, but in other districts extended into May.

Richard Hassall, census supervisor at St. Louis, Mo., has announced that St. Louis has 27,669 unemployed, or 3½ per cent of the announced population of 818,252. This includes persons able to work and looking for a job, but does not include those temporarily laid off because of business depression. Trade unionists contend that these last should be included in any unemployment totals, as there is no assurance that they will get back their jobs.

Cheap Women Workers Resented by Editors

Birmingham. — Influential southern newspapers are not sympathetic to the advertising campaign of local business men that this city has 106,000 unemployed females 10 years of age and over who will work for low wages.

Business men declared that pay of $10 to $15 a week "would prove attractive to these women and girls, many of whom could be hired at even a lower rate."

The Houston (Tex.) Post calls this "undesirable advertising" and suggests that the quicker it is stopped the less trouble there will be in the future.

The Chattanooga News says that the term "reservoir" of cheap women in the south should be changed to "abatoir."

Trade unionists remind Birmingham business men of the experience of Elizabethton, Gadsden, Huntsville, and other cheap-labor towns which have had disastrous experiences with the anti-union shop.

BRITISS IDLE LIST UP.

London, England.—The number of British unemployed last week increased 49,925, to 1,933,500. This is the highest figure since June, 1921, when the total was 2,147,400.

Contract Breakers Refused Court Aid

New York.—Federal Judge Bondy ruled that Paul J. Morrin, president International Association of Structural Iron Workers, and other officials are not guilty of violating an injunction.

The complainants are members of Structural Steel Board of Trade, which reached an agreement with the union, and then violated the contract.

The injunction was issued several months ago and prohibits the union from even orally stating to any architect or prospective builder that these unionists will not work under non-union conditions.

In refusing to punish the unionists for alleged contempt, Judge Bondy said the unionists attempted to compel Starret Brothers to keep their promise to use union structural iron workers on the Empire State building and to keep their promise to compel Post & McCord to use union iron workers exclusively on the building or to relinquish their contract.

"This does not violate the order which enjoins the respondents from inducing or attempting to induce owners or contractors not to subcontract with the parties plaintiff in the injunction suit," said Judge Bondy.

"The coercive action has been taken by the respondents to compel compliance with a promise," said the court.

HUGE OIL PROFITS MAKE NEW RECORD

New York.—Profits of leading oil companies in the Standard Oil group, during the eight-year period from 1921 to 1929, stagger the imagination.

These concerns are now striving to unite and limit output that further profits may be assured.

Dividend payments to stockholders of these concerns in the eight years totaled $1,157,000,000, while surplus increased more than $20,000,000. Standard Oil company of New Jersey is leader in these remarkable profits. During the eight years this concern issued $22,000,000 in cash dividends and $393,000,000 in stock dividends.

Pearl H. Chivington

Candidate For County Register

Election Thursday, August 7th

Commend Honesty and Efficiency in Office

Official and authoritative sources have made record of the fact that Pearl Chivington has conducted the office of County Register with efficiency, and as the County Auditor has stated it:

"All her records are kept with consistent, scrupulous accuracy."

In view of this enviable record in public office, we, the undersigned, recommend to the voters of Hamilton County Mrs. Chivington's candidacy, and urge all who wish to commend honesty and efficiency in office to vote for her in the August election.

Oscar Yarnell	Lavens M. Thomas
M. A. Fleming	B. E. Loveman
Tom L. Landress	Will Shepherd
R. W. Williams	Frank S. Carden
Walter Watkins	W. G. M. Thomas
Robt. B. Cooke	Jake Wise
R. C. Richard	W. Shep Shelton
Frank Spurlock	John H. Cantrell
Speed H. Fry	Aubrey Folts
Geo. F. Milton	W. P. Hemphill
Carter J. Lynch	S. O. Bankson
Milton B. Ochs	J. B. Pound
T. Pope Shepherd	M. O'Grady
D. W. Evans	Herman Ferger
Fred Spriggs	T. R. Preston
Sam Erwin	N. R. Lockwood
Wink Milligan	J. Isabella Clift
S. C. Brooks	E. B. Shadden
J. E. Harris	Sam H. Ford
E. Y. Chapin, Jr.	C. W. K. Meacham
P. L. Underwood	D. B. Harris
E. H. Lawman	May Y. Roberts
Alvin Ziegler	J. L. Levine
Jno. E. Gilbreath	Mrs. Herbert Bushnell
John T. Owen	
Arch Faidley, Sr.	Geo. Gillespie
Alexander Scott	Tevis Roberson

From the audit of the County Register's Office by C. S. Petersen, County Auditor and Certified Public Accountant, reported to the County Judge:

"The records are neatly kept and with CONSISTENT, SCRUPULOUS ACCURACY . . ."

"Payments to Deputies and Clerks are within the corresponding amounts authorized by the Chancellor.

"All payments to the County were made on the dates due.

"Total collections for two years and eleven months — $85,720.80.

"Salaries to Deputies and Clerks for two years and eleven months — $41,873.52.

"Total of expenses other than salaries for two years and eleven months—$905.40.

"Total excess fees for two years and eleven months—$25,441.87.

"Payments to County on dates due — $22,416.31.

"Balance of $3,025.56 in savings account in bank and cash in office."

(Signed) C. S. Petersen, C. P. A.

Auditor for the County.

NOTICE OF DEMOCRATIC Primary Election!

Notice is hereby given by the Democratic Primary Election Board of Hamilton County that the regular Hamilton County Democratic primary election will be held in the various Wards and Precincts of Hamilton County on Thursday, August 7th. 1930, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., for the purpose of nominating a United States Senator (Long Term), United States Senator (Short Term), Governor, Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner, Congressman, State Senator, three Representatives, and electing four members of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The election laws require officers, judges and clerks appointed to hold an election to render such service, and the Primary Election Board will expect all officials named to appear at their proper Precincts for service on the day of the election.

The following have been appointed to serve as officers, judges and clerks for said primary election:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct
Officer—W. M. Nixon.
Judges—Hoyt Webb, John Mahoney, Mrs. Hoyt Webb.
Clerks—Mrs. J. N. McCutcheon, Mrs. E. M. Buchanan.

First Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—J. L. Molsdale.
Judges—J. Shep Hunt, Mrs. George W. Ring, Edward S. Abernathy.
Clerks—C. E. McCullough, Mrs. Maude H. Fox.

Second Ward
Officer—Joe McLean.
Judges—Mrs. W. F. Ruoff, W. R. Mounger, Thompson Allen.
Clerks—Miss Amelia Gattis, Mrs. Claudia Griscom.

Third Ward
Officer—Sam Butler.
Judges—J. V. Thomas, Jerome Alper, Mrs. M. E. Brock.
Clerks—Charles Contor, T. L. Smith.

Fourth Ward
Officer—C. C. Abernathy.
Judges—Paul Abernathy, George Winer, John Hawk.
Clerks—Joseph Cash, Cecil Hurt.

Fifth Ward
Officer—W. J. Poe.
Judges—W. K. Garmany, John M. Brien, Miss Annie Nolan.
Clerks—Mrs. N. Campbell, Miss Robbie Jett.

Sixth Ward
Officer—L. G. Wilson.
Judges—M. J. O'Brien, Thomas Warren, Floyd Estill.
Clerks—Miss Margaret E. Kelly, Miss Katherine Long.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct
Officer—Thomas S. Myers.
Judges—J. P. Winn, Knox Smartt, W. A. Burns.
Clerks—Alf Handman, John Barnes.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—R. W. Sowers.
Judges—Mrs. C. R. Whitcomb, Mrs. Mike Joyce, Mrs. Leon F. Daniel.
Clerks—Mrs. D. A. Landress, Miss Frances Blevins.

Eighth Ward
Officer—C. R. Wallace.
Judges—C. J. Krug, Ben Krager, Milton Cox.
Clerks—Mrs. Walter Lane, Mrs. George W. Freeman.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct
Officer—J. W. Clift.
Judges—David V. Manker, Mrs. W. B. Crabtree, Mrs. Z. T. Watkins.
Clerks—Mrs. Theron Browne, J. M. Holloway.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—A. C. Norman.
Judges—W. A. Perry, Mrs. A. Wallace Moore, H. R. McEntire.
Clerks—Mrs. Archie Underwood, Mrs. T. E. Arledge.

Tenth Ward
Officer—J. D. Cotter.
Judges—Lee Atchley, E. A. Perry, C. T. Thompson.
Clerks—Mrs. Lena Luttrell, Mrs. Homer Ernst.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct
Officer—N. B. Hargraves.
Judges—C. H. Fisher, Miss Jennie Sharp, Mrs. R. K. Triplett.
Clerks—Mrs. Horace Fritts, Mrs. W. L. Williams.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—F. P. Kampschafer.
Judges—G. N. Musgrove, Miss Verna O'Rear, Mrs. E. W. Jones.
Clerks—Mrs. Jessie Wilcoxson, Miss Cecil Bender.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct
Officer—J. C. Brown.
Judges—Charles Holder, T. A. Lattie, Mrs. John Rabun.
Clerks—Miss Byrd Brown, Mrs. G. P. Crox.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—R. S. Gains.
Judges—Charles Sturgill, D. H. Tally, W. A. Ware.
Clerks—Mrs. Luther McGuffin, Mrs. J. H. Secrest.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct
Officer—W. H. Taylor.
Judges—Will Reed, Mrs. John Sitton, Mrs. Chester Morris.
Clerks—Mrs. C. T. Posey, Miss Helen Hodge.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct
Officer—Charles Zeigler.
Judges—Henry B. Gilman, Tom Hilton, Mrs. S. L. Showalter.
Clerks—Mrs. E. R. Kelly, Mrs. Gus Richter, Jr.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct
Officer—J. D. McAmis.
Judges—J. W. Meadows, Mrs. Paul Caruthers, Mrs. R. J. Shasteen.
Clerks—Mrs. J. H. Athens, Mrs. W. E. Strickland.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—J. M. Armstrong.
Judges—R. R. Free, Sam Kent, E. M. Doty.
Clerks—Ben Smith, Miss Eunice Stephenson.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—T. A. Murray.
Judges—L. A. Brown, Mrs. M. E. Cates, D. C. Gatlin.
Clerks—Miss Clara Roberts, C. R. Brown.

Fourteenth Ward
Officer—T. R. Loder.
Judges—Turney Henderson, A. D. Bass, Sam LeClereq.
Clerks—Mrs. Harold Smartt, Mrs. George Stuart.

Fifteenth Ward
Officer—Scott S. Swafford.
Judges—Homer Wheeler, Mrs. Rose Conroy, W. S. McNabb.
Clerks—Mrs. G. R. Fox, Mrs. W. L. Cate.

Sixteenth Ward
Officer—S. E. Whitaker.
Judges—W. G. Oehmig, J. F. Harrison, T. M. Carothers, Jr.
Clerks—Mrs. Raleigh Crumbliss, Mrs. W. W. Watson.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct
Officer—John H. Allen.
Judges—Sam Ault, Frank Pennell, Mance Sherrill.
Clerks—Mrs. S. R. Roddy, Mrs. Will Sherrill.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—J. B. Keef.
Judges—J. A. Jones, Will Ziegler, W. E. Eckenrod.
Clerks—Mrs. Sam Carney, Edith Daugherty.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct
Officer—G. W. Lucas.
Judges—J. B. Billingsley, William Orrell, Mrs. M. B. Milburn.
Clerks—Mrs. H. A. Poindexter, Mrs. R. T. Hill.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct
Officer—W. J. Bice.
Judges—O. H. Allgood, A. M. Rollins, Mrs. Tom F. Hall.
Clerks—Mrs. G. W. Alley, Hunter Byington.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct
Officer—C. F. Alread.
Judges—Homer Bentley, Russell Burkhart, J. R. May.
Clerks—Mrs. J. V. Robinson, Mrs. Fannie Belcher.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—A. C. Capley.
Judges—A. M. Dillard, Albert Cunningham, E. H. Nipper.
Clerks—Reuben Rush, Mrs. L. M. Morona.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola
Officer—Joe Delzell.
Judges—J. A. Clark, W. O. Bankston, H. M. Dodd.
Clerks—Mrs. W. M. Delzell, Mrs. Joe Delzell.

Bartlebaugh
Officer—D. W. Lamon.
Judges—James Conner, Sr., Dr. D. T. Davis, R. M. Benton.
Clerks—Miss Nannie Farris, Miss Marguerite Lamon.

Chickamauga
Officer—O. P. Worley.
Judges—Mrs. Clifford Friar, C. M. Netherland, Mrs. O. L. Blackwell.
Clerks—Mrs. A. G. Robertson, Millard Walters.

Eastdale.
Officer—Jo Thompson.
Judges—Mrs. Sarah Elrod, Mrs. M. F. Shirley, Mrs. W. F. Greeson.
Clerks—Mrs. Grace Pyle, Mrs. A. T. Morgan.

East Ridge
Officer—Charles Schievelhud.
Judges—L. M. Hudlow, Jim A. McDonald, W. A. Roper.
Clerks—Miss Christina Wilson, Mrs. N. P. Smith.

King's Point
Officer—J. M. Poe.
Judges—T. F. Sivley, H. Moss, Burt Cates.
Clerks—Mrs. J. M. Poe, Mrs. W. E. Shelton.

Tyner
Officer—R. E. Holbert.
Judges—Mrs. Mary Cooper, Mrs. H. W. Liner, Mrs. L. S. Robertson.
Clerks—Mrs. R. W. Browning, Mrs. G. G. Short.

Worley
Officer—Carl Leake.
Judges—T. Q. Dudley, Hugh Standefer, C. O. Stanley.
Clerks—Ruby Boyd, R. H. Ballew.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell
Officer—Bob Gross.
Judges—Will Oyler, T. L. Varner, Charles Clift.
Clerks—Mrs. Waldo Card, Mrs. M. J. Lee.

Daisy
Officer—Walter Lovelady.
Judges—Sam Roberts, Dr. Bell, Mr. Billingsly.
Clerks—Mrs. John Cox, Ernest Eldridge.

Fairmount
Officer—A. R. Hatfield.
Judges—John McCreary, Russell Hix, T. A. Ewton.
Clerks—Mrs. Nora K. Hartman, Miss Emily Weatherford.

Falling Water
Officer—J. L. Armstrong.
Judges—Arthur Levi, R. E. Pitts, W. A. Barker.
Clerks—Mrs. C. L. Thatcher, Mrs. W. P. Selcer.

Ganns
Officer—Raymond Hixson.
Judges—W. B. Hixson, W. A. Watkins, Mose Higgins.
Clerks—Mrs. E. W. Dent, Mrs. Alta Rogers.

Gold Point
Officer—David Hixson.
Judges—Raymond Robertson, C. P. Hixson, Sam Boone.
Clerks—Flora Gray Mrs. Nancy Horn.

Grand View
Officer—C. E. Blaylock.
Judges—Oscar Wittenburg, J. H. Blaylock, Charles F. Rolston.
Clerks—H. J. Edge Charles Kirksey.

Hixson
Officer—J. T. Jones.
Judges—T. J. Powell, Ira Rodgers, E. H. Hartman.
Clerks—Mrs. Walter Messick, Mrs. Richie Rodgers.

Jones' Store
Officer—C. W. Hixson.
Judges—Monroe Masterson, W. R. Jones, Walter Jones.
Clerks—Johnnie Igou, W. S. Jones.

Lookout Mountain
Officer—C. S. Coffey.
Judges—J. B. Ragon, Jr., C. G. Milligan, W. I. Stoner.
Clerks—Marvin Massey, Lonnie Harbin.

Lupton City
Officer—T. E. Wilkey.
Judges—J. H. Reid, J. M. Evatt, Sr., Tom Nation.
Clerks—H. O. Northern, Parnell Higgins.

Midvale Park
Officer—J. C. Sherman.
Judges—W. M. Cox, James Mahoney, Mrs. E. E. Webb.
Clerks—Mrs. O. B. Steffy, Mrs. W. M. Cox.

Red Bank
Officer—W. A. Shearer.
Judges—J. E. Rhea, T. C. Bright, Edward Ely.
Clerks—Mrs. Robert Curtis, Mrs. J. W. Helms.

Sale Creek
Officer—W. M. Fleming.
Judges—Alf Jones, Z. L. Martin, J. T. Capps.
Clerks—Grover Jones, Mrs. Mary Kinney.

Signal Mountain
Officer—Franklin Harris.
Judges—Mrs. D. J. Casey, C. E. Byington, Mrs. Roy Dootson.
Clerks—Mrs. R. H. Lowry, Mrs. Ben Bush.

Sivley's
Officer—J. B. Godsey.
Judges—R. L. Morris, Mrs. M. S. Condra, Jim Robinson.
Clerks—Mrs. J. B. Hennessee, Mrs. Ruth Frye.

Soddy
Officer—C. D. McRee.
Judges—Arthur Lloyd, Fred Skillem, Joe Penny. JS
Clerks—Mrs. A. L. DeJarnette, Miss Addie Card.

Wauhatchie
Officer—Ed Boydston.
Judges—A. W. Kelley, Clay Goins, Mrs. J. E. Arrant.
Clerks—Earl Manning, Mrs. James Fryar.

Woodland Station
Officer—W. F. Minton.
Judges—Frank E. Dillard, J. J. Baker, M. J. Paschal.
Nichols.
Clerks—Mrs. Jennie Wilder, Mrs. W. C.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison
Officer—A. W. Bartlett.
Judges—Cicero Hullander, Lloyd Poe, Mrs. Tennie Knauff.
Clerks—Mrs. E. S. Blair, J. C. Fisher.

Birchwood
Officer—O. N. DeFriese.
Judges—J. N. Jenkins, L. L. Friddell, Chas. A. Connor.
Clerks—Bill Dixon, Sam DeFriese.

Howardville
Officer—J. A. Tankersley.
Judges—O. N. Wilhoit, J. C. Howell.
Clerks—Mrs. A. L. Howard, Mrs. J. A. Tankersley.

Maddux
Officer—D. L. McAmish.
Judges—R. T. Wilson, M. J. Orr, C. W. Evatt.
Clerks—Mrs. Chassie Lowe, Mrs. M. J. Orr.

New Union
Officer—J. A. Goodner.
Judges—R. M. Stephenson, Mrs. E. K. Brown.
Clerks—Mrs. E. Edwards, Mrs. Joe Goodner.

Ooltewah
Officer—J. H. Poe.
Judges—John Sylar, W. P. Fitzgerald, James Burns.
Clerks—Mrs. Mae R. Sherard, Mrs. Floyd Knowlen.

Salem
Officer—J. W. Roark.
Judges—W. H. Hixson, E. J. Smith, J. M. Raines.
Clerks—Mrs. Sarah Mathis, Mattie Roark.

Snow Hill
Officer—W. H. Taliaferro.
Judges—J. T. Holder, L. L. Murray, Bruce Hall.
Clerks—Mrs. Nannie Haven, Mrs. Mae Taliaferro.

White Oak
Officer—H. M. Julian.
Judges—J. J. Carson, J. H. Morris, Andrew Wilson.
Clerks—Mrs. Lee Carter, Mrs. John Ray.

Work
Officer—A. M. Hooper.
Judges—A. M. McAmish, B. I. Standifer, Thurman Waddell.
Clerks—H. A. Parks, W. L. Mullins.

Hamilton County Democratic Primary Election Board

John O'Brien, Chairman;
Mrs. Fred Eichorn, Secretary;
Mrs. Robert E. DeLuce,
J. Walter Gillespie,
W. D. Espy.

M. L. MULKEY

—For—

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(City at Large)

I will serve you honorably and honestly.

Charter Member Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Express Division, Chattanooga

J. MITT PAYNE

FOR THE

Lower House

Below are a few reasons why J. Mitt Payne should and will be one of the three Representatives in the Lower House at the next session of the Legislature:

He has spent his entire life in Chattanooga, and has builded an enviable reputation for honesty, integrity and ability.

His experience in the office of City Treasurer has given him an insight into the operation of the city government, and the needs of the citizenship in regard to governmental matters.

As a member of the County Highway Commission he has familiarized himself with county affairs, and the problems of the citizens of the district outside the city of Chattanooga.

His long association with and friendship for laboring men assures a sympathetic interest in their legislative program.

He is not going to the Legislature as a representative of any client or clique, nor is he going for the purpose of paying any political debt, but he merely desires to serve the people among whom he has spent his life.

You will never regret a vote for

J. Mitt Payne

(Mr. Payne has no knowledge of the publication of this advertisement, which is written by a voluntary committee of his labor friends.)

Much Can Be Done to Stabilize Unemployment, Employers Show

(By International Labor News Service.)

Albany, N. Y., July 17.—That thoughtful and wise employers can, and do, modify the rigors of unemployment in their administration of industrial affairs is shown in the report on stabilization of employment in the June number of the Industrial Bulletin, issued by the industrial commissioner of the state of New York.

Gov. Roosevelt appointed a committee last March to consider plans for stabilizing employment. One of its first efforts was to determine what methods, if any, were being employed by New York employers to reduce fluctuations of employment. Through the co-operation of the state department of labor, form letters of inquiry were sent out in April to about 1,900 firms, to which 598 replies were received. Two hundred and ninety-two of these, or about half, reported efforts to stabilize employment. Two hundred and ten of these were using one plan only, 62 of them were working with three plans, and 12 of them were using three methods.

One method was that of readjusting the schedules, so that the work was divided evenly among the employes, either by cutting the time per day or per week, or by alternating shifts. This holds the organization of the concern intact, temporarily, until business becomes more favorable, and gives some income to each of them.

A second method is that of manufacturing for stock. This is especially feasible where the product is a standardized one, and the demand is more or less seasonal.

A third method is that of transferring employes from their regular positions, during slack times, to any positions which may be available about the plant.

Nine companies resorted to price cutting on their products in order to get business enough to maintain the regular force on the pay roll.

Surplus production, ahead of orders, if carried out on carefully made estimates of future trade, while it involved the securing of additional capital to carry the material and labor investment, was compensated to some extent by the maintaining of the trained force intact.

Another effort has been made by some concerns, in the way of research to discover what could be done to even up the process of seasonal production by adding some supplementary product to their line—a novelty of some kind.

One concern went so far as to find places in other industries for its employes, when compelled to lay them off.

The report emphasizes the "great development of the sense of social responsibility among employers."

Sarah Ruth Frazier

for Re-Election to the Legislature

TO THE READERS OF THE LABOR WORLD:

I am asking the voters of Hamilton County for another term in the State Legislature.

I have served one term, and respectfully call to your attention some of the measures which I favored and some of those I opposed, and state my intentions if I am re-elected:

As a member of the 1927 General Assembly I supported all Labor Legislation proposed in that body.

Introduced the first resolution for the protection of coal miners in the state. As a result of this resolution a new mining law was later enacted.

I was author of a Confederate pension bill in the Legislature of 1927. I approve of any measures or appropriations for the relief of our World War Veterans, to which World War Veterans, to whom we owe so much.

I voted for all welfare measures in the Legislature of 1927.

I introduced a bill to place one woman on every county school board in the state.

If re-elected, I will support all legislation for the relief or cure of tuberculosis.

The state institutions, manual training school, institute for the blind, deaf and dumb, should be kept up to the highest standards.

I voted for all measures in the interest of the people, and if re-elected will do the same again.

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the people of Hamilton County in electing me to the 1927 Legislature, and if returned I will do my best to merit their confidence.

In 1922 I was vice-chairman of Hamilton County Democratic Executive Committee, and rendered all service of which I was capable.

SARAH RUTH FRAZIER.

Labor Backs Campaign Against Arson in Boston

Over-Insurance Charged as One Cause of Undue Hazard—Millions Must Be Spent for Repairs.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, July 31.—Boston, on the initiative of Mayor James M. Curley, has opened a campaign to eliminate arson hazards and to secure substantial reductions in fire insurance rates.

This campaign has the full support of the Boston Central Labor union, which is represented on the mayor's committee to eliminate arson hazards by Harry P. Grages, secretary and business representative.

Mayor Curley contends that many buildings create an arson hazard in that the chimneys are defective, the electric wiring is in great need of repair, and the basements are so built that once a fire starts the entire neighborhood is in great danger.

The principal arson hazards are the practice of the fire insurance companies of issuing fire insurance policies on these buildings for many times the present value of the building, thus insuring a substantial profit to the unscrupulous.

Mayor Curley contended that sprinklers should be installed, the buildings, whether they be factories or homes, should be placed in proper and habitable condition and the insurance companies forced to issue fire insurance policies for not more than the value of the buildings or contents.

To carry out this program it will be necessary, according to Michael J. O'Donnell, chairman of the Boston Central Labor union committee on fire insurance, to spend millions of dollars in repair work alone. In many cases buildings will have to be torn down altogether.

The success of this program is eagerly awaited by the officers of the building trades unions of Boston as it will provide employment for thousands of building trades workers who are unable to secure employment.

Mayor Curley estimates that he will be able to force a reduction in fire insurance rates within the next year of at least fifty per cent on all types of buildings and contents.

Chicago Protests Federal Wage Cut on Hospital

Veterans' Bureau Job Facts Laid Before Hoover—U. S. Employs Men at Cut Rates on Same Job Where Union Scale Men Work.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, July 31.—President Hoover's intercession has been asked to prevent wage cutting by contractors on the Edward Hines, Jr., memorial hospital, a veteran's bureau operation. Labor charges that rates 45 cents an hour lower than the union rate are being paid to workers directly employed by the government.

The situation faced here has been faced repeatedly on government work in the east. A bill to correct such situations, introduced in the congress just adjourned by Representative Sproul of this city, was never brought to a vote, though it received a unanimously favorable committee report.

E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the Building Construction Employers' association, made the appeal to President Hoover. Based on experiences in other sections, trade unionists expect no relief through executive action.

J. W. O'Leary, supervising the work for the veterans' bureau, is reported employing workers on one portion of the hospital, at cut rates. The workers under O'Leary, hired by federal agents, are paid at the following rates: Skilled mechanics, $1.25 per hour; common labor, 50 cents an hour. The union rate for the skilled mechanics involved is $1.70 an hour and for common labor 97½ cents an hour.

"Chicago building trades union representatives called my attention to the matter," said Mr. Craig.

On sections F and G of the same hospital union men are at work for Contractor J. McHugh & Son, and are working at the union rate under a union agreement.

Craig told the president the action of the veterans' bureau tended to upset the local economic structure. He said that when he attended the Hoover unemployment conference as head of the American Construction council the employers there agreed not to reduce wages.

She (playing piano)—That was "Siegfried's Death."

He—I'm not surprised.

New Southern Record Made in Huntsville

Huntsville, Ala.—The A. F. of L. southern organizing campaign committee made another record when it staged the first labor mass meeting ever held in this city. More than 2,000 persons were present.

Trade union speakers presented the aims of the A. F. of L. and advocated the short work week as a major remedy for unemployment.

Organization work in this area has made remarkable progress during the last six weeks. A union of textile workers has 4,000 members and other crafts are making proportionate gains. A central labor union is being formed.

The anti-union policy of employers was long supported by business men, who are now favorable to trade unionism. Their pocketbooks have been affected and they declare they are "fed up on low-wage prosperity."

Truant Officer—Why haven't you sent your son, Johnny, to school? Don't you want him to learn to read?

Proud Father—It ain't necessary, now that we have the talking movies.

Republican Men:

Nominate this man from the "hills of East Tennessee" and win with him in November on his platform of honest, efficient and economical government!

Republican Women:

This man's vote in the Tennessee legislature in 1920 gave you the right to vote. For bringing you political freedom he asks no favors, but he solicits your support for the principles for which he fights!

Republican Primary, August 7, 1930

Harry T. Burn

FOR GOVERNOR

T. W. (TOBE) KILLOUGH

For Re-election

COUNTY COURT CLERK

I am running on my record of a businesslike administration of the affairs of this office. Will appreciate your vote and influence in the election next Thursday.

T. W. KILLOUGH.

Charlie Taylor

Asks Investigation

My opponent, in his announcement for Sheriff, asked the people of the County to investigate his record as a prohibition agent for this district for a period of four years.

I also invite the public to investigate my record as an officer of this county for twenty-one years—as Constable, Deputy Sheriff and Sheriff.

Charlie Taylor

Member of Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

The People's Building & Loan Association

of Chattanooga, Tennessee

Financial Statement June 30, 1930

CAPITAL STOCK AUTHORIZED $400,000.00
VALUE OF SHARES 200.00

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand	$ 536.95	Due instalment stockholders for dues	$ 66,219.00
Mortgage loans	114,900.00	Due instalment stockholders for dividends	6,825.22
Interest-premium, etc., in arrears	2,335.32	Due loan stockholders for dues	24,536.00
Book loans	6,306.00	Due loan stockholders for dividends	4,340.23
Book loans interest	134.85	Paid up stock	11,200.00
First mortgage notes and interest	2,962.93	Due Bank	10,500.00
Taxes and insurance advanced	39.46	Release money	17.00
Furniture & Fixtures	105.00	Reserve	700.00
		Surplus	3,983.06
	$128,320.51		$128,320.51

Previous profits apportioned not including those of July 1, 1930 ..... $39,653.49
Profits apportioned July 1, 1930 ..... 3,718.97

Officers and Board of Directors

L. C. ORR, President Star Laundry ..... President
JOHN J. MAHONEY, Chairman of Board of Directors of the American Trust and Banking Company ..... Vice-President
NEIL J. CROWLEY, President Intertype Composing Co. ..... Secretary
J. H. BROCKHAUS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Purity Extract and Tonic Company ..... Treasurer
W. D. MOON, Cantrell, Meacham and Moon, Attorneys ..... Attorney
J. V. McLAUGHLIN, Chief Clerk to General Auditor, American Railway Express Company.

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

I Answered Your Questionnaire "100 Per Cent."

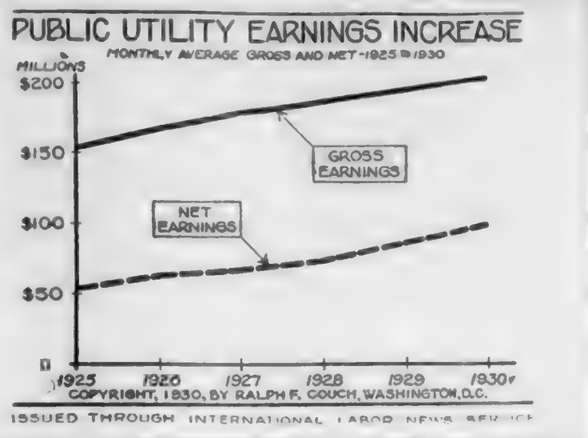
I Favor an Old-Age Pension Law

M. R. BERNHARDT
FOR THE LEGISLATURE

UTILITIES INCOME GROWS TO AMAZING TOTAL BUT RATE OF ANNUAL GAIN SLOWS FOR 1930

95 CONCERNS REPORT, SHOWING NET PROFIT

In 1929 Net Income Was 45 Per Cent. of Gross and Never Fell Below 30—Labor's Share Computed at 27 Per Cent.



Washington, July 31.—A statement from the department of commerce, giving the gross and net earnings of the ninety-five principal concerns operating public utilities in the United States, furnishes figures that are simply staggering in their indication of the extent of these earnings, especially during a period of depression. The figures are given so as to show the average monthly increase in income during the years 1925 to 1930, inclusive.

Perhaps the principal correlative fact to be kept in mind considering these returns is the fact that these concerns are not embarrassed by any accumulation of surplus product which has to be sold and used before the demand for more production is effective. Their product is all disposed of at the close of every twenty-four hours of operation. Their accounts are notoriously on a cash basis. And the end of each month is a real point of financial balancing with these companies, so far as their production and sale of product is concerned.

Bearing this in mind, and putting their monthly net income into the form of an annual total for each year, for more complete visualizing, we have the following table:

Year	Total Annual Net Income	Increase Over Previous Year
1925	$ 636,000,000	.....
1926	720,000,000	$84,000,000
1927	796,800,000	76,800,000
1928	870,000,000	83,200,000
1929	1,028,400,000	158,400,000
1930	1,069,200,000	40,800,000

Total net income during period, $5,120,400,000.

These figures cover the operations of the principal concerns operating gas, electric light, heat, power, traction and water services in all parts of the country.

When it is realized that in 1922 (the latest year for which figures are available) the total properties of such concerns amounted to a total of 9,468 millions, it is apparent that a considerable part of the expansion of the electric light and power business which has gone on during this period has been made possible by the earnings of the business.

Doubtless it is also a partial explanation of the fact that at least one of these concerns, Electric Bond & Share, has been reaching out to South America, and to Bombay, India, and adding these fields of operations to its territory.

Comparison of net earnings with gross earnings reveals the fact that the net earnings have not fallen below 30 per cent. of the gross, and in 1929 the net earnings were 45 per cent. of the gross earnings.

Labor's share of the realized income from private electric light and power plants in the past has been about 27 per cent. and there has recently developed a tendency to reduce this—doubtless due to some extent to the increasing mechanization of the industry.

These are the utilities, the use of which every day is an absolute essential to the maintenance of our present method of civilized living. That is why, even in the presence of an economic crisis, the net income of these industries in 1930 can exceed that of the previous year by almost 41 millions of dollars.

"DOES NOT WANT TO BE THE GARNISHEE MAN"

Why the Printers Indorsed FINNEY CARTER

A Plain Statement of Fact by Chattanooga Typographical Union, No. 89.

TO THE READERS OF THE LABOR WORLD:

Indorsement of candidates for political office has never been the policy of Chattanooga Typographical Union.

In the election to be held Aug. 7, however, Finney T. Carter, a member of this organization, will seek a position as member of the County Court, and we deem it proper to point out to our brother trades unionists some of the reasons why we believe he should receive the support of all good citizens.

By unanimous order of the members present at last Sunday's meeting, the following is submitted:

He is frank, fearless and capable;

He is unalterably opposed to the iniquitous practice known as "fee-g r a b b g i n g," and is pledged not to open an office;

He is independent, and his voice and vote in the County Court will be guided only by his conception of the taxpayers' desire;

He established and edited The Labor World;

He has given a quarter-century of competent, untiring service to this organization and the Labor Movement as a whole;

He served three terms as President of Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council;

He is now serving his eighth term as President of his local Union;

He has been a citizen of this community for more than 25 years.

For the above and other reasons, this union, at its regular monthly session Sunday, July 6, 1930, indorsed the candidacy of Finney T. Carter for a member of the County Court.

This Space Paid For by Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89

ONLY 1 HILL STORE CLOSED PAST WEEK

So far as could be learned, only one local Hill chain store was closed last week, report reaching The Labor World that the unit located on North Market street displays the now familiar placard, "Moved!"

The Labor World has been promised a check-up on the large number of branches closed by the Nashville chain concern since the "big boss" decreed from the capital that old and faithful Chattanooga employes were not wanted any longer, but to date this data has not been received.

Labor World readers will doubtless realize, however, that this check-up is no easy task, as the "Moved" signs are covering a wide territory locally.

CIRCLE CLUB OUTING POSTPONED 2 WEEKS

Annual picnic outing of Circle Club, scheduled to be held next Monday night, has been postponed until Aug. 18, according to announcement Thursday by President W. L. Gardner.

Mr. Gardner said that, owing to unusual interest being shown in the political campaigns, officers of the club had decided postponement would be advisable.

The outing will probably be held at Lake Winnepesaukah, he said.

These annual social get-togethers have become increasingly popular, and are enjoyed by practically all the club members and their families.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Is it hot enough for you? Hold on! Hold on! Don't shoot! Well, old July sure out-did her self this time.

* * *

Sign seen on a fresh painted front steps: "Detour."

* * *

The boys at the office seem to have gotten quite a kick out of an original post card, sent Bill Leverick while on vacation.

* * *

Shorty Britten, of the St. Elmo station, is back at work after a long layoff on account of an operation.

* * *

Ben Storie, clerk in the city division, has resigned, taking effect August 1, to devote his time and energies to the insurance business. He represents the Union Central Life of Cincinnati, Ohio. Gosh! I won't have anyone to protect me now. Ben said that I would just have to dive under a table.

* * *

Frank Brooks is driving a flivver now. Mr. Walker says that he just works his legs, like he did when he rode his wheel (he rode one for years and can't get out of the habit).

* * *

I see that the department has asked for bids on sites for a new post office. What is the matter with the block between Ninth and Tenth on Market and Broad, or the block between Ninth and Tenth on Market and Georgia and wouldn't that make a dandy place? Of course, if any one offers to donate a site it will receive the careful attention of the department.

* * *

A well-known business man took his family and drove up through the east, got to New York and thought they would take the children to the Bronx zoo, asking direction some one put them on the wrong car. A lady aboard kindly told them that they were on the wrong car, and advised them to get off at the next stop, and take the following car. When the car stopped he grabbed the two boys and jumped off, while his wife stopped a moment to thank the lady and when she turned around the door was closed in her face and was carried on. Her husband and boys stood on the platform, paralyzed. A gentleman offered his services and after some hurried telephoning ahead the family was finally reunited. Such is life in a big city.

Green Says Wages Best Aid in Slump

Montreal.—"For the first time in cyclical unemployment our general wage structure has not been assailed," said Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., in an address before the convention International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.

"We have preserved our standards during this distressing period," said Mr. Green. "Any reduction in purchasing power which follows a reduction in wages would be injurious not only to the great mass of the people but tothe whole of society. If we are to be brought out of the present industrial depression in a reasonable length of time, we must maintain the purchasing power of the people."

President Green challenged the theory of a certain school of economists that recurring periods of unemployment are necessary and inevitable.

"To admit that," he said, "is to admit that we are incapable of dealing with unemployment. Such an admission would present a most gloomy picture to coming generations."

The trade union executive declared that women must not be sacrificed on the altar of commercialism.

"Men must earn an income annually to protect their women folk and to keep their families in comfort," he said.

Franklin, Motor Chief, Vetoes All Wage Cuts

He Wires to Printers' Ink That Corporations Should Bear "Burden of Temporary Slowness"—"Concealed Cuts."

New York City, July 31.—"I have not reduced wages nor salaries and do not intend to." That was the terse answer of H. H. Franklin, of the Franklin Automobile Company, wired to Printers' Ink in response to a wire from Printers' Ink asking his position. "Corporations rather than employes should bear the burden of temporary slowness in business," said Franklin's wire. "Recovery will be quicker and net results much better."

Printers' Ink says that in addition to the Chrysler salary cut there have been many "concealed cuts" in the motor industry. "A common practice has been to pay only five days' salary for the short week," the magazine says editorially. "The ten-day shutdown at the Ford plant cost each employe almost $80 for his enforced vacation."

But the magazine, after careful checking up, adds, "Generally speaking, no general rush to cut salaries or wages has followed the Chrysler announcement."

Have You Tried it?

Made of Pure Selected Herbs and Roots

A Laxative or Cathartic Medicine

In Use for More Than 80 Years

SUNNY JIM PEARSON

OUR

CANDIDATE FOR

County Trustee

—(Adv.)

FRED M. DEARING

For Circuit Court Clerk

NEVER BEFORE HELD PUBLIC OFFICE

Carried Union Card in Typographical Union for 28 years. Now running 100% union plant.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE WILL BE APPRECIATED

Nurse Tells How CARDUI Helped Her

Mrs. W. A. Cox, a well-known professional nurse, of Burnside, Ky., writes:

"I was in very bad health, and only weighed 110 pounds. I read in the papers about Cardui, and thought I would give it a try-out. After I had taken one bottle, I could see that I was improving. After I had taken it a month or two, I began to gain, and I weigh at present 168, and have weighed that for some time. I am now 56 years old, and can do as much work as the average middle-aged woman can.

"I would advise any woman, who is weakly and in a run-down condition, to try Cardui, but not to expect one bottle to make her well. I take two or three bottles a year, now, and I feel fine."

CARDUI

USED BY WOMEN FOR OVER 50 YEARS

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness

George W. Chamlee Jr.

Candidate for the Legislature

We are authorized to announce George W. Chamlee, Jr., as a candidate for one of the three places in the Lower House of the Legislature to be voted for in the Democratic Primary August 7, 1930.

Mr. Chamlee's record has been fair to organized labor, and he promises that in the future he will give all matters coming before him for consideration, that same careful consideration that he has done in the past. He says he has no friends to reward or enemies to punish, but will be guided by the best interest of the people and try to promote the welfare of Hamilton County in all his official acts. He says that he will seek the advice of the people on all matters and try to promote the best interest of the County in all matters of legislation coming up for his consideration.

He will appreciate the vote and influence of all voters in the primary election.

—(Adv.)

Anatomically Speaking

You may talk about your "nifty dogs"
And cute calves all you please;
But me, I am contented with
A little peek a' knees.

—H. F. B.

MORE ABOUT FINAL APPEAL

(Continued from First Page)

lation of the constitution of Tennessee. The commander of the militia acted as a strike-breaking agent, and many forms of oppression were practiced by the soldiers to coerce and browbeat these workers who had rebelled against low wages and long hours. All this was done in the interest of foreign-owned corporations.

Since his incumbency of the office of governor he has been surrounded by a crowd of political buccaneers who know what they want.

Workers of Tennessee, do not forget Elizabethton. Go to the polls on August 7 and vote for Hon. L. E. Gwinn and consign Gov. Horton to political oblivion.

On the record that Cordell Hull made as a member of congress he received the endorsement of the sixteen standard railroad organizations, the national legislative representatives of the transportation brotherhoods and the legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

Hon. Andrew L. Todd has served as a member of both the senate and the house of representatives in the general assembly of Tennessee. He has served as speaker of the senate and house. As a member of both the senate and the house, his record was for the most part favorable to the corporate interests and against labor legislation.

We call upon the organized workers and their friends to vote and work for Cordell Hull as the democratic nominee for United States senator.

Workers of Tennessee, do not be deceived by statements of individuals claiming to represent organized labor, who have consistently voted for and supported enemies of labor. The non-partisan political campaign committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods is alone authorized to speak in an official capacity for organized labor in Tennessee.

H. V. REID, Chairman, Representing B. of L. F. & E.
DAVID HANLY, Vice-Chairman, Representing Tennessee Federation of Labor.
W. A. CHRISMAN, Representing B. of L. E.
PERRY E. DALY, Representing B. of R. T.
W. C. BIRTHRIGHT, Secretary of the Committee, Representing Tennessee Federation of Labor.
PAUL J. AYMON, President, Representing Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Non-Partisan Political Committee.

MORE ABOUT REID, HANLY

(Continued from First Page)

obvious it is ridiculous to talk about it. If that crew of buccaneers stays in power for another term there is no telling what will happen.

"If Caldwell took his $12,000,000 out of the bank he couldn't pay the debts of the highway commission. The overhead expense in connection with Horton's road-building program is tremendous. If the present road-building system is continued it will become necessary to pass some other kind of tax to pay for it."

Discussing the legislative record of Senator L. E. Gwinn whose brilliant fight against seemingly overwhelming obstacles in his race for governor has been the sensation of the decade in Tennessee politics, Mr. Reid said:

GWINN FOUGHT ACT FAVORING UTILITIES.

"In 1919 Mr. Gwinn almost alone on the floor of the legislature and for nearly a whole day fought the utility act.

"Gwinn is a man of intelligence, [illegible]. He has the reputation of winning his cases. There is not a better lawyer in West Tennes[illegible] Regardless of [illegible], I don't think [illegible] to the other [illegible] Henry [illegible].

[illegible] reasons for believing [illegible], Mr. Reid said.

[illegible] Horton a 25,000 majority in Shelby county, but he [illegible]. The people in Memphis are disgusted. Davidson county is going for Gwinn. Have you ever had a neighbor who kept a pig pen? If you have, you know how obnoxious a pig pen is. The people in Nashville, with the present administration under their noses, feel just the same way as a man whose neighbor keeps a pig pen."

In the race for the democratic nomination for the United States senate, long term, the non-partisan campaign committee has indorsed Cordell Hull, at present congressman from the fourth Tennesse district. Mr. Hull was indorsed, following strong recommendation from the A. F. of L. and railway brotherhood officials at the national capital.

Discussing his preference of Hull to Todd, Mr. Reid said that "Hull has a wonderful voting record for organized labor."

"I am sure Hull will be elected and then we will have a man we can depend on," he said.

Mr. Reid ridiculed claims of Andrew L. Todd, who is opposing Hull for the nomination for the long term in the senate, that he (Todd) had been friendly to the laboring people while serving in the senate legislature. Todd was described as being corporation controlled in his career as a member of the legislature. Concluding Mr. Reid said:

"Hull comes from a district where organized labor is not particularly strong, but in spite of that he did all he could for us."

Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, who is well known to the trades unionists of this city, his home, denounced in scathing terms the action of Gov. Horton in illegally using the armed forces of the state as a strike-breaking agency at Elizabethton. Referring to the Elizabethton outrage, Mr. Aymon said:

"If the militia had only protected property that would have been not so bad. But it didn't only do that. The militiamen went out fifteen miles and brought people in. They were nothing more or less than strikebreakers."

Mr. Aymon declared that Gen. Caswell Boyd, commanding the militia, had been guilty of misconduct in handling the Elizabethton assignment.

GIRL RUN OVER BY MILITIA TRUCK.

"I heard a number of things about Gen. Boyd, but I am not going to tell about them for I did not see them. But I did see this:

"A little girl who did not weigh more than ninety pounds got in front of a militia truck to try to get it to stop. Gen. Boyd told the driver: 'Run over her.' The driver started the truck and the little girl was dragged about fifteen yards. Why couldn't he have reached down and picked that little girl up in his arms and put her on the side of the road? Or why couldn't he have ordered one of his men to do that? There were nearly twenty militiamen around him.

"Now the other day Gov. Horton presented Gen. Boyd with an automobile for service rendered. What are you going to say about that?"

David Hanly, legislative chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor for a number of years, denounced the official acts of Gov. Horton in no uncertain terms.

MILL WORKERS LOSE JOBS FOR JOINING UNION

Left—A mother and daughter, Proximity mill workers, evicted from their home with the furniture in the street, Greensboro, N. C., because they joined the union.

Right—A Proximity mill worker, his wife and two children, pay the penalty for exercising their inalienable right of joining an association of their fellow workers at Greensboro, N. C.

Birmingham, Ala., July 31.—For exercising their inalienable right of joining an association of their fellow workers, a number of employes of the Proximity mills of Greensboro, N. C., have not only been discharged from their jobs, but they have been evicted from their homes, their household effects being set out on the street. The action of the mill owners has aroused a storm of protest and the discrimination shown against those who exercised their constitutional perogative in joining an association of their fellow workers is being condemned on all sides.

MORE ABOUT QUESTIONNAIRE

(Continued from page 1)

hampered in power to prevent property damage.

8. Yes.

9. By all means; and to provide some method under which small loans may be made at reasonable interest rates.

10. Yes; probably more to heads of families.

11. I do.

Foster Johnson.

No reply.

Robert W. Kemmer.

1. There are many defects in this law, and I am in favor of any amendments that favor the laborer and make it more easily administered.

2. Yes.

3. Yes; only for lower grades.

4, 5, 7, 9 and 11, yes.

6. I am open for conviction.

8. I want more information on this question.

10. I favor raising the amount from $36 to $60.

Sam A. Morris.

Answered "Yes" to all questions

J. Mitt Payne.

Answered "Yes" to 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Comment: You will notice that I have answered questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11 with the word "Yes." As to questions 5, 6, and 7, I would not like to answer these questions without knowing something more definite in regard to them.

Question 5. I do not see how it would be practicable to include all women under this head, as we all know that nurses and many other vocations require that they work at night. With some exceptions I would be in favor of this law.

As to Question 6, I think in some cases, especially where the car line is not paying and the travel is very light, it is not right and proper or necessary to have more than one man on the street car. Of course, where the line is paying and passenger service is heavy, then I should think it is right and proper to the public that the street car company be required to give the public the very best service possible by having two men on the cars.

As to Question 7, I do not believe in the injunctions that have been issued in the past for the protection of manufacturers for the purpose of winning a strike. However, I do think it right and proper that any person is entitled to have his property protected from damages that sometimes take place where there is a strike on.

I want to make myself plain on these questions, as I am not in the habit of making any wild promises. If I am elected to the legislature I expect to carry out all the pledges I have made and I do not want it misunderstood after I get over there that I had promised a thing and not be able to stand by it. If I am a member of the next legislature I will be glad to co-operate with your legislative committee and assist them in any matter that I can.

George W. Poague.

Answered "yes" to all questions.

Comment: I was a member of the Knights of Labor. I carry an American seaman's passport, and belong to the miners' union. It was through my hard work that the wash room bill was passed in 1921 in the senate.

S. B. Smith.

Answered "yes" to 2, 4, 5, 9 and 10.

1. In my opinion our compensation law is not up to the laws of other states. I have not studied the commission method of handling, but will give any amendment my best consideration. I shall study the methods of other states and give my support to any amendment which is progressive and just.

3. I will favor this act if in my opinion the state can afford it.

6. Yes: I think public safety requires it.

7. I do not pledge myself to favor any bill brought up along this line. I do think the law should be changed to give fair, impartial and quick hearings in matters of this nature.

8. Frankly, I do not know enough about this problem to give a fair answer. To me it is a big problem, and will say I will give my best thought to it and try and help any measure which seems to be fair.

11. This is a very broad question. In answering it, will state that many of my friends are of this class, and I will make every honest effort to give them a fair deal on any piece of legislation which may be brought before me.

W. A. Wilkerson.

1. The amendments that you suggest seem to be procedural only. If the ends and aims of the workmen's compensation law would be better served by these amendments, without too great an increase in the cost of administration, I see no reason why such amendments should not be adopted.

2. At the present time I am unfamiliar with the provisions of the local child labor laws, and also with the standard set by the children's bureau of the United States department of labor. I, therefore, cannot give you an intelligent answer to this question. I might say, however, that, in my opinion, the standard set by the United States department of labor has been arrived at after an exhaustive study and is no doubt beneficial.

3. On principles of economics I would generally favor any law which decreased the net cost to the consumer. If this law would have this effect, without being too burdensome, I see no reason why it would not be of benefit to the people of the state.

4. My immediate reaction to this question is that, as a general movement, I do not look with favor upon the employment of women in industry generally and would be inclined to favor any law whose end sought to reduce such employment. There, of course, might be special industries and special situations where the above general statement would not apply.

5. My answer to this question is the same as No. 4.

6. If such a law would have the effect of compelling the users of street cars to pay a higher price for transportation without receiving corresponding benefits in service I would not favor the one-man street car law.

7. Certainly the issuance of labor injunctions should not be left to the caprice of a single judge.

8. I do not know how serious this competition now is. I would favor a law restricting such competition in the event it reached any proportions.

9. If the risk incurred by the small loan companies does not justify the 42 per cent rate I would favor repealing this law. Without investigation, my immediate reaction is that 42 per cent seems pretty high.

10. In my opinion garnishment exemptions should be on a sliding scale, allowing higher exemptions in direct proportion to the number of dependents.

11. Yes.

Comment: I have stated to every one who has asked me, and will now state to you, that if my election depends upon pre-election promises I do not care to go. I am not promising any group, labor or otherwise, that I will favor any specific legislation. It would be very foolish for me to make definite promises when my entire platform is based upon my statement and my intention to pass upon legislation solely upon its merits. You must realize that I have not made a thorough investigation of any legislation at the present time. While, of course, I have given some thought to legislation which might be proposed, a more thorough investigation would disclose facts and considerations, which are not now presented to my mind. My final decision upon any proposed legislation will be reserved until the final vote is cast. When I say that facts and considerations may arise which I do not now have in mind, I mean facts and considerations relative to the merits of the legislation and not facts and considerations of political expediency.

The report will be discussed by the trade union convention in September and by the labor party meeting in October.

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FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each				99c
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PREMIUM CRACKERS	1-Pound				15c
MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for				5c
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SALMON	Alaska Chum, Tall 15c Size. Two Cans	23c
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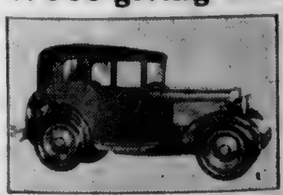

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Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 8, 1930 — Number 15

ARPENTERS TO CONDUCT DRIVE FOR MEMBERS

...en Meeting Will Launch Big Campaign.

...L. BRADFORD TO TALK TO CRAFTSMEN

...ion and Non-Union Men ...nvited to Session Next Thursday Night.

An open meeting for carpen...rs, both union and non-union, ... being planned for next Thurs...y night, Aug. 14, at which time ... L. Bradford, of Nashville, rep...sentative of the United Broth...rhood, will review conditions of ...e trade in the southern district, ...d officially open a campaign ...r new members for Local 74.

Mr. Bradford told a representa...ve of The Labor World Thurs...y that a membership drive has ...en in progress in Nashville for ...e past month, and that splendid ...sults have been obtained.

The Brotherhood official said ...nditions affecting members of ...s craft in the south are all ...at could be expected in view of ...e depression in all lines, and ...at when building operations ...gain open up on a large scale ...e carpenters' organization will ...nefit accordingly.

A special low membership fee ...s been arranged for craftsmen ...ining the organization during ...e campaign, he declared, and ...bers of the local believe the ...s will be greatly increased by ... time the drive is closed.

The open meeting scheduled ...r next Thursday night will be...n at 8 o'clock, at Central La...r hall. Mr. Bradford said he ... not know the exact program ...anged for the session, but he ... been invited to return and ...iver an address, and has ac...pted the invitation.

The "old-timer" left for his ...e in Nashville Friday morn..., but will return early in the ...k to assist officers of Local ...n arranging for the get-to...her.

...pos Note Worth ... Deceased Brother

... its regular monthly meeting ... Sunday afternoon, Chattanooga ...graphical union, No. 89, adopted ... resolutions attesting the fine ...cter and sterling worth of ...e" W. L. Moore, who passed ... last Saturday morning at the ... of a daughter, Mrs. E. M. ..., in Red Bank.

... love and esteem which his ...er printers held for Mr. Moore ... expressed in the resolutions, ... follow:

...hereas, Almighty God, in His ...e wisdom, has taken from our ... one of our most beloved broth... W. L. Moore;

...solved, That in the passing of ... Moore Chattanooga Typo...ical union, No. 89, has lost an ...advocate and the individual ...ers are bereft of a true friend. ... might be spent or columns ...n to describe the unusual char... of our deceased brother, and ...st be content to recall that he ...n upright Christian gentleman, ...loved his fellowman and his ... a man of whom none ever ...unkindly, and who never spoke ...ly of anyone. He was charit...kind and considerate, and his ... life was devoted to service to ...llowman and to the Master ... bidding he sought always to ...d in whose footsteps he tried ...ow;

...solved, That Chattanooga Typo...al union will miss his counsel, ...ch individual member will feel ... personal loss in the passing ...rue friend; be it further

...solved, That copies of this reso... be sent the bereaved relatives ...other Moore, and The Labor ... for publication, and that our ... be draped in mourning for a ... of thirty days."

...NGELES UNIONS RESIST WAGE CUTS

... Angeles, Cal.—Officials of the ...obile Club of Southern Cali... have refused to pay union ... and observe other union work...es and conditions in the con...n of the addition to their ... here, according to a state... by the Los Angeles District ... of Carpenters. "The manage... of the Automobile club persist ...g advantage of the unemploy... situation and are hiring non...carpenters for $1 a day less ...e union scale," declares the ..., "thereby lowering the stand... of living." In view of its unfair ...ent of the organized carpen... council requests trade union... refrain from patronising the ...obile club.

DIRECTOR

GEORGE FORBES

Organized labor was given signal recognition by the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce Tuesday, when George Forbes, delegate in the chamber from Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, was named a member of the board of directors of the civic body.

Mr. Forbes has a long and active career in the local and state labor movement and in civic affairs, and as a booster for each has rendered valuable service.

His trade union activities include several terms as president of his own organization, the Postal Clerks, three terms as president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and he has held many other important posts in various activities of the local labor movement. He recently completed a term as president of the state association of Postal Clerks, and had served as a vice-president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

As president of the Circle club and in other civic positions his worth has been demonstrated, and the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce is to be congratulated upon his acceptance of the position as a director of that body.

Labor to Make Injunction Big Campaign Issue

A. F. of L. Head Tells Stereotypers Candidates Who Favored Parker Will Be Opposed With All Labor's Strength.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sounded the keynote of organized labor for the coming Indiana election campaign in an address before the twenty-ninth annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' union here.

"In this campaign the American Federation of Labor is coming into Indiana. We will confront the candidates with their stand for Judge Parker's confirmation for the supreme court. Those who favored him will be opposed with all the strength of organized labor."

In an hour's talk he answered the critics of his regime as head of the federation. His critics have assailed alleged failure of the federation to take definite action in the south and its attitude towards striking coal miners in the east.

"The report of the A. F. of L. to the next convention wil show a decided gain in membership, despite the depression and adverse conditions. It will show we have carried trade unionism into the south and that it has reared there as a mighty force."

President Green demanded that trade unionists rally to the movement and support candidates at the polls this year who will vote for labor's anti-injunction bill in congress and for relief measures designed to minimize unemployment and to combat changing economic conditions due to supplanting of workers with machinery.

"We have been enjoined from free speech, free press, and from free assemblage," President Green declared. "It has become unbearable. There can be no group in the United States deprived of these rights if this union is to undure.

"Labor is paying a terrific and terrible toll for efficiency and economy when machines supplant the trained workers. We can point to the glass blowers, deprived of work by the bottle blowing machine, to the old-time telegraphers, to the musicians, now being supplanted by sound pictures and mechanical music, and to many others.

"This economic movement will continue, so this nation must solve the problem if every man who is a consumer is to be kept an active consumer."

CALIFORNIA CARPENTERS FIGHT WAGE DECREASES

Bakersfield, Cal.—The Bellar Construction company, of Los Angeles, recently secured a contract from the Fox West Coast Theatre corporation to build a theater in Bakersfield. The construction company took advantage of the unemployment situation and engaged carpenters for from $5 to $8, the local scale being $9 for eight hours, and established other anti-union working conditions. The carpenters' local union and the Kern County Labor council have placed both concerns on the unfair list.

CUT WAGES? NO! SO SAY DOZEN BIG EMPLOYERS

Industrial Leaders Declare High Pay Best.

PURCHASING POWER IS MOST IMPORTANT

"Wages Will Buy More Shoes and Automobiles Than Dividends."

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, Aug. 7.—Twelve big industrial leaders declare against wage cuts in an article written by Roy Dickinson, assistant editor and member of the Harding unemployment conference.

Extracts from the statements of the twelve employers follow:

George F. Johnson, president, Endicott Johnson Corporation—Reducing income of labor is not a remedy for business depression; It is a direct and contributing cause.

R. S. Shainwald, president, Paraffine Companies, Inc.—The Paraffine Companies, Inc., believes such reduction can and should be avoided.

C. R. Palmer, president, Cluett, Peabody & Co.—In my opinion, a general reduction of wages and salaries at this time is entirely unwarranted.

W. A. Sheaffer, president W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company—Believe it would be serious mistake to reduce wages.

A. R. Erskine, president, Studebaker Company—Have not even considered reducing wages or salaries.

Charles R. Hook, president, American Rolling Mill Company—Wage reductions "would, in our opinion, retard and not stimulate business."

"Virtuous, Not Vicious, Circle."

A. C. Loring, president, Pillsbury Flour Mills Company—The new spirit in industry starts a virtuous, and not a vicious, circle in motion.

Herbert V. Kohler, executive vice-president, Kohler Company—Kohler company is maintaining its organization and its wage scale.

Howard Coonley, president, Walworth Company—The Walworth company has no thought of reducing salaries or wages.

Harold C. Keith, president, George E. Keith Company—While our company has made no reductions * * * and contemplates none yet * * * conditions * * * might force such changes at a later time.

Arthur Roeder, president, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—You probably remember Bob Ingersoll's reply when asked how he would improve the world. He said * * * he would make health dangerous instead of disease.

"Ten years ago," Dickinson writes, summing up the replies in Printers' Ink, "when I was a member of President Harding's unemployment conference run by Herbert Hoover, I wrote a minority report against wage cuts. I could get only one of the fifty members to sign it—the late Samuel Gompers. Then it was almost an axiom that wage cuts would bring back normal times.

"Today a new point of view prevails. Maintaining purchasing power at the source is the most important job in the country today, for wages buy more shoes and automobiles than dividends."

Lockhart Heads Stage Employes

Emmett Lockhart was named president of Local 140, Stage Employes, at the regular monthly meeting of that local last Sunday morning, with the following forming the remainder of the "official family:" John Carpenter, vice-president; H. L. Stebbins, recording secretary; Eb Carpenter, financial secretary; Fred Gillespie, sergeant-at-arms, and Carter Gillespie, business agent.

The new officers of Local 140 are all experienced trades unionists, and the affairs of the organization will be in good hands for the ensuing term.

THEATER EMPLOYES REFUSE WAGE CUTS

Seattle, Wash.—The Follies Theater company insisted that the moving picture operators, musicians, stage employes and janitors in its employ take an average wage reduction of $20 a week. The unions refused the cuts and placed the theater on the unfair list.

WILL WASTE PEACHES TO UPHOLD PRICES

Fresno, Cal.—Peach canners and growers favor letting this fruit rot on the trees that prices may be upheld. The crop is estimated at 439,000 tons, against 179,000 tons last year. If growers throw the 1930 crop on the market, prices will fall below the cost of production, it is claimed.

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

Gorman Blames Disease Spread On Low Wages

Vice-Chairman of Organizing Campaign on Tour of All Centers, Compliments Employers Who See Unions' Value—Co-operation Pledged Where Friendly Relations Are Established.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Columbus, Ga., July 31.—Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, and a member of the southern organization committee, addressed meetings in Union, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., on July 17 and 18, explaining the purposes and policies of the United Textile Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor in this campaign, and describing the progress being made in all parts of the south.

Vice-President Gorman explained the various methods being used by employers in different localities to stop the organization movement and complimented those employers who are not opposing the right of the workers to organize. He said there are a number of employers in the southern states who realize that the unionization of the workers is inevitable and necessary; that others are fighting it by firing the workers who join the union, while the Cone mills in Greensboro are not only firing the workers, but throwing their furniture out into the street.

Disease Increasing.

The speaker called attention to the fact that in a recent report published in North Carolina a large increase in pellegra and typhoid was recorded. Mr. Gorman charged hostile, anti-union employers with being responsible for the spread of disease. "While they profess great concern for the workers' health, their actions expose their hypocrisy," he said.

Mr. Gorman called upon all textile workers in the south to stay away from Danville, Va., and Greensboro, N. C., and to pay no attention to advertisements for help. "There are hundreds of unemployed textile workers in both of these places, and it is only another attempt of the unfair employer to use one worker against the other," he declared.

Gorman is making a survey of all textile unions in the south, from Virginia to Alabama. He addressed meetings here, at Huntsville, and other centers of Alabama. He will go to the Birmingham office of the American Federation of Labor, and report the conditions throughout the whole territory. He said that new members are joining the union in every state, local unions are being formed regularly and there is no doubt about the success of the campaign, "and this in face of a severe unemployment problem and curtailed operations."

Ready With Definite Plan.

Replying to a communication from a prominent employer in the south as to what the union was prepared to do if the employers should recognize the union. Mr. Gorman stated that the United Textile Workers of America was prepared to submit a definite proposition calling for a policy of co-operation with a concrete plan for cost reduction and waste elimination beneficial to employers and employes alike.

On the question of the hours of labor, he said that many employers now recognize, and have publicly expressed the opinion, that shorter hours are essential for the future success of the industry, and the preservation of the workers' health. In answer to an attack made on the labor movement by an anti-union magazine in North Carolina, advising employers not to concede the closed shop, Mr. Gorman said the organization was not seeking the closed shop, as there are many workers in the mills which the union could not accept on account of their known connection as spies for the company.

Jobless Increase; Unions Hold Wages

Edmonton, Alberta. — Unemployment in all trades and among laborers is very severe in the northwestern states and in western Canada, according to Carl E. Berg, organizer of the International Union of Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, in commenting on information gained from an organizing tour through Montana, Odaho and Utah. No state effort is being put forward to cope with unemployment.

In some of the cities he visited Mr. Berg found that the closely-knit building trades organizations are able to retain high wages and good working conditions despite the unprecedented business depression.

UNEMPLOYMENT FAILS TO CHECK ORGANIZATION

Southern Drive Continues Fine Progress.

WAVE OF UNIONISM INCREASES ROLLS

Rayon Barons Pry Into Private Affairs of New and Old Employes.

By C. S. GARRISON

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 7.—Despite the spectre of unemployment, which has been hovering over the textile industry of the south for many months, the wave of organization enthusiasm which has rolled over Dixie shows no abatement. In fact, it seems to be gathering impetus as the aims and policies of the American Federation of Labor are unfolded to the workers of the southland. Such is the observation of federation workers in their reports to the southern headquarters of the campaign.

Francis J. Gorman, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, who has been making a tour of the southern textile fields, said local unions of textile workers recently established in various southern communities were making a steady gain in membership. Local unions in Danville, Va.; Columbus, Ga.; Augusta, Ga.; Huntsville, Ala.; Anniston and other centers are growing rapidly.

Mr. Gorman said the southern organization committee had opened up a new district for organization work. A special organizer will be established in some central point, perhaps at Anniston, Ala., who will have active charge of the work. The district will include territory in Alabama and down through Georgia to Augusta.

To House Evicted Workers.

The situation in Greensboro, N. C., where workers were discharged from their jobs and evicted from their homes because of their union affiliations, shows no improvement. The United Textile Workers of America is preparing to house the evicted workers in tents in Greensboro and give what assistance it can in the way of food.

Mr. Gorman said the United Textile Workers of America is preparing for a national convention to be held in New York in September. He said the convention would be of vast importance to the textile workers of the United States and Canada, and that the officials were making a special effort to secure adequate representation from the southern textile states.

The Bemberg and Glanzstoff mills at Elizabethton, Tenn., are now seeking to keep even a closer tab on their employes and those who wish employment in these mills. Workers employed and applicants for a job must fill out a questionnaire that delves into their most intimate personal actions.

Long String of Questions.

The questionnaire wants to know whether the worker or the applicant for a job owns his own home or whether he rents a company house or an "independent." How much rent he pays, or whether the applicant boards and how much board he pays. How far he has to come to work; how much it costs him; whether the applicant is married, single or separated; what church he attends; the size of his family; number of dependent members and number of working members; how many work in the plant and their names and the wages they earn. Also whether worker or applicant has group life insurance or health and accident insurance. The worker was informed that these questions must be fully answered and within five days so "our records would be complete and up to date."

Many of the workers resented the prying into their personal affairs, but apparently they must answer the questionnaire if they wish to hold their jobs.

President Approves Private Shoals Plan

Washington.—The president has committed himself to the private operation of Muscle Shoals plan, and declares he will veto the senate plan of government operation.

The president made this announcement in a letter to Congressman Reece, of Tennessee, who is seeking renomination. His opponent attacked him because of his opposition in the house to the Norris plan of government operation of Muscle Shoals, which has been approved by the senate.

The president wrote to Reece: "I am assured the senate plan cannot be passed in the house. Nor would I approve the plan, because it is not in the interests of Tennessee or the rest of the nation."

POSTMEN WALK 12 MILES.

Washington.—Letter carriers in fifteen of the largest cities walk 12 miles a day, reports the postoffice department. This 12 miles may be covered in one trip, or several, depending upon the length of the route, it was explained.

AILIN'

ANDREW G. LINN

A. G. Linn, secretary-treasurer of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, since the memory of the present generation runneth not to the contrary, and who, with T. J. Davie and "Spike" Hennessey, organized the Typos some forty-five or fifty years ago, has been "under the weather" for the past few weeks, the illness confining him to his home at 505 Wyatt street.

Mr. Linn was able to attend the monthly meeting of No. 89 last Sunday afternoon, however, and reported for himself that he was feeling some better and expected to be in his usual good health and spirits shortly.

Speakers Emphasize Solid Success of the Southern Campaign

All Organized Trades Benefit to Some Extent by Big Union Drive, Conference at Bryn Mawr Hears.

By JOHN W. EDELMAN.

Bryn Mawr, Pa., July 31.—Even though many of those attending the conference held here on Sunday on "labor's drive in the south" lay prostrate in the shade of the beautiful trees on the college campus during the speeches, the record-breaking heat failed to mar one of the most successful meetings of its kind ever held in this state. The Philadelphia branch of the hosiery workers' union lent its amplifiers for the occasion, which enabled all those attending to pick the most shady spot available and yet hear every word spoken with the greatest ease.

Over 300 persons, including the students at the summer school, were present at this conference and listened attentively to a program which covered the entire subject in a most complete and comprehensive manner.

The fact was driven home by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America; Miss Matilda Lindsay, southern organizer for the National Women's Trade Union League, and by Edward F. McGrady, speaking for the American Federation of Labor, that the union campaign in the south has been a success and that the labor movement is in this campaign to stay.

All Unions Benefit.

It was pointed out that probably never before in the history of American labor movement has so much interest been displayed in an organization drive during a period of acute economic depression as is the case in most of the southern states today. All trades have benefitted to some extent through this drive, McGrady said, and almost every union affiliated with the A. F. of L. will be able to show increased membership in the south as a result of the campaign. Miss Lindsay declared that if the textile mills should resume normal operation that there will be a veritable landslide toward unionism. At the present time many thousands of mill workers in the villages literally do not have enough money to join anything, Miss Lindsay declared. Southerners are more surprised and enthused at the results of the unionization campaign than anyone else, and public opinion is bound to veer from a hostile to a more intelligent attitude, she said.

President McMahon declared that the United Textile Workers now has dues-paying local unions in every textile area in the south and said the results of the drive far exceeded his expectations.

Consultation with Labor Urged.

In discussing the situation of the textile industry President McMahon stated that the union approved in a general way the program of the Cotton Textile Institute, but insisted that much better results could be obtained if the employes were consulted in the installation of any policy of curtailment. He said that he had proposed an alternative plan to the industry which would eliminate overproduction effectively. Complete scrapping of inefficient mills to an extent of 10 per cent of the local productive equipment of the industry is needed, he urged. The mill owners as a whole should pay the cost of this equipment to the present owners over a 10-year period.

The speeches of the five southern factory workers attending the summer school were vivid and forceful in their simple presentation of the facts of exploitation in these mills. The girls told of unsanitary working conditions, of wages ranging from a dollar a week to eight, ten and twelve dollars a week of 54 to 60 hours. The girls told of victimization because of union activities and of the narrowness of their lives in the smaller mill centers in the south. The earnest appeal for education and organization ran through all their talks and each registered deeply in the large audience.

Discusses Hosiery Trade Problems.

Edward F. Callaghan, organizer for the hosiery workers in the United Textile Workers, discussed the connection between the southern situation and the problem of the textile industry in the north. In outlining the recent economic policy of the full fashioned industry Callaghan pointed out how these newer textile manufacturers had made exactly the same mistakes that the cotton mill owners had made, unwise expansion and unrestricted and ruinous competition being the rule of the day in hosiery.

John W. Edelman and President John A. Phillips of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor spoke briefly.

In outlining the legislative campaign of the federation, President Phillips stated that the wise measures of social legislation were absolutely necessary today to enable industry itself to face the drastic readjustments which are now a constant and almost every day feature of present-day economic life.

PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS MEET OF FEDERATION

Mr. Hoover Promises to Be Guest of Labor.

GREEN TALKS WITH CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Says Recent Conference Stabilized Wages and Working Conditions.

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, Aug. 6.—President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, called upon President Hoover at the White House today and extended him an invitation to attend and address the opening session of the fiftieth convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes in Boston on Oct. 6. President Hoover gave his assurance that he would accept the invitation and address the convention if it was possible for him to do so. He plans to attend and address the convention of the American Legion, which meets in Boston at the same time.

It was also explained to the president that the stabilizing effect of the conference of representatives of employers and employes which he convened at the White House, Nov. 21, is becoming more and more apparent. With some exceptions, the action taken at this conference has served to steady and maintain the wage and working standards which prevailed in industry prior to the period which marked the beginning of the unemployment situation.

President Hoover rendered a great service when he called this conference. Employers of labor who have maintained wage standards and working conditions during this long continued period of unemployment and depression have shown their faith in the value of high wages as an essential requirement to the maintenance of prosperity. Employers of labor who have maintained wage levels and have refused to reduce wages and who are striving to the utmost to bring about a return to normal conditions in prosperity through the payment and maintenance of high wages deserve to be commended. In like manner labor organizations and the representatives of labor are to be commended for the service they have rendered in maintaining co-operation and in preventing interruption and strife. Through this kind of co-operation and service we will ultimately bring about a return to normal conditions and overcome the evil of unemployment.

Sympathy With Bereaved Unionists

Widespread sympathy is expressed for the bereaved relatives of W. S. C. Rice, aged 78, who passed away at Erlanger hospital Monday night. Among the surviving relatives of Mr. Rice are two sons, "Harvey" and "Ed," the former an employe of the T. A. G. railroad and the latter of the Southern, and both active members of Lodge 1450, Machinists.

Six daughters survive Mr. Rice—Miss Kate Rice, Mrs. Ida Rice Ringland, Mrs. Polly Rice Martines, Mrs. Frank S. Shipp, Misses Julianne and Jack Rice. One brother and five grandchildren also survive.

Mr. Rice was a civil engineer, and a few years ago retired and spent some time at Cohutta, Ga. He returned to Chattanooga last summer, and was stricken some two weeks ago with a fatal illness.

Funeral services were held Thursday morning from the home, 747 Vine street, and the deceased gentleman was laid to rest in the family burial plot at Flint Springs, Tenn.

The Labor World joins with hundreds of friends in extending sincerest condolences to the bereaved relatives.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1930.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is labor's slogan for the coming political campaign?

A.—"We will not vote for a candidate for congress who is opposed to a law prohibiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes."

* * *

Q.—When and where will the next convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor be held?

A.—At Springfield, beginning Monday, Sept. 15.

* * *

Q.—What is "idle money?"

A.—That is an expression sometimes used for out-of-work benefits paid by trade unions or public authorities to workers temporarily unemployed.

* * *

Q.—Is there a state federation of labor in every state?

A.—Yes.

* * *

Q.—How does labor regard the yellow dog contract, by which a worker promises not to join a trade union?

A.—The American Federation of Labor holds that such contracts are void as against public policy, that they are signed under duress and coercion, and that they have no place in this nation's democratic institutions.

What Next!

The latest development in the manufacture of leather from sea creatures is the utilization of skins of sea lions and hair seals and the intestines and mouth linings of whales. Leather made of the intestines of whale is very soft, resembles chamois or kid. The intestines of a 60-foot whale are about 75 feet long and when opened and laid out are about 18 inches wide.

Employers Cut Pay of Workers In New Orleans

Big Retail Stores Slash Salaries of Lower Paid Employes, as Manufacturers Operate on Part Time.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New Orleans, July 31.—Business continues its downward trend, unusual at this time of the year for this city. Reductions in salaries are a rule. The Maison Blanche company, one of the largest department stores in the south, has reduced salaries of all employes receiving $20 and over, 20 per cent; this was followed by the D. H. Holmes company, second largest establishment in the city, which cut 10 per cent salaries of all white collar workers who were lucky enough to receive $15 a week.

The Marks Isaacs company, not to be outdone, handed its underpaid help a 15 per cent cut.

Fully one-half of the wage earners of the city are now either working on a part-time basis or have suffered a reduction in wages. The Celotex company is operating with half of its peak of 1,200 men. The force of the company had been enlarged to 1,200 when the plant expanded. Accumulation of a surplus stock resulted when building activities throughout the country declined.

The mechanical force of Penick & Ford is working four days a week. The Asbestos Wood and Shingle company is employing sixty-two persons instead of the normal seventy-four. The Southern Cotton Oil company is employing 280 persons out of a normal 350.

The United States Industrial Alcohol company closed down early in July. The Maginnis Cotton Mills, whose highest pay envelope is $12 for a 64-hour week, has been closed for some time.

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THE STATE PRIMARY

Hopes of thousands of citizens of Tennessee that the voters would repudiate Hortonism in the state were dashed Thursday when the results of the state primary became known. Returns at this writing were by no means complete, but reports from the country districts, supplemented by Crump county, assured the renomination of the governor by a large majority.

Local Gwinn supporters, however, will have much consolation in the fact that the West Tennessean piled up a splendid majority in Hamilton, and particularly in the city wards, where the labor vote is strongest, were the efforts of the machine unavailing. It will be cheering to these, also, to recall that Davidson and Knox came through with good margins in favor of Mr. Gwinn.

Mr. Arthur Bruce, Memphis business man, is apparently the nominee of the republican party, but whether he can command the support of the rank and file of his party in the November elections is, of course, a question which can only be answered by developments.

Impressive majority given the Hon. Cordell Hull is gratifying. Mr. Hull had the indorsement of national and state labor officials, his record in the national lawmaking body having been declared uniformly fair.

Brief service of Senator W. E. Brock also was approved by officials of the A. F. of L. and the transportation brotherhoods. His defeat of Senator John R. Neal was generally conceded early in the campaign.

The county legislative ticket, we believe, is good. Mr. John Chambliss, named state senator, is a newcomer in the political field, but his attitude toward legislation sought by the masses appears to be sympathetic, and the entire background of his campaign was builded upon promises to represent the people as a whole.

The lower house delegation, it appears at this time, will be composed of Mr. J. Mitt Payne, Mr. George W. Chamlee, Jr., and Mr. D. M. Coleman. The latter two have heretofore shown their fairness to the masses, and the former, although a newcomer in the field of legislators, has in other lines of endeavor indicated a sympathetic interest in the problems which confront the toilers of the state.

Organized labor, as a body, took no formal part in the county races, which resulted, without exception, in clean-cut victories for the democratic nominees.

TAKING CARE OF "THE BOYS."

The president of the Bethlehem Steel company, last year, received a bonus of $1,623,532.

This information was pried from officers of the company in a court suit that is intended to check merging this company with Youngstown Sheet and Tube company. It was shown that three vice-presidents, last year, received in excess of $375,000 apiece in bonuses. A group of Bethlehem executives received a total of $36,493,668 in bonuses from 1911 to 1929, inclusive. Stockholders of the company were unaware of these tremendous salaries until the information was forced from the company. The stockholders believed their president was paid $12,000 annually.

Even hard-boiled Wall street financiers question if any man is worth such a wage that would average $5,416 a day if the president worked 300 days in the year and took no holiday, nor winter trips to Palm Beach or summer trip to northern Europe. These financiers are plainly worried at the exposure that may cause stockholders to ask if this is the only thing that boards of directors do with their property.

The ease with which Bethlehem directors concealed this vast sum should open the eyes of workers who imagine that they are partners in the company plant when they buy a few shares of stock on the installment plan. Boards of directors are agents of the owners, stockholders—and yet we find more than $36,000,000 has been secretly handed out to a few insiders between 1911 and 1929.

This sort of bookkeeping could easily make a 100 per cent profit look like a streak of red on the wrong side of the ledger. This would be useful if wages were to be cut or a tax reduction campaign launched. If the Bethlehem directors can hand out $36,000,000 to a few insiders and pay their president a secret bonus of more than $1,600,000 without their stockholders' knowledge, isn't it fair to assume that additional "pay dirt" would be struck if the investigation were continued?

And isn't it fair to assume that Bethlehem is not the only concern that has perfected plans to hide profits?

HIGHER WAGES WILL BUY BREAD.

The American Bakers' association has launched a "buy-more-bread" movement. Wheat consumption will be increased 100,000,000 bushels a year, and the farmer and other groups will benefit, it is stated.

This is sound reasoning, but these bakers ignore the fact that consumption depends on income and that a low-wage worker is a poor customer. Many of these bread manufacturers oppose the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union and have forced wages to their lowest point. These employers could set a good example by recognizing the one force that battles for wages in this industry.

If workers have a decent wage it will not be necessary to launch advertising campaigns to increase business.

First Flapper—What do you do for insomnia?

Girl Friend—I count sheiks jumping over the fence.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Which has the governmental system best fitted to carry out the will of the people, as expressed at the elections, Canada or the United States? Let's see:

Canada had an election July 28 and the new parliament and government takes office two weeks from the election. The United States will have an election next November but the new congress will not meet until a year from next December, unless called in special session. In other words, more than a year will intervene between the election of the new congress and its first meeting. In the meantime, the old congress, perhaps thoroughly discredited by the results of the election, will be making the nation's laws.

In the United States, defeated representatives and senators ("lame ducks") hold office for a considerable time—often long enough to do a lot of damage. In Canada, defeated members of parliament step out at once. There's no provision for "lame ducks." No wonder it is commonly said: "They do those things better across the border."

* * *

Under the photograph of a falling chimney in a Sunday newspaper appears the caption: "The 150-foot chimney of the old Erie county, N. Y., penitentiary crumbles under a charge of dynamite to make way for a playground."

Lack of playgrounds is a cause of crime. Children with no place to play but the streets in congested sections haven't a fair chance to grow up as honest and upright citizens. If a lot of penitentiaries were dynamited, as was the old Erie county institution, to make way for playgrounds, there very likely wouldn't be much need for places of punishment.

* * *

A dispatch in a Detroit newspaper recently told of a strike at the Fisher Body works, Flint, Mich. The strikers charged that they were not earning enough to live decently.

In an adjoining column of the same newspaper appeared a story saying that Frederick Fisher, of Fisher Body works, had just spent $1,500,000 for his new steam yacht, the Nakhoda, a ship 236 feet long and marvelously decorated; described as the last word in modern luxury and as Mr. Fisher's "pleasure boat."

Mr. Fisher can sail away from the scene of his triumph and his conflict, or the conflict of the workers who seek living wages and decent working conditions.

If this gentleman, sitting in the cool shade of awnings on deck, surrounded by his happy party, has even seen the interior of the dwellings of the workers who have made this wealth possible for him; if he has seen and looked with understanding eyes, then, to "if" again, if he is human, a flicker of doubt will pass through his mind. If he is human.

* * *

Many things have been claimed for prayer, but it remained for John E. Edgerton, head of the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers, to claim that prayer increases profits. Hear him:

"I am proud to say that the morning prayer exercises in my factory have had the finest economic effects. Workers are producing far more goods than before the prayer system was started some years ago. We have made it almost impossible for anyone but a Christian to get a job. We examine applicants for work to see if they have any dangerous ideas. We have been able by that process to keep our plant free from trouble."

That's making religion pay, with a vengeance. But what do the churches think of prayer to boost dividends? They have a fine opportunity to say something pretty searing about Mr. Edgerton's plan. Up to date they haven't taken advantage of the opportunity.

Working Girls, Save and Scrimp, And You'll Never Need Good Pay

This Seems to Be "Lesson" Taught by "Budgets" of Y. W. C. A. in New Orleans and Other Cities, Showing Young Women Can Exist Even When Receiving Near-Starvation Wages.

How little can a working girl live on? That is the way the question is still put by Y. W. C. A. workers and social service agencies.

From the many cities come reports of "budgets" fixing the amount a working girl must earn to provide the necessities of life.

Promulgation of a budget by the New Orleans Y. W. C. A. prompted inquiry in other cities, with the result that responses indicate clearly a general effort to cater to and thus encourage rock-bottom wages. The survey indicates that unorganized working girls have to live on incomes ranging from about $10 a week to a top figure of about $20 a week.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New Orleans, Aug. 7.—The Young Women's Christian association, sponsored by many of the good women of the city, whose husbands are members of Manufacturers' association, has made a survey in which it is learned that high wages are a "detriment" to the average working girl and that she can be content on a stipend. Figures are quoted to "prove" the statement.

If she does her own washing, wears 50-cent stockings and eats 25-cent lunches, a New Orleans working girl can live on $9.86 a week. The estimated budget is based on board and room prices at the Y. W. C. A., since the Y. W. C. A. home and the Louise home are the only places of their sort that are entirely self-supporting.

In itemized form it includes the following necessary expenditures: Room and two meals at the "Y" (four or five girls to a room), $5.25 a week. Lunch, 25 cents per day; $1.50 a week. Clothing (estimated on an absolute necessity basis), $1.27 a week. Car fare, 84 cents a week. Incidentals (tooth paste, medicine, cosmetics), $1 a week. Total, $9.96 a week. A typical 25-cent lunch consists of pork chops and rice, bread and butter and a drink.

How Budget Works Out.

The $1.27 for clothing is taken from a yearly clothing budget compiled by a prominent social service agency of the city, and includes:

One winter coat at $12.95 (can be used two years), cost per year	$6.48
Coat sweater (for warmer days)	1.75
One wool dress	5.00
One silk dress	6.00
Three summer dresses at $3 each, $9 (use two years)	4.50
Three aprons or smocks	2.64
Two hats at $1.95 each	3.90
Two pairs of gloves at 79 cents each	1.58
Twelve pairs of stockings at 59 cents each	7.08
Two pairs of shoes at $3.45 each	6.90
One pair of dress shoes	4.95
One pair of rubbers or galoshes	.85
Three knit unions, 39 cents each (will last two years)	.59
Seven pairs of bloomers or combinations at 59 cents each (will last two years)	2.07
Two slips at 79 cents each (two years)	.79
Four nightgowns at 59 cents each, $2.34 (two years' wear)	1.18
Four brassieres at 25 cents each	1.00
Two girdles or garter belts	2.00
One kimono, $1.50 (wear three years)	.75
Twelve handkerchiefs, 10 cents each	1.20
One bag	1.50
Two umbrellas at $1 each	2.00
Incidentals	2.00
Total	$66.18

Dividing the $66.18 by 52, the average weekly clothing allowance of $1.27 is arrived at. The weekly expenditures vary, depending on the nature of the girl, how shrewd a purchaser she is, and where she chooses to live. At the Catholic Woman's club a room with two meals can be had for $4.10, the extra ten cents being for the use of the electric iron. Lunch at this club costs only 15 cents a day, and since the club house is within walking distance of the business district, no car fare is needed. A girl can live here and buy her clothes for about $7.17 a week. But only a few girls can be accommodated at this price.

$4 Rooms for Low-Pay Girls.

"We keep the $4 rooms for low-salaried girls," Miss Katherine Mulane, secretary of the club, explained. "Our higher priced rooms are $7 a week, but when a girl is making only $7, and we have one such case, it is obvious she cannot pay it all out for a room and two meals.

"Most of my girls do their own washing," Miss Mulane added, "during both summer and winter. Many of them also do their own sewing. This helps save money, particularly in the summertime, when you can buy up a few yards of cotton material and make a dress very cheaply.

"What little clothing they do have," said the Catholic secretary, "they put on the outside, where it will show. They have very little in the way of underwear, some of them washing out the same set night after night. Another way they make both ends meet," she explained, "is by dealing in weekly payments. It's 50 cents here and 50 cents there."

For girls making $6 and $7 a week the Catherine club makes a special rate of from $2 to $3.50 for a room and two meals. If the girl earns $10 she pays $4.50; if she earns $15 she pays $6.

Girls Never Turned Away.

"We never turn a girl away from the home," declared Mrs. George de Roussey, treasurer; "if she is out of a job or has to help her family on her $4 or $5 salary, we take her for nothing." "When girls write me they are coming to the city to look for work," said Miss Claudia Lide, employment secretary of the Y. W. C. A., "and ask what it will take to make both ends meet, I generally tell them that they can pull through on $50 a month or $12.50 a week, if they already have clothes."

"The trouble with salaries in New Orleans," Miss Lide declared, "is that they are based on what a girl can barely exist on rather than what she is worth. The result is that the salary is generally supplemented from home or some charitable organization." Comparing the expense budget of a New Orleans girl with the business girl's budget in other cities, we find the working girl in New Orleans is living much more cheaply than her sisters of the north, due to the fact that the wage scale is lower here.

Budget Higher in Other Cities.

In Philadelphia it takes $21 a week for a girl to be decent on. Budgets compiled and distributed by the Y. W. C. A. of that city give give the following figures:

Room	$3.50
Food	10.00
Clothing	3.85
Car fare, telephone, postage	1.25
Medicine, vacation, cosmetics, dentists	2.40

According to the industrial welfare commission of California, Los Angeles girls live on $16 a week.

In Atlanta a girl must earn a minimum of $80 a month to keep the wolf from the door.

In Kansas City the figure is also set at $16. Compiled by Miss Bernice Frederick, who for twenty years has worked with the "Y" girls arranging budgets and living expenditures, the following itemized statement was formulated:

Board and room	$7.00
Transportation	1.00
Recreation	.50
Education	1.00
Health	.50
Clothing	4.00
Savings	1.00

A minimum of $20 a week is required by a working girl of Chicago living at one of the co-operative homes, and girls in Chicago are each year instructed how to budget.

Boston Figure Is $15.

In Boston, where settlement workers are constantly on the lookout for proper homes in which girls may board cheaply, a minimum figure of $15 a week is set, although various organizations have been fighting for years against this figure, declaring that it is ridiculously low.

New Orleans social workers declare that the entire problem of what a girl can live on or what she should earn is inextricably bound up with the employment question, wage scale and factors influencing them. With one accord these social workers voice the opinion that working girls' wages in New Orleans are too low, and that something should be done to remedy the situation.

"The trouble with most employers," one of them remarked, "is that they expect the girl to receive assistance from her family, or a friend, and her salary is graded accordingly."

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(INCORPORATED)

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2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.

3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.

4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.

5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.

6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.

7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.

8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.

9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.

10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

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ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
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Go to your
Union
Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other low to look out for your interest, you are doing an injus- e both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be repre- ted in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your or- ization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your rt is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion er a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to cur in what has been done and work in harmony with officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others do the same, because one important thing to remember the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand,
Divided we fall."

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

RETURN OF PERUCHI PLAYERS FOR INDEFINITE ENGAGEMENT PLEASING NEWS TO PLAYGOERS

LEADING MEMBERS OF PERUCHI STOCK COMPANY

Chattanooga will be lifted one notch above the "hick-town" class in the matter of amusements Monday, when the Peruchi Players, with one of the best stock companies on the boards, open the long-dark Bijou theater for a six-day run of the romantic comedy success, "This Thing Called Love." New plays following for weekly runs will include the latest Broadway dramatic and comedy hits, interspersed occasionally with a musical comedy.

The Bijou has been completely renovated, and a cooling system installed. The company which C. D. Peruchi, known to theatergoers throughout the south, has assembled is declared to be one of the best ever presented by this veteran promoter of dramatic stock, and a finished performance is assured when the curtain rises on the first production Monday night. D. C. Ashton is production manager.

Of particular interest to Chattanooga trades unionists is the fact that a large number of local workers will be given employment. A nine-piece orchestra—real musicians, in the flesh—will be a permanent feature of the company's engagement.

The entire organization of the Peruchi company is made up of members of organized labor, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—actors, orchestra, stage employes, scenic artists, etc. Union printers, it is announced, will execute all printed matter distributed by the management, and any other employment which comes under the head of skilled labor will be supplied by the various unions.

Another announcement of interest is the low scale of admission prices which will prevail, running from 20 to 60 cents for night performances, with "bargain matinees" Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at an even lower scale.

Ed Booth, well known to Chattanoogans and throughout the south, will be associated with the Peruchi players as house manager. Mr. Booth said Thursday that the advance sale of tickets for opening week already assures Chattanooga's appreciation of a local revival of the spoken drama.

LABOR COMMISSIONER DEFENDS TEXTILE BARONS; CONDEMNS TRADE UNIONS

(Special Correspondence.)

Birmingham, Ala., July 31.—Frank D. Grist, commissioner of labor and printing of North Carolina, who holds a job made possible by labor, is quoted in a press dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., as stepping forth, cudgel in hand, to defend the textile operators in Greensboro, N. C., and criticising labor organizers who "agitate strikes to hold their soft jobs."

Greensboro is the city where the Cone textile mills are situated, and where a number of mill workers were unceremoniously thrown out of their jobs and out of their houses because they had the temerity to exercise their constitutional right as citizens to join an association of their fellow workers, Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organization committee observed in commenting on the Grist statement.

"Those so-called agitators Grist refers to," said Chairman Smith, "created his job in the hope that his services would be beneficial to labor as well as to employers, but after a perusal of the article in which he is so liberally quoted, one is reminded of the old saying: Don't bite the hand that feeds you. It comes with poor grace for a man who is actually holding a 'soft job' to say anything about anybody else's job being 'soft.'

"In respect to the workers of Greensboro jeopardizing their jobs and creating ill will against the mill owners," Mr. Smith said, "it is not the workers but the mill owners themselves who are responsible for that situation by discharging efficient workers for no other reason than they joined a labor union. And for the same reason those workers have been evicted from their homes.

"Commissioner Grist says the organizers at Greensboro are trying to bring about a strike of the mill hands. Of course he is all wrong. Organized labor wants no strikes or industrial strife. On the other hand all we want is industrial peace, contentment, happy homes, good wages and decent hours for all workers. I wonder if Mr. Grist would object to such conditions?

"However, if there should be a strike, it would be wholly created by the mill operators, who should have the blame, due to the fact that they are discharging workers from their jobs and evicting them from their homes because they wish to join an association of their fellow workers. Such action by the mill owners would raise the ire of any red-blooded American citizen."

Chairman Smith said that Grist's comment on the unemployment was easily enough answered. "Unless the workers are paid a sufficient wage to help consume the products made in this country there will be still more unemployment," the chairman said.

The president and six vice-presidents of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, according to press reports, are paid a yearly bonus of better than $8,000,000 above their salaries making millionaires and exploiting the workers. "Some of that bonus in the pay envelopes of the workers would help in dissipating the spectre of unemployment in this country," Mr. Smith declared.

In commenting on the statement by Commissioner Grist that he had not made an investigation of the situation in Greensboro, N. C., where workers have been evicted from their homes and their household goods set out in the street, because they joined a labor union, Chairman Smith said, "It is high time the commissioner of labor of North Carolina made an inquiry into the situation at Greensboro. It is his duty to do so, and to do so impartially. Yet we have him breaking into the public prints in defense of the mill owner who, he says, is running his mills for altruistic purposes rather than profits, and advising the workers not to protest vicious discriminations, low wages and long hours, but to submit to any conditions imposed.

"In other words, Commissioner Grist thinks the workers might as well starve to death working for the company as to starve to death in idleness, and he advises them not to listen to 'organizers and agitators.' Who is the agitator in this case?

"I would remind Commissioner Grist that it is not labor 'organizers and agitators' who 'foment strikes,' but low wages and long hours that turn the steps of the workers, sometimes to devious ways, for their industrial ills. The well paid worker, the contented worker, does not strike. It is the workers whose burdens are too heavy to carry that strike and risk their all on the hope of bettering their condition.

"The mill owner who denies his help the right to belong to an association of their fellow workers is denying the workers something the owner takes for himself. It is an autocratic position absolutely indefensible from every viewpoint."

Chairman Smith said Commissioner Grist should make an unbiased investigation into conditions at Greensboro, where mill workers are walking the streets, jobless and homeless, because they had enough of the sense of justice and fairness to associate themselves in a trade union for mutual help and benefit.

"American Federation of Labor organizers are not 'agitators' or radicals, and they are not in Greensboro or any other part of the south to create trouble, but on the other hand they are here on a mission of mutual helpfulness and peace. They know, as we all know, that industry must be profitable if labor is to profit in wages and working conditions. Mr. Grist will have to revise his estimate of the American Federation of Labor if he is to be of any help in bettering the industrial conditions of his state."

Chairman Smith expressed the hope that the commissioner of labor of North Carolina would attend the state federation convention at Salisbury, N. C., which opens August 11.

Wage Cuts Handed Strike Breakers

Philadelphia.—The Quaker and Rodgers nonunion full-fashioned hosiery mills started some of its machines with piece price rates for its strikebreaker employes cut from 10 to 25 per cent. The wage cut is the "reward" which the strikebreakers are given from "scabbing" on their fellow workers.

The union hosiery workers claim that since the Quaker and Rodgers mills started the wage cuts their business has slumped so much that the strikers drawing strike benefits are better off than most of the strikebreakers.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Brother Dailey is off, conducting a revival. Brooks, one of the colored janitors, says Brother Dailey gave them h—.

* * *

J. C. Nesbit, a clerk at this office, has transferred to Phoenix, Ariz. The first man he met at that office was an old war buddy.

* * *

Say, go ahead and shoot. I had just as leave be shot as roasted to death, so do your worst.

* * *

Supt. Walker was seen coming in the back door the other morning. Someone asked him if he had walked to town. He said, "Part of the way." A man picked him up to bring him to town and put him out at the foot of the ridge.

* * *

Mrs. C. D. Ruch, wife of C. D. Ruch, of the inspector's office, was called by death Wednesday. The office extends sympathy to the family.

* * *

George Weatherford came down to the office last week to play checkers with the boys. Pat Connor says he beat him four games when he contracted a headache and went home. (I might add that he returned a day or so later and took on all comers. I don't think he lost a game that time.)

* * *

H. B. Lewis, carrier 11, is off on account of the death of his mother-in-law.

* * *

Foreman of Carriers W. W. Colby is making the semi-annual inspection of routes.

* * *

A. W. Lauter, of the registry division, is off on vacation.

* * *

Station 1 of the postoffice has been moved from 423 Market street to 430 Market street.

AVERAGE AUTO TAX $39.

St. Paul, Minn.—The average total tax paid on motor vehicles in this country is $39, according to C. W. Babcock, state commissioner of highways.

North Dakota has the lowest charge, $20.16. This includes license tax, gasoline tax and personal property tax. The highest average, $88.02, is paid in Nevada.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Houston Ware, single, dated December 16, 1927, and registered in book G, volume 24, page 502, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions therein contained, said deed of trust being to secure an indebtedness of six hundred ($600) dollars, for borrowed money, evidenced by one note of that date, due twelve months after November 1, 1927, with interest at six per cent, and

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of said note at its maturity, and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded the foreclosure of said deed of trust for the purpose of the payment of said note, interest and costs as provided in said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in said deed of trust, the Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1930,

within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry, for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate in the second civil district of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

First tract: The south 305.25 feet of the north 660 feet of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 5, range 3 west of the basis line, Ocoee district, this to contain nine acres, more or less.

Second tract: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 5, range 3 west of the basis line, Ocoee district, containing forty acres.

Excepting therefrom the tract of land conveyed by Edward Ware, Sr., to William and Queenie Simely by deed now found of record in book X, volume 15, page 224 of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered, but said sale will be as Trustee only.

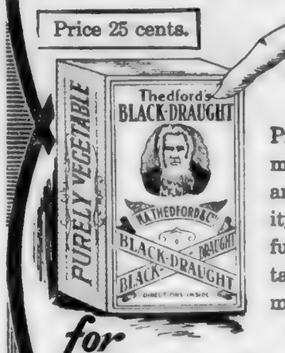
Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

This the 30th day of July, 1930.

THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST COMPANY OF CHATTANOOGA.
By W. S. BECK, President.

The Genuine
THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

Price 25 cents.



Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.

Costs only 1 cent a dose.

for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Middle Life Suffering

"Texas years ago, I was in bad health," says Mrs. J. B. Bean, of Kirbyville, Texas. "I was going through a critical time, and I suffered a lot.

"My back hurt almost all the time, and my legs and ankles ached. My head hurt me until sometimes I would be almost past going.

"As I had used Cardui before, and knew how much I had improved after taking it, I got a bottle and started taking it. I continued to use it for several months. After awhile I regained my health, and I feel that I could never have gotten through that awful time without Cardui."

CARDUI

Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Costs only 1 cent a dose. E-100

BIJOU

THEATRE

Gala Opening

Monday, August 11th

With the Return of the

PERUCHI PLAYERS

— in —

"THIS THING CALLED LOVE"

Popular Prices
Evenings — 20c — 40c — 60c

Bargain Matinees
Tuesday—Thursday—Saturday

Nine-Piece Bijou Concert Orchestra

Box Office Now Open
For Reservation Phone 7-1764

FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

Winter Winds

Hold No Terrors If You Burn Our

COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Our Advertisers are our friends.

New York Labor Code for Women Boosts Output and Betters Industry

Laws of Empire State Prove Shortened Hours and Improved Working Conditions Benefit Community and Family, Is Assertion of U. S. Women's Bureau.

Washington, July 31.—New York state's code of laws regulating the employment of women workers has resulted in increased production and sounder industrial conditions, the women's bureau, United States department of labor, asserts in a statement summarizing the code. The statement gives credit to organized labor for the passing of the code, which is described as a model and stimulus for less advanced states.

The women's bureau statement says:

"Like the building of Rome, the complete labor code for women existing in New York state today was not easily achieved. The passage of the 1927 eight-hour day law was the result of the New York state industrial survey commission appointed in 1926.

"Without the strength of organized labor behind them, however, whether measures so recommended would have passed the state legislature is doubtful. In New York this indirect influence of organized labor has been more of a factor in securing legislation than has been its direct legislative effort.

Governor's Support Decisive.

"A governor's active support has been in some cases the decisive factor in the enactment of such laws. New York governors helped to pass the 60 and 48-hour week laws as well as minor measures.

"Although leaders and organizations have left their stamp upon specific pieces of legislation, behind these leaders and organizations are always discernible the social forces pushing on toward a better economic order and the spirit of the time reaching toward social justice.

"The combined result of these forces and endeavors, starting with the 60-hour week in 1886, which applied to women under 21 and minors in manufacturing, has been the building of a labor code for women which truly blazes the path of progress. New York is one of the ten banner states which have enacted eight-hour laws and its legislation is comparatively inclusive, covering all manufacturing and mercantile establishments and laundries. This legislation has been supplemented by laws requiring one day of rest in seven, and an hour for the noonday meal. New York is one of sixteen states to have passed night work laws and has prohibited night work for women in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, in restaurants, as messengers, as conductors and guards on any street railway, and as elevator operators.

Work Conditions Regulated.

"New York has exercised outstanding care in regulating the conditions of women's employment. Employment of women within four weeks after childbirth is prohibited, New York being one of only six states forbidding employment of women at this time. Other regulatory or prohibitory laws refer to the cleaning of machinery while in motion; the use of any emery or corundum, stone or buffing wheel; the employment in or connection with any mine; core-making; employment in mercantile basements; and the employment of girls under 21 as messengers or conductors and guards on street railways.

"For much that is vital in the life of the nation New York has been responsible. **Ranking high among its contributions, the bureau feels, should be listed a labor code for women, which is a model and stimulus to less advanced states, and a continual proof of the fact that shortened hours and improved working conditions result not only in an increased production and sounder industrial condition, but also in the heightened well-being of the community and state based on a healthful family life."**

Trade Union Unemployment Gained In July, A. F. of L. Reports Show

Customary Summer Improvement in Building Trades Has Not Occurred and More Than Twice as Many Men Are Idle as Year Ago, William Green Says.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Aug. 7.—Unemployment in trade unions increased in July, according to reports received by the American Federation of Labor. Summarizing the reports, President William Green said:

"The summer dull season has brought an increase in unemployment. Reports from trade unions in twenty-four cities show 21 per cent out of work as compared with 20 per cent in June.

"An increase in unemployment in July is not unusual. Our figures for 1928 showed more out of work in July than June, but this year the increase is particularly unfortunate, for wage earners already have a long period of lowered income and privation behind them.

"In building trades the low level of activity this year has meant less work than usual, and the customary summer improvement in employment has not occurred. Unemployment is still at the high May level, with 37 per cent out of work. This is over twice the number unemployed in July last year.

"In metal trades, special dullness this year has raised unemployment to 21 per cent of the membership in July. Unemployment has increased almost continuously since January, when 15 per cent were out of work, and now over three times as many are unemployed as in July last year. In printing, unemployment has also increased since January, and 7 per cent are now out of work as compared to 5 per cent at the first of the year.

Per Cent of Union Members Unemployed.

	July* 1930	June 1930	July 1929
Building trades	37	37	16
Metal trades	21	19	6
Printing trades	7	6	4
All union members	21	20	9

*Preliminary.

"Reports for the other trades show a large increase in clothing and textile industries, and also on railroads. There are small increases in manufacturing and in theater and moving picture operation, and among professionals. A substantial improvement in the seafaring and shipping trade on the other hand is encouraging."

Work Begins on New Headquarters Of Barbers' International Union

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—Plans have been made and the general contract let for a new $100,000 home for the Journeymen Barbers' International union, to be located at Twelfth and Delaware streets, Indianapolis, according to an announcement from Acting President W. E. Birthright.

Work has started on the two-story brick structure and is expected to be completed by December 30. The architect for the building is George F. Schreiber, Indianapolis, and William P. Jumgclaus is the general contractor.

The building is in gothil design and has two stories and a basement. The home will be 50 feet by 73 feet on a lot that measures 80 feet by 195 feet. It will be fireproof, with reinforced concrete and a stone exterior.

The first floor will contain offices of the president, secretary and treasurer, as well as work rooms and a publication room. The international officers' rooms will be finished in wood wainscote, as will be the directors' room on the second floor. They will also have an ornamental plaster ceiling.

The lobby will have a marble floor while the rest of the offices will have composition tile floor. An oil burner will be installed in the basement.

Several novel features of the building are contained in the basement. There are to be six individual vaults that are to open onto one workroom. There is also a large space provided in the rear of the basement for parking cars. Ten cars can be taken care of in this space. Two other rooms in the basement, as yet unassigned, will probably be designed as recreation rooms for employes of the offices.

No date has been set as yet for the cornerstone laying, or for the dedication of the new international offices. These may be deferred until the return of President James Shanessy, who has been in the east for his health.

Cotton Industry Must Junk Spindles

Philadelphia.—The junking of cotton spindles must continue for four or five years if the industry's equipment is brought down to the point at which output will equal demand, said Prof. George S. Mitchell of Columbia University in an address at Bryn Mawr college before a conference on the A. F. of L. southern organization drive.

Prof. Mitchell said government action is less effective than co-operation between the various factors in an industry. He classed as "unsuccessful" and "perhaps dangerous" the federal farm board's attempt to stabilize prices by buying crop surpluses.

"It may be dangerous because the board will not be in a position to hold the surplus, but finally will have to dump it, perhaps with disastrous results," he said.

"The world demand for American cotton is diminishing," declared the speaker. The federal authorities will have to provide a well-planned system of public works to care for those who will be thrown out of employment when the cotton plantations are turned to other uses."

Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers, said labor's activity in the south the past six months has demonstrated that this organizing movement is not sporadic.

"The union," he said, "agrees on the need for a curtailment of production, but the best way to achieve this is through conference with employes."

Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative A. F. of L., insisted that the first need in the south is not curtailment of production but an increase in the purchasing power of southern workers and an abandonment of pauper wage standards.

"An increase in wages in the south will have a greater influence upon national prosperity than anything else," he said.

UNION "UNFAIR LIST."

Everett, Wash.—The Everett Central Labor council and Building Trades council carry over sixty individuals and firms on their "we don't patronize list." The building trades contributes the largest number to the unfair list.

Bully, Paid Thug, Strike-Breaker, Jimmy Biscardi Writes Confession

Ex-Small Time Box Fighter, Lover of Flashy Cars and High Strutter, Admits He's Just a Cheap Criminal Who Tried Strike-Breaking for Pay—Says Violence Ordered by Bosses.

Kenosha, Wis., July 31.—Jimmy Biscardi, scab in the Allen-A mills, scab in the Ipsmich mills in Gloucester, Mass., paid bully and bravo, has finally been laid by the heels.

Jimmy has signed a confession that he is a gangster, and that his job is to beat hold-up victims on the head with a blackjack while other members of his gang do the actual robbing.

Biscardi, at one time a small-time pugilist, likes flashy cars, diamonds, and fur coats for his wife. And Jimmy doesn't like to work.

The Allen-A company, seeking scabs in its plant here, came across Biscardi. Though he knew nothing of knitting, Biscardi was hired and taught some of the rudiments of the trade. His job, however, was to make foul attacks on strikers and to engineer the beating up of union men. Efforts made by the Kenosha strikers to have Biscardi rounded up for some of his prior offenses were unavailing at that time.

Biscardi shipped to Gloucester, Mass., for the MacDonald agency and then engaged in a campaign of rowdyism and attempted terrorism.

From Gloucester, Biscardi shipped to Philadelphia to scab at the Aberle mills. But he found Philadelphia too unhealthy and shipped back here, where shortly after his arrival he told the leaders of the strike, Maceo Kueny and Erick Tillman, executives of the Allen-A had personally ordered him to assault union officers and outstanding strikers.

Now Biscardi has been picked up for gangsterism and hold-ups and has signed a confession that he took part in a series of crimes that have recently terrorized Kenosha citizens.

Kenosha, Wis., Aug. 7.—Allen-A company executives are expected to help Jimmy Biscardi to get out of his expected sentence for participating in a series of hold-ups. This is the story generally accepted in Kenosha following the visit of Biscardi to the Allen-A plant immediately after he was released from jail on bond.

Biscardi was an Allen-A scab whose job, he confessed, was to beat up and maim strikers and strike leaders. Jimmy's signed confession stated that after the strikebreaking business became slack, he went in for highway robbery.

Observers in Kenosha declare that it is more than a coincidence that another one of the group of young men rounded up for the hold-up jobs in which Biscardi was a leader should have been taken out of the Allen-A mill.

Curtis Schulling, age 18 years, worked in the shipping department of the plant and though not classed as a strikebreaker is typical of the sort of help that the mill was forced to hire when it locked out its union workers two and a half years ago. Schulling was identified as being a participant in the hold-up when detectives fitted a hub cap to his car that had been found at the scene of one of the robberies.

It is also predicted in Kenosha that Biscardi will try to "shake down" union leaders here for a fat sum for a "confession" implicating the Allen-A executives. This has actually happened in the past. Biscardi came to strike leaders and the district attorney a few months ago with the story that Roger Kimball, of the Allen-A, had personally ordered him to attack Louis F. Budenz and others prominent on the union side.

When the unionists would not pay Biscardi for this statement, he refused to sign it and squirmed so freely that the authorities felt unable to proceed in the matter.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

When some girls break off a match, they try to make light of it.

* * *

Always Too Much of Pain

There will always be on earth
The ancient pain of human birth;
Always the sad release of breath
At endless horizons of death;
And men will always have to pay
The toll on nature's perilous way.
No progress can evade the urge
Of earthquake and volcanic surge.
Yet why permit war's Judas knife
To snap the precious cord of life?
Why must our factory-horded slaves
Droop cold and ragged to their graves?
Why let such bitter acid steal
Through wounds that kinder men would heal,
Kinder men who clear the sod
For the commonwealth of God?
—Lucia Trent.

* * *

Maybe the only trouble with business the last few months is that it has forgotten all about Coue.

* * *

Judge—Have you any proof he hit you in the eye?

Prisoner—Why here it is in black and white.

* * *

Another thing no girl should fail to put plenty of in her hope chest is patience—she'll need it badly before she is married three months.

* * *

When a girl tells you you're different, you know she's not.

* * *

Some women contrive to look young; others dye in the attempt.

* * *

Judge—Why do you bring suit for divorce against this man?

Woman—Well, your honor, he made me wash his back every Saturday night.

Judge—And do you consider that sufficient grounds for divorce?

Woman—No, judge, but last Saturday night his back was already clean.

* * *

Friends, like stars, shine brightest when one's world is dark.

* * *

Truth is stranger than fiction—to the average married woman.

* * *

Free love must be the kind you give and don't get any in return.

* * *

Before marriage, a man holds an umbrella over a woman's head to keep her from getting wet. After marriage, to keep her hat dry.

* * *

No one is likely to accuse you of stinginess if you keep all of your temper.

* * *

Of course you've heard of the Scotchman who crowned his wife because she rinsed out his shaving brush.

* * *

Git—That horse knows as much as I do.

App—Well, don't tell anybody. You may want to sell him some day.

* * *

An inquirer wants to know who it was that originated the remarks about it's being a great life if you don't weak-end.

* * *

Clarice—Well, aren't you surprised to hear that Harry proposed to me yesterday?

Agnes—No, not very—he threatened to do something desperate last week when I rejected him.

* * *

An old-fashioned mother-in-law is a husband's best friend in these days of modern wives and all that that means.

* * *

Hear about the Scotchman who was arrested for going down the street naked?

No.

He was on his way to a strip poker game.

Bicycle and Truck Delivery

F. G. BRYAN

116 E. MAIN ST.
ALL PHONES 6-0129

FRESH MEATS and GROCERIES

WEEKLY PRICES

5 Lbs. Sugar.....25c
Good Steak, Lb.....17c
Beef Stew, Lb.....12½c
Compound Lard, 4 lbs. 40c

Fresh River Fish! See 'Em Kick!
HENS AND FRYERS

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs., Each	99c
PEACHES	Rosedale 2½ Size. Can	19c
POTATOES	Fancy Cobblers. Five Lbs. for	15c
SALT	Diamond Crystal 2-lb. Package, Two for	15c
NUT MARGARINE	Tropico, Pound	15c
TOILET PAPER	Northern Tissue. Roll	7c
MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for	5c
SUGAR	10 lbs. Domino for	50c
CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound	15c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)— 4 Lbs. for	44c
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
BEEF ROAST	Kansas City Beef, Pound	18c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Pound	23c

SOLE OWNER

CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
SUGAR	Best Grade, Cloth Bag, 5 Lb. 25c; 10 Lb. Bag	49c
APPLE BUTTER	Maiden Blush, Quart Jar — Jar	15c
PINK SALMON	Fresh Car, No. 1 Tall 15c Size — 2 Cans	25c
PURE LARD	"Silver Leaf," in Carton, 2 Pounds	25c
FLOUR	"Polly Rich"—6 lb. bag 28c, 10 lb. bag 44c, 24 lb. bag	93c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Here's 2 Real Values

PEANUT BUTTER Big 16-Oz. Jar..... 15c

SWIFT'S GEM MAYONNAISE Half-Pint Jar..... 15c

HOME STORES
"Owned and Operated by Home Folks"

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

THE LABOR WORLD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 15, 1930 — Number 16

ABOR DAY TO MARK NEW ERA IN SOUTHLAND

ally Programs Prepared for Dixie Cities.

ROWTH OF UNIONS TO BE CELEBRATED

nusual Interest Indicates Tremendous Success of Workers' Drive.

By C. S. GARRISON

irmingham, Ala., Aug. 14.—Labor in the south in 1930 will be con- erably more than a red number on alendar, according to information ing to the southern campaign quarters, Paul J. Smith, chairman the organization committee, said ay.

ally programs are being prepared ities and communities where the thern organization committee of American Federation of Labor been working.

any of the leading industrial cen- of the south made valiant efforts btain the services of President en to speak, but inasmuch as he long since accepted an invitation organized labor of Syracuse, Y., to speak there on that day as forced to decline.

rank Morrison, secretary of the erican Federation of Labor and an an of the movement in America, heduled to speak in Baltimore.

ther prominent leaders of the A. f L. have accepted assignments various points in the United es.

olt J. Ross, president of the Mis- ppi Federation of Labor and a sentative of the A. F. of L. in outhern campaign, will speak in on, Miss.

e unusual interst manifested in Day in the south is indicative e tremendous interest in trade ism in Dixie. Chairman Smith "Workers of the southland are ning to realize that their only omic salvation rests with their bership in organized labor, and workers are anxious for the ing of that day," Smith said.

eports coming to the Birming- headquarters from organizers other field workers are that the is in deadly earnest in respect ganization, and this includes col- workers, too. More people this will hear Labor Day messages in outh than have ever heard them e."

ngry Jobless ob Bread Truck In Mill Village

h Carolina Villagers Help emselves to Pie, Bread and ke—Bakery Sends Them nother Load.

(By International Labor News Service.)

ock Hill, S. C., Aug. 14.—ently a bread truck passing ough a South Carolina mill ge was held up and robbed s contents.

he driver was warned that "highwaymen" were not after ey and would not harm the er but that people were starv- in the mill village and that were going to have the con- of the truck.

he driver saw that the two were serious and surren- d all of his pie, bread and without a murmur. When returned to his bakery and his story to his boss, the was immediately loaded bread, pie and cake and re- ed to the same village with her load which was distrib- among the unemployed free.

ring the past week the Neely Travora mills at York, S. C., down for an indefinite d. The J. H. Cutter Manu- ring company, at Rock Hill, osed for a month for the in- ation of new boilers.

ral Jobless Census ures Held "Absurd"

York.—The New York Times ith the industrial commissioner York state in condemning the States census bureau for that of the federal unemployment which counts "employed" who have been laid off with mise of re-employment in the

absurd to speak of 4 per cent oyment in any community, thereby 4 per cent of the opulation," says the Times. we speak of unemployed in ages we mean as compared e total number of workers in munity.

over the United States we may say that the gainfully em- are about 40 per cent of the pulation. A community with ent idle of the total popula- eans really two and a half at ratio, or 10 per cent of yment."

N. CAROLINA LABOR COMMISSIONER SCORED FOR DEFENSE MILL OWNERS

Head of Southern Organization Committee Demands Official Who Attacked "Agitators" Make Impartial Investigation of Situation in Greensboro, Where Workers Are Being Discharged and Evicted

(By International Labor News Service.)

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 14.—Frank D. Grist, commissioner of labor and printing of North Carolina, who holds a job made possible by labor, is quoted in a press dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., as stepping forth, cudgel in hand, to defend the textile operators in Greensboro, N. C., and criticizing labor organizers who "agitate strikes to hold their soft jobs."

Greensboro is the city where the textile mills owned by Bernard M. Cone are situated, and where a number of mill workers were unceremoniously thrown out of their jobs and out of their houses, because they had the temerity to exercise their constitutional right as citizens to join an association of their fellow workers, Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organization committee, observed in commenting on the Grist statement.

"These so-called agitators Grist refers to," said Chairman Smith, "created his job in the hope that his services would be beneficial to labor as well as to employers, but after a perusal of the article in which he is so liberally quoted, one is reminded of the old saying: 'Don't bite the hand that feeds you.' It comes with poor grace for a man who is actually holding a 'soft job' to say anything about anybody else's job being 'soft.'"

In respect to the workers of Greensboro jeopardizing their jobs and creating ill will against the mill owners, Mr. Smith said, "It is not the workers but the mill owners themselves who are responsible for that situation by discharging efficient workers for no other reason than they joined a labor union. And for the same reason these workers have been evicted from their homes.

"Commissioner Grist says the organizers at Greensboro are trying to bring about a strike of the mill hands. Of course he is all wrong. Organized labor wants no strikes or industrial strife. On the other hand all we want is industrial peace, contentment, happy homes, good wages and decent hours for all workers. I wonder if Mr. Grist would object to such conditions?

"However, if there should be a strike, it would be wholly created by the mill operators, who should have the blame, due to the fact that they are discharging workers from their jobs and evicting them from their homes because they wish to join an association of their fellow workers. Such action by the mill owners would raise the ire of any red-blooded American citizen."

Chairman Smith said that Grist's comment on the unemployment situation was easily enough answered. "Unless the workers are paid a sufficient wage to help consume the products made in this country there will be still more unemployment," the chairman said.

Time Grist Made Inquiry.

In commenting on the statement by Commissioner Grist that he had not made an investigation of the situation in Greensboro, N. C., where workers have been evicted from their homes and their household goods set out on the street, because they joined a labor union, Chairman Smith said: "It is high time the commissioner of labor of North Carolina made an inquiry into the situation at Greensboro. It is his duty to do so, and to do so impartially. Yet we have him breaking into the public prints in defense of the mill owner, who, he says, is running his mills for altruistic purposes rather than profits, and advising the workers not to protest vicious discriminations, low wages and long hours, but to submit to any conditions imposed.

"In other words, Commissioner Grist thinks the workers might as well starve to death working for the company as to starve to death in idleness, and he advises them not to listen to 'organizers and agitators.'

"I would remind Commissioner Grist that it is not labor 'organizers and agitators' who 'foment strikes,' but low wages and long hours that cause strikes. The well paid worker, the contented worker, does not strike. It is the workers whose burdens are too heavy to carry that strike and risk their all on the hope of bettering their condition.

"The mill owner who denies his help the right to belong to an association of their fellow workers is denying the workers something the owner takes for himself. It is an autocratic position absolutely indefensible from every viewpoint."

"American Federation of Labor organizers are not 'agitators' or radicals, and they are not in Greensboro or any other part of the south to create trouble, but on the other hand they are here on a mission of mutual helpfulness and peace," Mr. Smith added. "They know, as we all know, that industry must be profitable if labor is to profit in wages and working conditions. Mr. Grist will have to revise his estimate of the American Federation of Labor if he is to be of any help in bettering the industrial conditions of his state."

CIRCLE CLUB IN ANNUAL OUTING

Members and Ladies Union Labor Civic Club to Enjoy Picnic at Warner Park.

Annual picnic outing of Circle club will be held Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, at Warner park, and a large number of members and their families have expressed their intention of enjoying this yearly event of union labor's civic club.

The picnic-outing was postponed two weeks because of the fact that interest in the elections was unusually keen, and it was felt that a larger attendance might be had if no "counter attractions" were on the boards.

The matter of a place for this year's outing was left up to officers of the club, and while it was at first thought the event would be held at Winnepesaukah, opinion prevailed that Warner park would be the logical place, and announcement was made this week that the festivities would take place there.

After partaking of the basket lunch prepared by the ladies, the park concessions will be enjoyed and a general social hour spent.

Federal Road Building Relieves Unemployment

Washington.—An extra appropriation of $50,000,000 by congress in April for highway construction in the federal-aid system has contributed materially to the relief of unemployment, according to figures made public by the roads bureau.

In April, 1930, there were 20,200 employed on federal-aid projects, which was 4,000 more than the number reported for April, 1929. In May, 31,400 workers were employed as against 26,600 in May, 1929, an increase of 4,800. In June 35,800 were at work compared with 34,500 in June, 1929, an increase of 1,300.

These figures represent the workers employed by contractors in road construction, but do not include the workers employed in the manufacture of road materials.

ASSISTANT CHIEF

GEORGE W. CLINTON.

Capt. Clinton was this week named assistant chief of the fire department, succeeding Robt. Jones, who became chief. George was one of the first presidents of the local Firefighters' union, and his promotion was given official recognition by Central Body Monday night.

STATE TEXTILE COUNCIL.

Greenville, S. C.—Through the efforts of delegates representing a number of local unions of textile workers in South Carolina, a state textile council has been organized in the state and a general movement of organizing the entire textile regions of South Carolina is now under way, Francis J. Gorman, a member of the southern organizing committee, said. At the recent state convention at Greenville the thirty-five textile delegates decided to form a state council which was authorized by the convention.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP ISSUE.

New York.—The state committee of the socialist party will make the public ownership of electric light and power facilities the major issue in the New York state election this fall.

The committee made provisions for the inclusion of non-party members on special committees for the mobilization of independent voters for the socialist ticket.

CRUSADER

GEORGE W. NORRIS.

Senator Norris administered a splendid "trimming" to the forces of reaction in the Nebraska state primaries this week. His outstanding work as a representative of the people and his battles for honesty and decency in public affairs stood as an impregnable wall against the contemptible efforts of the power trust and other vested interests to retire him to private life.

LABOR PUTS O.K. ON NEW CHIEFS

Central Body Appreciates Promotions of Jones and Clinton.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night went on record as approving two promotions made by Commissioner Bryan as a result of the sudden passing of Fire Chief William Toomey.

The commissioner this week announced the elevation of Robert W. Jones from assistant chief to chief of the department, and of Capt. George W. Clinton to be assistant chief.

Chief Jones and Assistant Chief Clinton have in the past been actively identified with the labor movement, and each has a splendid record for service to his fellow-worker, as well as a commendable record as a city employe.

The position of Central Body is expressed in the following two letters sent Commissioner Bryan by Secretary Matt Gerlach Tuesday:

At the meeting of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council held Monday night, August 11th, I was instructed to extend to you our thanks and appreciation for your appointment of our good friend and brother, Robert W. Jones, as chief of the Chattanooga fire department, and we feel that the promotion of Robert W. Jones meets the hearty approval of organized labor in this community, and we know you have the right man in the right place.

At the meeting of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, held Monday night, August 11th, Brother George W. Clinton was recommended as assistant chief of the Chattanooga fire department, and a committee composed of George Forbes, R. M. Cooke and Matt Gerlach were appointed to call on you and ask that George W. Clinton be promoted from captain to assistant chief, and when we saw Tuesday's morning paper we found you had made the appointment, and the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council wants to extend to you our thanks and appreciation and say that the promotion of George W. Clinton was a good one, as George is faithful, true and loyal. And organized labor again wants to thank you.

RESOLUTIONS REFLECT ESTEEM FOR TOOMEY

The esteem in which the late Chief William Toomey was held generally is reflected in resolutions adopted by Central Body Monday night. Prepared by a committee consisting of W. L. Gardner, J. C. Clinton, R. B. Lane, Z. B. Bender and F. S. Thurston, the resolutions follow:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our most esteemed and faithful fire chief, William Toomey;

Whereas, we feel the loss of his good fellowship in our midst and his loyalty and efficiency in the fire department; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the officers and members of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, relatives and friends, and be it remembered by all that God's will must be done; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this organization and a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and to the Labor World for publication.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION JOINS LIST PLEDGED TO MAINTAIN WAGES

Head of Big Company Declared He Told Fellow Executives Pay in Steel Industry Was Not Coming Down. Wage Cutting Cause of Trade Depression, Shoe Man Says.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, Aug. 14.—To the list of employers who last week pledged themselves in letters and telegrams to Printers' Ink not to cut wages, the United States Steel corporation has been added.

Responding to the inquiry sent out by Roy Dickinson, associate editor of Printers' Ink, J. A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation, said there is going to be no reduction of wages in the steel industry.

In addition to Farrell's letter, there is available the complete text of the telegram to Dickinson from George F. Johnson, of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe company, in which Johnson said:

"Wage cutting or reducing income of labor is not a remedy for business depression. It is a direct and contributing cause. The best place to start necessary reductions of income is from the over-paid and over-privileged, not the under-paid and under-privileged. When business needs more income follow the income. Secure it from those who have it."

Farrell Quotes Remarks.

President Farrell wrote Dickinson saying:

"Referring to your telegram of July 21, I think I can best answer you by quoting from my remarks at the May 9, 1930, meeting of the members of the American Iron and Steel institute, which was held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, as follows:

"'I heard a steel man say the other day, in fact more than one recently, that wages should come down. I said, "Oh, no, wages in the steel industry are not coming down; you can make your mind up to that fact." I said, "If you are going out to sell your goods and eliminate your profit and expect to get it out of the men in the mills you are greatly mistaken." Then I said, "Make up your mind to one thing, use better judgment in your selling prices for your material and get rid of the idea that wages are going down." Because, Mr. Schwab, wages are not coming down in the steel industry. That would be just begging the question. We all know that just as soon as they go down, if they should, Mr. Customer gets it. It is like some ship owners who complain about the Panama canal tolls; if the Panama canal tolls were reduced or abolished the merchant abroad would get the benefit of the reduction and the taxpayers here would pay for it; certainly ship owners could not retain the saving.'"

"Under American condition- of production the American workman produces more in a given unit of time than anywhere else in the world," wired Carleton H. Palmer, president of E. R. Squibb & Son. "He is, therefore, entitled to higher compensation judged from any standard.

"Solution of the problem lies in an adjustment of production to present consumption requirements, which should be accomplished without a reduction in the wage scale but rather by the adoption of a five-day week at the present weekly wage scale as a national business policy.

"When production requirements again assume normal proportions the six-day week can be reinstated by the adoption of a staggered holiday, with an actual gain in efficiency by working each crew on a five-day week schedule."

Extracts from other replies received by Printers' Ink follow:

Howard Heinz, president H. J. Heinz Company—In this enlightened age, when it is recognized that production is dependent upon consuming power, it is my judgment that large manufacturers and producers will maintain wages and salaries as being the far-sighted and in the end the constructive thing to do.

William Wrigley, Jr., chairman of the William Wrigley, Jr., Company—The Wrigley company will not reduce the present wage scale. Our business is better than last year, but would not reduce wages if it were not.

Charles C. Small, president American Ice Company—Referring to your message of Aug. 1, our company has no intention of reducing wages or salaries. There is no reason for doing so, and believe in good wages to aid purchasing power.

A. Weiland, vice-president in charge of production, the R. C. A.-Victor Company, Inc.—This company has made no wage or salary cuts, and in our large production program for the balance of this year we propose paying rates equal to those paid last year. We do not believe that this is the time to attempt to reduce the income of wage earners.

COURT OFFICER

LEM THOMAS.

Mr. Thomas, who lives at No. 3 Shallowford road, was named court officer this week by Judge L. L. Miller. He is a member of the local plasterers' union, and a son-in-law of the late George B. Pyle, who was active in that organization and in Central Body for many years.

Russian Communism Menace to America

Boston, Mass.—"The attempt of communistic Russia to infiltrate the free governments of the world with its propaganda and doctrine has been an open and brazen attempt to undermine the American government," declares Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts.

"The brazen and open manner in which Russia's dictator has attempted to dominate the field of American economics should be sufficient to alert all patriotic organizations to the gravity of the situation," the governor says. "It should inspire with a determination to combat vigorously in every corner of our land the vicious attempt to impose upon America a system of government foreign to ours, and which has been branded as a complete failure."

CALL IS ISSUED FOR CONVENTION

Half-Century of Progress to Be Reviewed by Federation Delegates at Boston.

Call for the fiftieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was received in Chattanooga this week. The meeting will be held in Boston, beginning October 6, and ending when the business has been completed, usually two weeks.

The call, signed by all members of the executive council, says:

"For half a century the organized workers have been aggressively carrying on the campaign of organization. Our great movement has been builded slowly but in a most substantial and enduring way. The struggles which have attended the growth and expansion of the American Federation of Labor have been keen and intense, and the sacrifices have been very great. Our half-century of service and progress, and the fact that we are holding the fiftieth annual convention and substantial progress which reports will show has been made in the past year, should inspire the hosts of labor and strengthen their purpose to carry on the industrial fight for better living standards and improved social and economic conditions of employment."

The Tennessee Federation of Labor will be represented in the convention, which is expected to be unusually interesting because of the great southern organizing campaign, which has been successful beyond the most optimistic hope of organized labor.

URGED FOR BRITISH LABOR

London, Eng.—Great Britain's obsolete parliamentary system can shackle to the point of death any progressive party, declared George Bernard Shaw in discussing the slow progress made by the British trade unions and the labor party in making labor's social program the law of the land.

Shaw especially urged the labor party to nationalize the banking system as soon as the party's position is thoroughly strong. The management of the banking system, he said, could be left in the hands of the present managers, working for the state instead of for private financiers."

BOSSES' UNION EXCITED OVER NEW ACTIVITIES

Issue Warning to Employers Against "Agitators."

LETTER READS LIKE EDGERTON WROTE IT

Federation's Organization Campaign Brings Fire of Louisiana Labor Haters.

An International Labor News Service story which comes out of Birmingham headquarters this week has a familiar ring for local trades unionists, in that it describes a letter sent out by the Louisiana Manufacturers' association, warning members to beware of the "agitator," etc., etc. Members of organized labor in Tennessee have become accustomed to such tirades issued from Nashville by C. C. Gilbert, manfriday of John E. Edgerton, who uses spiritual advice in place of wages to keep his Lebanon sock-mill employes "happy." Reading the "warning" broadcast by the Louisiana bosses, one might think that Edgerton himself had dictated the letter, which is a pretty sure indication that the southern drive is proving successful in that state.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 14.—The organization of longshoremen in Louisiana, as well as other laborers and craftsmen, has shaken the complacency of the Louisiana Manufacturers' association to such an extent that a special warning bulletin on the encroachment of organized labor in that state has been issued and sent to all members. The longshoremen have 5,050 members paid up and are virtually 100 per cent organized. This is the ghost which has scared the manufacturers' association.

"This is not 'just another bulletin,'" says the bulletin just sent out, "but is of extraordinary interest to every manufacturer of Louisiana.

Put Foremen "on Guard."

"A very intensive campaign is now being conducted by a special committee of the New Orleans central trades council, of which Edwin Peyroux, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, is chairman. They are holding mass meetings which are well attended. Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has very graciously loaned the services of Mr. Holt E. J. Ross, president of the Mississippi Federation of Labor, who has already organized the longshoremen, who were unorganized due to strikes and lockouts. Do not put this information aside, but your foremen and superintendents should be advised of the union activities. Keep agitators out of your plants, many of whom gain entrance in the guise of employes. It eventually means trouble for you. I suggest you exercise great care in replacing employes to prevent trouble for yourself."

Mr. Ross recently made a survey of economic conditions in Louisiana and Arkansas and found the thousands of workers anxious for the message of trade unionism.

Resort to Injunction.

A few days ago a firm of attorneys for certain shipping interests in New Orleans invoked the authority of a federal injunction issued against longshoremen and others in 1925 to prevent "interference" with their workers. The decree was made operative against Mr. Ross and a number of other organizers and officers of the Louisiana Federation of Labor. However, the decree was without significance in view of the fact that most of the longshoremen already had joined the union.

McQuade Ordered Back to Chattanooga

Ed McQuade, formerly manager of a local jewelry store, and well known particularly among the railroad crafts, will return to Chattanooga this week for an indefinite stay following several years' residence on the Mexican border.

Ed's friends report his return is upon doctor's orders, explaining that a price war is raging among the operators of beer saloons along the border, several having cut the price to five cents for a large schooner. It is said the M. D.'s have ordered Mr. McQuade to stay in Chattanooga for the duration of the war.

SIX-HOUR WORK DAY

New York—The six-hour work day is a certainty, declared Senator Copeland in an address to business men in this city.

"Nothing is so dangerous as to indulge in prophecy, but, whether we like it or not, I believe we are coming to the five-day week and the six-hour day," said Senator Copeland.

"Improvement of labor-saving machinery is the reason for this. What are we going to do with the men thrown out of work by this economic change? We can't chloroform them. As for over-production, we can't push the surplus off the docks."

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1930.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What [illegible] the [illegible] bor d[illegible]?

A.—According [illegible] America [illegible] "The election [illegible] have [illegible] opposed [illegible] in labor [illegible] tion to [illegible] position [illegible] Liberal [illegible] so that [illegible] use [illegible] as [illegible]

Q. How [illegible] of [illegible]

A. [illegible] of [illegible] ing the [illegible] lation

Q.—Who is [illegible]?

A.—President of the [illegible] eral Federation of Labor. He has sometimes been called the "Samuel Gompers of Japan."

What Next!

A yarn manufacturer is using special synthetic [illegible] so that cloth containing his yarns has a distinctive and good smell, serving both as an olfactory trade-mark and to assure quality. Other textile manufacturers are also using synthetic odors to enhance the appeal of their goods.

Seasonal Idleness Even in Good Times

Washington.—The seriousness of seasonal unemployment even in good business years is indicated by a study of employment fluctuations in automobile and related industries in Ohio, published in the July issue Monthly Labor Review of the United States bureau of labor statistics.

The study, covering the years 1923 to 1928, showed that in every one of these six years the number of employes in the month of maximum employment was over 11,000 more than in the month of minimum employment, and in one year this number was almost 24,000.

In the manufacture of autos and auto parts the variation from the maximum ranged from 17.0 to 41.3 per cent in the different years; in the manufacture of rubber tires and tubes this fluctuation varied from 8.7 to 23.4 per cent, and in garages and auto repair shops from 9.9 to 21.8 per cent.

The manufacture of autos and auto parts and rubber tires and tubes employ approximately one-sixth of the persons engaged in manufactures in Ohio.

MR. DICKINSON'S POLL.

Roy Dickinson, associate editor of Printers' Ink, has gone the Literary Digest one better and has conducted a poll of employers on maintaining wage rates. Dickinson reports finding a cross section of 75 per cent of American employers in basic industries opposed to wage reductions. Quotations from employers responding to his inquiry were published in The Labor World last week and additional comments are published in this issue. They made an illuminating exhibit.

Roy Dickinson has observed industry a long time. He began to get a good look at it during the war when, as an army captain, later a major, he helped management to understand labor. As an editor he is, in association with other progressive men, engaged in making the relation between [illegible] and [illegible] better. He finds [illegible] declared that [illegible] is better [illegible] that the [illegible] income is [illegible] and that [illegible] wages [illegible] better. Dickinson [illegible] in New [illegible] may be [illegible] that [illegible] the people [illegible] state [illegible] They have [illegible] way of [illegible] in that state.

[illegible] one thing to suggest [illegible] employers who [illegible] letters and [illegible] to Mr. Dickinson against [illegible] cutting and that [illegible] that they [illegible] with the proper [illegible] wages and bring a new and [illegible] payroll into their plants [illegible] co-operation and good will.

Meanwhile a team of vision and energy was put on record a group of men who employ thousands.

THE INJUNCTION EVIL.

Each month sees a better understanding of the injunction evil. Each month recruits join the army of those fighting the menace to liberty. Each month more trade unionists are aroused. President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, declares the injunction is labor's paramount issue. He does not overstate the case.

The injunction destroys human freedom and whatever destroys human freedom in any degree will broaden its field of destruction unless it is itself destroyed. Every reactionary power is aligned against labor in this fight. But labor is on the side of progress. Labor stands on the ground hallowed by the Minute Men. Candidates for congress may not like this issue—but there it is, made not by labor but by tyrannical judges. Freedom must triumph!

MR. FORD'S SYSTEM.

Comes queer news from Detroit, escaping most papers. Charles E. Sorensen, representing the Ford company, testified before the Fish congressional committee that Ford maintains his own police force which checks up on its workers. That is important news, especially for Ford workers.

Mr. Sorensen made the curious statement that if American industries are as secret as Ford and America has nothing to fear from the reds. He said Ford was accused of his [illegible] and the [illegible] engine.

A [illegible] the United States Daily Bureau [illegible] to tell his [illegible] [illegible] possible [illegible] Mr. [illegible] secret [illegible]

He [illegible] private police force [illegible] [illegible] trouble with reds.

[illegible] literature distributed [illegible] [illegible] he said, "I wish that [illegible] [illegible] corrected." The private [illegible] [illegible] looking for [illegible] with the agents of the [illegible] which have given Mr. Ford [illegible] contracts. "Our relations [illegible] extremely satisfactory," Mr. [illegible] said. That is interesting [illegible] it is very illuminating.

State Aid to Curb Child Labor Evil

Washington.—State aid to widows' dependent children sufficient to permit the children to be kept in school up to the age of 16 is urged by the U. S. Children's bureau as a means to prevent employers from hiring children. To curb the activities of child labor exploiters the bureau also recommends that employers pay fathers wages high enough to enable them to buy a decent standard of living for their families, more effective child labor and school attendance laws, and improvements in our educational system to give children the training that will fit them for the business requirements of employers.

Most of the states have laws fixing minimum ages at which employers are permitted to employ children in factories. Few states have statutes prohibiting employers from employing children below certain ages in the broad occupational field called agriculture.

The bureau points out that the enforcement of minimum-age-for-work laws is very difficult. The enforcement is largely in the hands of employers and farmers who profit directly by the exploitation of children and who control the state governments. The difficulty stressed by the bureau is the reluctance employers experience in enforcing child labor laws which will decrease their profits.

A federal child labor law enforced by federal officials would mean something more than the paper on which the law is written. That is one reason why child labor exploiters in every state have so belligerently opposed federal child labor legislation.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

German government contracts in the future will not be awarded to companies which "show an unsocial attitude in their relations with their employes or which, by indulgence in unjustified lockouts or in the wholesale release of workmen not warranted by the concerns' individual economic situations, hinder the government's attempts to stimulate employment," Dr. Stegerwald, the minister of labor, recently announced.

Announcement of the new policy represents a move to check the increasing unemployment and is aimed at the Berlin metal industry's efforts to reduce the clerical staffs by discharging 10 per cent of their office workers.

Adoption of a similar policy by the United States government would be most salutary. Southern low wage building contractors who do government work in the north and west would be walloped hard if Uncle Sam refused to award them contracts on the ground that they showed an "unsocial attitude," as most surely they do. Instead of paying wages below those prevailing in localities where they worked, these contractors would be forced to pay prevailing wages or give up seeking government contracts. And that would be a big victory for American standards of living.

* * *

The idea that a man may not be guilty of a particular crime of which he stands accused, but that he's a "bad egg" and ought to be put up on general principles, is one all too common.

This attitude of mind crops up in discussions of the Mooney-Billings case. "Well, maybe Tom Mooney didn't throw the preparedness parade bomb, but he ought to be in jail anyway." is a remark frequently heard, often from persons who should know better. The same attitude was shown in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case and many others.

What a perversion of justice is this attitude, which amounts to saying that a man should be punished because of his supposed record of opinions. It opens the way to all sorts of abuses and outrages and if it finds general acceptance will mean the end of justice.

* * *

American prisons are crowded to a point of disgrace. Legislatures pass more and more laws making misdemeanors crimes and establishing more drastic punishments.

Since the World war conditions in this country have grown steadily worse and violations of the law are at the highest record point.

In seeking the cause for these conditions there are many who are prone to attribute these conditions to influences of the war. There may be a measure of truth in this, but one may immediately point to England where an exact reversal holds good. Great Britain suffered infinitely more than this country and was in the midst of the great conflict, yet there is no such condition there.

The first step toward a solution of this problem will be to find the causes and report them fearlessly.

It is an American habit to flinch off from the truth. A commission of scientists reporting on causes might bring to light information about certain conditions contributory to our terrible crime record that would be highly unacceptable to some of our "best people." In that event there would be a backfire of denials and recriminations.

What is needed is a determined policy of fact finding and then a strong, firm hand that shall start a movement toward righting evil conditions that are the primal causes of the saturnalia of crime prevalent in this country.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

A wife is a person who begins at the middle to squeeze a tube of tooth paste, says T. R. Cuthbert.

* * *

She—Where do all the bugs go in winter?

He—Search me.

She—No, thanks. I just wanted to know.

* * *

Helen—My sweetheart gave me a rainbow kiss.

Edith—What kind of a kiss is that?

Helen—The one that comes after the storm.

* * *

In a small church a child was brought forward to be baptised. The young minister, taking the little one in his arms, said: "Beloved hearers, no one can foretell the future of this little child. He may grow up to be a great business man like Henry Ford, or a great labor leader like J. H. Thomas, and it is possible he might become the prime minister of England."

Turning to the mother, he inquired: "What is the name of the child?"

"Mary Ann," was the reply.

* * *

Doctor—Now, young man, what have you got to say for yourself?

His Son (in for a licking)—How about a little local anaesthetic?

* * *

A daring chap suggests that telling women the exact truth about themselves will do them good. Maybe, but we resign from that healing art right now.

* * *

Our idea of a pessimist is the fellow who rinses out a fresh sanitary cup, direct from its sanitary container, before using it.

* * *

Pain Relieved by Heat—Article in the Literary Digest. Good idea. When somebody gives you a pain in the neck, just get hot under the collar, and the pain will melt away.

SPOKEN DRAMA IS WELCOMED

Peruchi Players Given Fine Reception—Greeted By Crowded Houses.

Revival of the spoken drama in Chattanooga this week was greeted by crowded houses, and the Peruchi Players, a splendid company of artists, have made a distinct hit with a smart comedy, "This Thing Called Love." Enthusiastic audiences during the week have indicated their approval of flesh-and-blood theatricals by liberal applause at the suggestion that the stock company plans to present plays throughout the coming winter.

A nine-piece concert orchestra, under direction of Lester Cohn, has received its share of the applause, and the hearty welcome given this return of real music to the local theatrical boards indicated appreciation of the promoters' efforts to entertain.

The company will present "The Nut Farm" all next week, with matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This second production is described as a screaming farce-comedy, which will guarantee a continuation of the packed houses throughout its run.

Unusually low admission prices will be continued, it is announced, and Manager Booth advises early reservations for patrons who desire choicest seats for the evening performances. Matinees are not reserved.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS ORGANIZING IN LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Long hours, small, pitiful wages, unbearable working conditions, discrimination and the speed-up system to the point where it is dangerous to the health of those who are employed and spells unemployment for many others is still the rule rather than the exception in Los Angeles," declares Joseph Breslaw, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, who is here to organize this branch of the garment industry.

Mr. Breslaw explained that his union does not hold the individual manufacturer responsible for low wages in the garment industry. "We believe," he says, "that the manufacturers as well as our people are caught in a huge competitive wheel in which both are ground down together. The trade union today understands that in order to establish sound working conditions we have to place the industry on a sound footing. In that we have been successful in all of the major garment centers of the United States."

Durham Workers on Short Rations As Mills Operate on Part Time

(By International Labor News Service.)

Durham, N. C., Aug. 14.—Continued depression affects the full fashioned mills of this city. The Durham hosiery mills, which last year were operating under a system of three eight-hour shifts, now has one shift at work. One group of workers gets three days per week, the next group receive two and one-half days of work. All employes in the full fashioned departments have received a cut in wages. Having already received a cut some months ago which amounted to ten per cent, the workers were unprepared for a second slash, which amounts to eight to twelve per cent on the various operations.

Sheriff's sale notices on over 1,700 lots of property are being put up for auction by the sheriff of Durham county. These lots represent about 4,500 individual lots or buildings, being offered for non-payment of taxes.

The Golden Belt Hosiery company, which has been on a schedule of two and three days per week, shut down entirely for two weeks. The Ruth Hosiery company here, manufacturers of full fashioned hosiery, is operating on a full schedule, but have announced a production standard for knitters, and any knitter not able to give this standard of production will be penalized. The production standard itself is so high that the introduction of this efficiency measure is really a two cents per dozen wage cut.

Seamless hosiery mills and cotton mills are virtually all shut down or operating only a few hours per week. Actual cases of starvation among the people living in the mill sections is reported by merchants in those sections.

The city of Durham itself is practically dead, the Saturday afternoon shopping crowds are missing from the main streets of the town, and even the Sunday promenaders are missing from Main street—inability to buy new clothing, it seems, is the cause that is halting the innocent pastime of the Sunday walkers.

The seeming essentials to a bride's hope chest these days are a gun and can opener.

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

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WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS—METER RATE
208 West Ninth St.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

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H. L. TRAVIS
1429½ Market St.
HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

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SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, L.L.B. M. Accts., Prest.
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CIGARETTE

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RHODES JONES LEAD WITH VALUES

OUR AUGUST CLEARANCE Look! money-saving days....

This August Clearance Sale spells S-A-V-E! All furniture reduced. Here are specimen values:

This mighty AUGUST FURNITURE SALE is going over big and folks are BUYING furniture because they know that the prices are as low as they EVER will be and they want to PROFIT from the extremely low market. No matter where you live—it will pay you to come to this sale tomorrow.

BED, SPRING MATTRESS $16.95 — $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

WONDERFUL DAY BED $9.75 — $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

Walnut Chiffo-robe $18.95 — $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

AXMINSTER RUG 9 x 12 $29.95 — $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

TABLE LAMP $2.89 — CASH AND CARRY

GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED RE-FRIGERATOR $22.45 — $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

FIBER ROCKER $6.75 — $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

CEDAR CHEST $9.95 — $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

15 PIECE BED ROOM SUITE $79.50
Everything complete—sheets, pillow cases, springs, mattress, lamps, bench and pillows. A marvelous bargain.

15 PIECE LIVING ROOM SUITE
A three-piece overstuffed suite, floor lamp, table lamp, card table, end table, occasional table, door stop, two book ends, fancy pillow and magazine basket.
$5.00 CASH $2.00 WEEK — $89.50

80 PIECE THREE ROOM HOME OUTFIT
See this complete outfit on display—living room, bedroom, kitchen and dinette—all ready to keep house. Biggest value in Chattanooga and we want you to have it.
$249.50 — $9.50 CASH — $4.00 WEEK

WOOD OR COAL RANGE $49.50 — $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

PRETTY WALNUT DRESSER $14.75 — $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

77-PC. DINING ROOM SUITE $89.50 — $5.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

3 PIECE DAVENPORT BED SUITE $69.50 — $2.50 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

BABY SCREENED CRIB $5.95

GENUINE MOHAIR LIVING ROOM SUITE $89.95 — $5.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

BED SPREAD SET $7.45 — $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

3 BURNER OIL STOVE $22.95 — $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEK

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MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

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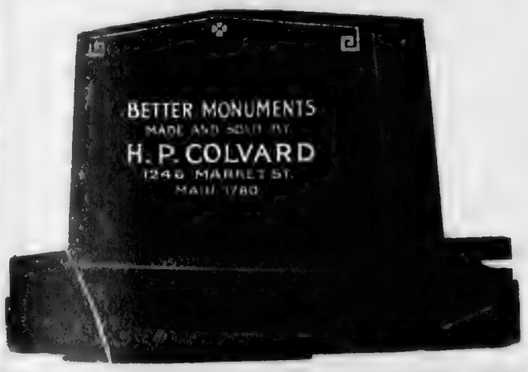


Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

COURT LASHES YELLOW DOG PRINCIPLE IN BONDING CASE

Applicant for Job Is Under Coercion, Intent Upon Getting First Pay Check, and Is Not Free to Exercise Will, Says Kansas Supreme Tribunal.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Aug. 14.—Another blow at the yellow dog contract has just been delivered by the Kansas supreme court in a decision filed with the legal information bureau of the American Federation of Labor. The decision is being studied by President Green.

The decree of the court is not yet available, but the language used by the court in leading up to the decree appears to leave no doubt as to the general character of the decision. The case before the court was not a yellow dog contract case, but was a surety bond case. The issue, however, was practically identical with the issue in yellow dog cases, and the court's language made that clear. The issue involves the public policy of such contracts.

The court dealt with the issue in terse, vigorous language, laying down postulates that are, it is believed here, bound to enter into future court decisions dealing with the yellow dog issue.

The court holds that, in signing a document as a condition precedent to obtaining a job, the employe does not have a free chance to exercise his will, but is under a form of coercion.

The case was the Fidelity and Deposit company vs. Davis, 284, Pac. 430, decided in February, 1930. The agreement required by the surety company bound the employe to any settlement made by the surety company.

"Employes who are required to give fidelity bonds before entering upon their duties," says the court, "are not in position to bargain or quibble with surety companies upon the form of an indemnity contract required before a bond will be issued. They need the job. It is their means of livelihood. They will sign such contracts as a matter of expediency without regard to whether they are freely and willingly entering into the contract. . . He does not have full understanding of the rights which he is waiving. He signs the contract merely as a means to an end, namely, to get on the job and get his pay check started. It probably cannot be said that under such conditions, strictly speaking, the employe is compelled to sign the contract under coercion, such as would be recognized in the law as a ground for subsequently avoiding the contract.

"The learned Professor Wigmore argues that such a contract can always be avoided, if any fraud or coercion is used in its inception, but that the courts are, therefore, not ousted from their jurisdiction by such contracts because the question of whether or not there has been a meeting of the minds, and a consent freely given, can always be litigated in the court. The trouble with that argument is that from a practical standpoint the employe really does not have any chance to exercise his free will in the matter, and while the law would not recognize it as coercion, yet he is forced to sign such a contract in order to qualify for his job by giving the requisite bond."

Davis Advocates Shorter Workday To Help Jobless

Adoption of 8-Hour Shifts by Industries Operating on 12-Hour Schedules Would Provide Many Jobs, Secretary Says.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Aug. 14.—Adoption of the shorter work day to relieve unemployment conditions was strongly urged by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis in a statement here.

"If those industries operating on a 12-hour day schedule would adopt the eight-hour day, there would be employment for one-third more men," Secretary Davis pointed out. A shorter week for those industries operating on a seven-day basis would have a like result, he said.

Davis, commenting on a recent survey of the iron and steel industry in the Birmingham, Ala., district, said: "The pay rolls of sixteen iron and steel plants show that only about 28 per cent of the employes are on an eight-hour day, nearly 42 per cent on a 10-hour day, 27 per cent on a 12-hour day, 45 per cent on a six-day week, 32 per cent alternate, having a six-day week one week and then two seven-day weeks. In other words, each third week is a six-day week, while 22 per cent have a straight seven-day week, and most of these have the 12-hour day.

"In the plants covered there were 4,434 employes. A straight eight-hour day, even with six days a week, would considerably more than double the employment, and if that district with one industry would go on an eight-hour day and five-day week it could regularly employ three men where it now employs one, which would make a very appreciable dent, if not entirely absorb, Birmingham's unemployed."

Secretary Davis added that the United States Steel corporattion and the Republic Steel corporation, which operate plants in the Birmingham district, have decreased working hours, but smaller mills have not followed their example. Other industries are also turning toward the shorter working day and week, he stated.

METAL WORKERS UNITE.

Nashville—Sheet metal workers organized, as have elevator erectors. This is one result of an organizing campaign that is interesting many locals.

Textile Workers Crowd Halls for Union Message

Danville District Raises Vital Issues—Move Spreads for Labor Day Observation—Textile Bosses Say It Means Work Harder.

Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 7.—Despite extreme heat the textile workers in the south are turning out to meetings by the thousands. On Saturday, July 26, about 2,500 textile workers crowded into a hall here to listen to addresses by Organizers Livingstone and Emins and Vice-President Francis J. Gorman, of the United Textile Workers of America.

The speakers urged the workers to continue organizing activities and to keep the question of strike out of their minds.

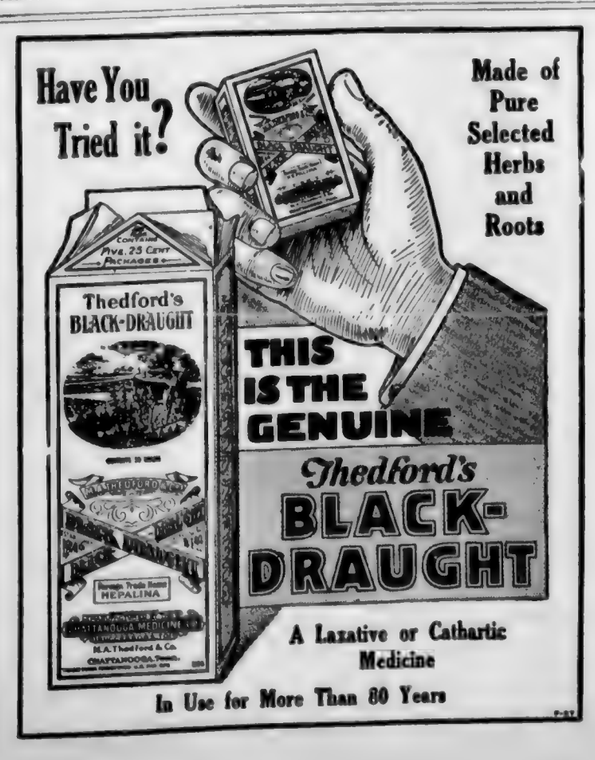
Vice-President Gorman announced that Organizer Livingstone, of the United Textile Workers of America, would be placed in charge of the district from Columbus, Ga., to Huntsville. After a conference with Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organizing committee, Vice-President Gorman left for meetings in North Carolina and Virginia.

Two thousand members of Union No. 1685, Danville, met on Tuesday, July 29, to consider a report of the executive committee of the union in regard to the policy on the discrimination against the union's members and the stretch-out system. The organization has voted to endeavor to settle the grievance, and failing in this effort the whole situation will be placed before the convention of the United Textile Workers of America to be held in New York next month. A delegation from Danville will attend the convention, as well as delegations from Greensboro, N. C., and other textile centers of the south.

The movement is now spreading throughout the southern territory for the proper observance of Labor day. The mills work on Labor day and in their eagerness to further exploit the workers many employers have taken the opposite interpretation of the holiday, declaring it a day when the workers must labor. One case was brought to light where an overseer told his workers that it meant they must work harder on that day.

WAITERS ORGANIZE.

Shreveport, La.—Cooks and waiters have organized. They are chartered by the regular A. F. of L. international affiliate.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THIS IS THE GENUINE
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT
A Laxative or Cathartic Medicine
In Use for More Than 80 Years

Unemployed Starve; Investors Prosper

Cleveland, Ohio.—"Prevailing absence of protection against unemployment, either through systematic measures of prevention or unemployment insurance, reflects discredit on all those responsible for the operation of large-scale enterprises," declares the Railway Labor Executives' association, composed of the chief executives of all the standard railroad labor organizations.

"It is time to say bluntly that there is something fundamentally wrong with an industrial system whereby workers are deprived of their subsistence in order that security holders may continue to draw unearned income," the statement continues. "The proposition that idle men must starve in order that idle property may earn returns is indefensible. Underfed children produce a greater social loss than underpriced stocks and bonds."

The association insists that if business executives refuse to voluntarily remedy the unemployment evil organized labor will demand that responsibility for protecting the livelihood of workers be imposed upon employers by law.

MEAT CUTTERS UNITE.

Steubenville, O.—Meat cutters and butcher workmen in this city organized and are affiliated to the trade union movement.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Houston Ware circle, dated December 10, 1927, and registered in book G, volume 24, page [illegible] of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions thereto connected, said deed of trust being to secure an indebtedness of six hundred ($600) dollars, for borrowed money, evidenced by one note of that date, due twelve months after November 1, 1927, with interest at six per cent, and

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of said note at its maturity, and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded the foreclosure of said deed of trust for the purpose of the payment of said note, interest and costs as provided in said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in said deed of trust, the Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1930,

within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry, for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate in the second civil district of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

First tract: The south 305.25 feet of the north 660 feet of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 5, range 3 west of the basis line, Ocoee district, this to contain nine acres, more or less.

Second tract: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 5, range 3 west of the basis line, Ocoee district, containing forty acres.

Excepting therefrom the tract of land conveyed by Edward Ware, Sr., to William and Queenie Simely by deed now found of record in book X, volume 15, page 224 of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered, but said sale will be as Trustee only.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

This the 30th day of July, 1930.

THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST COMPANY OF CHATTANOOGA.
By W. S. BECK, President.

Appreciation

To the Readers of The Labor World:

During the campaign for County Offices, just closed, I appealed to Organized Labor in behalf of Mr. Hays Clark, Criminal Court Clerk, in whose office I am Chief Deputy, and the response was so generous I desire to express my sincerest appreciation to the friends who stood so loyally behind Mr. Clark and assured his re-election.

MATT GERLACH.

It has always been my privilege to claim the loyal friendship of the organized workers of Chattanooga, and the splendid majority given me for re-election as Criminal Court Clerk again proves that my claims were correct. During my entire career in public life it has been my purpose to so conduct the affairs entrusted to my care as to reflect credit upon those who have so generously supported me. I acknowledge a debt of gratitude to my many organized labor friends, and again sincerely thank you, one and all.

HAYS CLARK.

Our idea of a man truly going down in defeat is one with falling arches.

Dives probably had hay fever and just mistook it for Hell.

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

Thin, Pale, Weak

"I HAD been through a bad spell of sickness which left me very weak," says Mrs. Virginia Spruce, of Stapleton, Va. "I was pale and felt lifeless, and my strength did not return.

"I spent most of my time on the bed. I was very nervous, and the least thing upset me. I did not have strength enough to lift a broom. At times I would have bad headaches, which would hurt me until I could hardly see.

"Someone asked me why I did not try Cardui. I had read of it, so I thought I would see what it would do for me. It was really remarkable how I came out. My strength returned, and my health was better than it had been in years. I gained in weight about ten pounds. My color was good, and I ceased to suffer from headaches. I have told my friends about Cardui because I was benefited after taking it."

CARDUI

Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. 1 cent a dose. t-1324

BIJOU

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PERUCHI PLAYERS

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WEEK OF AUGUST 18

"THE NUT FARM"

A Comedy

Bargain Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c

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Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

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Our Advertisers are our friends.

Here's a City That's Gone On 5-Day Week, But Hold All Cheers

New Orleans, Having Spent Like a Profligate to Lick the Street Car Men, Takes It Out on Clerks, Steno Girls and Uniformed Services After Wall Street Closes Doors.

New Orleans, Aug. 14.—All city employees, from Mayor Walmsley down to the humblest scrub woman in the city hall, are now enjoying a five-day week.

There's a reason.

The city is broke, having exceeded its budget by a half million dollars due to extraordinary expenses in breaking the street car strike in favor of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc.

And the white collar workers, as well as the boys who wear the blue overalls, and the dainty stenog, are paying the bill.

At the first of each and every year the honorable commission council, in grave and solemn debate, decides on exactly how much the city can spend gracefully without embarrassing the taxpayers, and the banks that lend the money—for be it known that the city dads are financially in a hole several miles below sea level with no hopes of reaching the top.

At the beginning of this year they made their budget—even as you and I—so much for this, so much for that, and all down the line.

Last year the street car strike bobbed up and it took all the ready cash in hand and what could be borrowed to assist the Public Service in licking the men who only wanted recognition of their union.

Uncle Sam also lost a few dollars, for deputy United States marshals, who in the main were more familiar with the inside of various jails than with the outside.

But that is neither here nor there.

The city council borrowed on next year's budget and blew it on gas bombs, special cops, private dicks and "fixings" to make the town safe for the Public Service.

Came then the glad 1930 and the hard-shell bankers wanted their money or security. As the city is practically mortgaged up to its ears to the various banks no money for expenses was forthcoming.

It did look bad for the grocer, the baker and the loan sharks who grow fat on the working men in this city, especially city employees. Two weeks passed without the ghost walking or even creeping.

The honorable commission council met, thought, adjourned.

Still the mazuma failed to materialize. Like a bombshell a brilliant thought struck the city dads.

Let's go to the big town near Hoboken, N. J., and borrow some jack.

They went and came back with a roll big enough to choke a horse—for the Chase National bank came across.

Why shouldn't they? Were they not interested in the street car strike, as witness various injunctions alleged to have been fathered by them?

But the roll faded away—and they couldn't get any more.

Taxes are coming in mighty slow, and in order to save their scalps the five-day rule was adopted by the commission council.

The city will save half a million in three months or less—and the merchants will be out just that much in the way of trade.

But there is another angle to the five-day week with five days' pay. It is said on reliable authority they are going to work the cops and several other departments six days on five days' pay—in cases of emergency, of course.

Injunction Evil Must Be Cured Says Olander

Legislative Remedy Must Be Applied, Institute of Public Affairs Is Told — Delay Is Grave Menace.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 14.—Serious consequences will follow continued misuse of the injunction in industrial disputes — misuse of judicial power is destroying liberty.

So declared Victor A. Olander, addressing the fourth annual Institute of Public Affairs at University of Virginia. Mr. Olander, who is secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, spoke as the designated representative of the American Federation of Labor by appointment of President Green.

Mr. Olander declared unions must be as free to organize and function as business. Turning aside from the strictly legal question, the speaker told his hearers that "the prosperity of business depends upon the purchasing power of the consumer. Yet business opposes increased wage standards that result in greater ability to purchase."

Employer Always Complainant.

The subject of Mr. Olander's discussion was the "Inequity of Injunctions" and he held to that theme, showing that the employer occupies the complainant's chair in equity proceedings against unions.

"It is the injunction system, as improperly used in labor disputes," he said, "that holds the unorganized workers to the so-called 'yellow dog' contracts—which are not enforceable under law—under which they are prevented from joining a trade union or from participating in any concerted action to obtain improved wages and working conditions.

"Though issued in the name of equity, the injunction is usually a denial of equity to the workers. As used in labor disputes, it has become a class weapon for use by one class of citizens, the employers, against another class, the workers.

Remedy Is Legislative.

"The injunction evil is a growing evil. Having been found effective to deny the rights of the poor and humble, it is being extended and unless checked it will, in time, engulf the entire citizenship. Even newspapers are being subjected to its jurisdiction.

"The remedy must be obtained through legislation. The supremacy of law over court orders must be asserted by the legislative branch of the government. The discretionary powers of the judiciary 'sitting in equity' must be subordinated to the basic principles of liberty as set forth in the constitution. Government by law must supersede government by judicial edict.

"The American Federattion of Labor and its various branches are urging congress and the state legislatures to enact laws needed to attain this end. In its efforts to secure the passage of anti-injunction legislation, the American Federation of Labor is not only seeking to restore the rights of the working people but to restore and perpetuate liberty in the interest of all citizens."

POOR VENTILATION LOWERS LABOR OUTPUT

Washington.—Employers who refuse to install proper devices to regulate temperature, humidity, air movement, and other atmospheric conditions are financially short-sighted, according to Dr. R. R. Sayers, chief surgeon of the United States bureau of mines.

From an investigation of the conditions at Butte, Mont., Dr. Sayers concludes that defective mine ventilation alone causes a loss of 30 per cent on the miner's output.

Factory and office temperature above 85 degrees Fahrenheit, Dr. Sayers declares, reduces output, although the reduction is less if the air circulates. High temperature also tends to increase accidents and has a debilitating effect on the general health of the workers.

Convict Labor Workers' Target In Mississippi

State Federation Head Protests Vigorously Against Employment of Prisoners on Hospital and in Making Auto Tags.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 14.—Use of convict labor on the $5,000,000 hospital for the insane in competition with free labor and the purchase of automobile tags made by Louisiana penitentiary convicts was denounced by Holt E. J. Ross, of Laurel, president of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor. Those responsible will be held to accountability by organized labor, President Ross declared, and unless the practice is stopped voluntarily, then other means of stopping it will be undertaken by the federation, he warned.

Automobile tags for 1931 were purchased by the state from the Louisiana penitentiary through an agency. The Mississippi convicts, fifty in number, were ordered to the new hospital for the insane by the Bilbo building commission headed by Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo.

"The building trades group are the employes most vitally affected by this period of unemployment and depression, and why any state commission or official would want to rob these poor men of chances to earn a livelihood is beyond my comprehension," declared President Ross. "We were surprised and almost disgraced when a few days ago it was announced that contracts had been let for prison-made automobile tags. Of course all kinds of excuses were offered for this unwarranted and disgraceful act on the part of some of our state officials, but I predict that the workers will go to the polls and repudiate these parties at the next election.

"Now, we are further confronted with another equally obnoxious situation. There is absolutely no excuse whatsoever for using state prisoners on these state jobs that are financed by the taxpayers of the state when thousands of these taxpayers are walking the streets and begging for work so that they might earn an honest dollar to buy food and clothing.

"The State Federation of Labor is going to do everything in our power to see that this unfair competition is stopped, and unless it is voluntarily stopped immediately we are going to resort to other means of stopping it."

Gorman Charges Dan Mill Bosses With Duplicity

Shows Union Correctly Analyzed Situation When Wage Cut Was Made — Calls on Management to Co-operate.

Danville, Va., Aug. 14.—Three thousand members of the United Textile Workers' local union here heard Vice-President Francis J. Gorman, of the United Textile Workers of America, declare that union prophecy had come true with the announcement by the Dan and Riverside Mills that mills Nos. 3 and 4 would be closed to stop accumulation of surplus. The same company announcement declared curtailment would be effected in other mills.

Speaking for the executive board of the union Gorman outlined its policies and declared that the mill announcement confirmed the statement made by the union at the outset of the campaign when the union leaders declared the 10 per cent wage cut would make conditions worse. He said the inducement of more and steadier work held forth by the company had proved false and misleading.

Mr. Gorman said the officers of the company knew the exact state of affairs in the textile industry from the start, but desired by trying to force the workers into a strike, to make it appear to the stockholders and the general public that the union was responsible. He declared it is now admitted that the first half of 1930 had been more productive and profitable than the two previous years, demonstrating that the union has materially helped the situation, regardless of the opposition of the company officials.

"Now that several mills are closing down," Gorman told the meeting, "the people brought here from other states to take the places of local workers realize they have been fooled. The union wants to know why the management does not carry out the promises made to the stockholders to change over and produce marketable goods. The equipment is there, and with a co-operative agreement everyone concerned in the industry would benefit. There is a market at this time for white goods." The speaker reiterated the union's proposals to assist in the securing and maintenance of this market.

Another mass meeting will be held Saturday evening.

Mooney-Billings Work Described by Nockels

San Francisco.—Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, told the California supreme court of his thirteen years' work in behalf of Mooney and Billings now serving life sentences for their alleged participation in the bomb explosions on Preparedness day in 1916. Nockels explained how he located John MacDonald, confessed perjurer in the trials of the two men, and did other work in their behalf.

He said he knew of no money received by MacDonald except the expenses of his trip to the coast in 1921, which Nockels paid on behalf of the Chicago federation.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

At the regular August meeting of Lookout Branch No. 62, Delegate Strickland tendered his resignation and Brother Lyons was elected to succeed him as delegate to the central body. Tom McPherson also submitted his resignation as a member of the service relations council. After the meeting, adjournment was taken to Jackson park, where the ladies served sandwiches and big red juicy watermelons — all you could eat. Henry Oehlson got up an impromptu program, which was enjoyed by all.

* * *

Brother Rainey, of East Lake station, is back, after spending his vacation in South Carolina.

* * *

Brother Lyons is off on his vacation and Fred Oehlson is sick and has gone to the country to recuperate.

* * *

W. A. Myers is back from his vacation, which he spent with his family touring Florida.

* * *

John Whitman was off a day or two, going down in Georgia and sampling those delicious Georgia melons. Say, Pat, what about that apple butter?

* * *

M. M. Echols is as proud of his new hat as a boy with a pair of red top boots. He only wears it on Sundays. He came in the other morning forgetting to dress. Last week Mrs. Echols wanted to go to the home of W. A. Myers, so Brother Echols drove her down on Pine street and left her and drove off. Myers had moved out on Clark street a year ago, so Mrs. Echols had to walk back. On the way back she stopped and bought a rolling pin. I don't know if she used it on him or not, but he came to work the next morning without any collar or tie. It looked suspicious to say the least.

* * *

By the way a gentleman by the name of Dykes asked who was Frank Brooks' chauffeur. He said that Frank would drive from the office and his man would meet him on Lookout street and take the wheel, then when he left home he drives him in to town. Well, I don't know. Frank is leaving on his vacation next week, when he is driving to Cincinnati with his family.

* * *

Brother Daily is back on the job, having been conducting a revival the past week.

* * *

Harry Sagasser is on his vacation, which he says he is spending painting his house.

* * *

W. J. Woods is back from his vacation.

* * *

Earl Miller was out Thursday watching the Lookouts get defeated.

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

Local No. 175 has been offering special inducement to the few craftsmen still out of the fold, and by opening our charter we have made a nice gain in membership. Some new ones and some old ones who came back home.

* * *

J. H. Pratt, who met with an accident recently which kept him in a hospital for some time, is now at home at 420 Houston street, and will be glad to have the brothers call on him in their spare time.

* * *

Here's one for the new board of arbitration for jurisdictional awards: The other day I was out trimming my hedge fence when along came a barber and demanded to see my barber's card. When I told him I didn't have one, he claimed anything that had its top trimmed belonged to his local members. I offered him the clippers and told him to go to work, but he said he'd send someone from the horse-clipping department. Beat that one.

* * *

Fred Adamson lucked the attendance prize at last meeting.

* * *

Now, if a fellow wants to feel like he's in his dear old home town, he can walk down the middle of Cherry street before they pave it.

* * *

I've heard it said all's fair in love and war—and they might have added, in elections.

BOARD IS ESTABLISHED TO SETTLE JURISDICTIONAL BUILDING DISPUTES

(By International Labor News Service.)

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 14.—A big step toward the elimination of jurisdictional disputes in the building trades was taken here when the executive committee of the National Association of Building Trades Employers and Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor meeting in joint session agreed on establishment of a national board of claims to pass on jurisdictional disputes. President M. J. McDonough headed the delegation from the building trades department.

Officials of the builders' association approved the agreement and it is to be submitted to the annual convention of the building trades department to be held in Boston in October, when the length of time the agreement is to run will be decided.

The board of claims is to hear petitions of only international unions. Local and sectional fights are to be decided by the international unions, although they may turn them over to the board of claims.

In a dispute between two or more international unions the board may decide the matter or refer it to arbitrators. In the latter case each union is to appoint an arbitrator and they are to agree upon an umpire. If an umpire cannot be agreed upon, one is to be appointed by the president of the building trades department from three names submitted by the unions.

In the case of arbitration the findings will be turned over to the board of claims, which will make effective the decision.

If a union fails to comply with the board's decision the building trades department is to decide upon a penalty. Where the failure to comply involves an employer the penalty is to be decided upon by the National Association of Building Trade Employers.

The agreement was hailed as a wonderful event for the public, labor and employers by Oscar W. Rosenthal, president of the Builders' Association of Chicago, who presided at the meeting.

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FLOUR Pillsbury 24 Lb., Each.....95c
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MEAL Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs.....17c 12 lbs.....33c
SALMON No. 1 Pink, Two Cans for.....25c
TOILET PAPER Northern Tissue. Roll.....7c
BANANAS Fancy, Per Lb. 5c
POTATOES Fancy Cobblers. Five Lbs. for.....15c
MATCHES Two for.....5c

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PURE LARD (4 Lb. Limit) Four Lbs. for.....47c
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TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 22, 1930 | Number 17

ILL OWNERS AIT SUCKER HOOK WITH HAM

oked Meat Offered to Replace Wages.

OYAL" WORKERS TO GET CHRISTMAS GIFT

nly Four Months to Ham Givin' Time" Slogan of Textile Operators.

(Special Correspondence)

irmingham, Ala., Aug. 21.—Work- in the Proximity and Revolution n mills, owned and operated by Cone interests at Greensboro, C., are not taking kindly to the management's bribe of a smoked on next Christmas to refrain joining the local union of the ed Textile Workers of America reensboro.

f course," the workers say, d sure like to have a ham on tmas, for with the wages we are ving from the Proximity and lution owners we can't afford a unless somebody gives us one, but n is not going to keep the work- rom joining the union. Mr. Cone as well get that straight now. not the ham what am, but the what ain't, that counts at this "

e worker, who recently lost his because he joined the union, said wasn't missing anything by join- he union." "The mills never paid rkers enough to buy ham, any- but if we join the union and get cent wage we can have ham ever we want it—and the owners have 'to give it to us. Of e, it is cheaper for Revolution e out a ham once a year than to raise wages of its employes the pauper level—and so we he ham and not the raise."

e mill owners' slogan, which is much publicity through the torian," the house organ of mity—"It's about four months an givin' time"—is not having effect in keeping the workers joining the union, officers of the union say.

a meeting held in the "tater " at McAdoo Heights, Greens- a few nights ago, more than workers assembled on the hill listened to a speech by Edward cGrady, legislative representa- of the American Federation of . During the day preceding the ng emissaries of the mill own- ade the rounds of the mill vil- and warned the workers and families to stay away from the ng on the pain of losing their It was admitted that the warn- ept some of the workers away, spite it better than 2,500 gath- Some of the mill overseers and straw bosses were noted on the e of the crowd, keeping tab on workers in attendance. They invited to attend another mass ng to be held the following Sun-

another threat to keep the rs subdued, it was rumored that evolution mill management in- evicting some 100 additional es from their homes if they ted in joining the union. Up the last mass meeting no addi- families had been thrown out ir homes.

recent eviction hearings, held township justices of the peace, egarded as mere legal farces. the eviction cases came up for a jury trial was demanded. found, however, that the mag- had no jury list from which aw. The North Carolina law es that magistrate courts must ovided with a jury list of all s in their respective townships e to serve as jurors. Attorneys e evicted persons demand jury which had to be postponed until ry law was complied with.

was also discovered that the de- nts were being arraigned in a ip removed from where the al- offense was committed. The tion mills, which are prosecut- e cases, are in Gilmer township, the mill village is situated, gh the court action was brought orehead township. The cases out of the discharge of thirty- workers in the Revolution mills, are the largest denim mills in orld.

owing the loss of their jobs a r of families were set out on reet. Having no place to go, officials set up a tent colony e homeless workers. The city refused to grant the request union for a water line to the ellers, but this did not pre- the tented town from springing ernight.

pite these hindrances members ining the union daily, Charles askill, business representative of reensboro Central Labor body, "It will take more than a ham p these mill workers out of the Gaskill declared.

M'GRADY HOLDS OLIVE BRANCH TO EMPLOYERS

Co-operation and Peace Is Labor's Goal.

A. F. OF L. OFFICIAL PLEADS FOR UNITY

Calls on Capital to "Sheathe Weapons of Force and Autocratic Control."

(By International Labor News Service.)

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 21.—"The American Federation of Labor offers its fullest co-operation to the industrial leaders of North Carolina in constructively and peaceably solving the complex problems that confront industrial management and their workers, and we are prepared to give scientific, logical and invaluable aid in the problems of the standards of output, elimination and wasted duplication of processes, efficiency and co-operation."

That was the heart of the message delivered by Edward F. McGrady, representing the A. F. of L., at the banquet given in connection with the convention of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor here.

The speaker further said: "In the peaceful solution of these problems capital must make a substantial contribution. It must yield in its hostility to trade unions and it must sheathe its weapons of force and autocratic control. It must take the workers into its confidence and must welcome the stabilizing influence which collective bargaining brings to industry. It must avail itself of the services which the organization of the workers is prepared to give.

"The present trend of human thought and human endeavor," said Mr. McGrady, "is toward the promotion and establishment of harmonious relations between nations.

"Internal strife and external peace are so contradictory as to inspire the inquiry, 'Can a nation have war within and peace without?'

"Our modern civilization rests upon industry. Human life is so dependent upon the service of industry that we become appalled when we contemplate the direful results which would follow if, for any reason, the industrial life of the nation became paralyzed."

"Industrial corporations and trade unions represent a developed phase of industry. It is significant that the formation and development of industrial corporations and trade unions parallel each other.

"But notwithstanding the favorable attitude of labor toward the organization of corporations and employers' associations, many corporations have refused to recognize the right of working men and women to organize into trade unions.

"The wage theory advanced by organized labor is based upon the workers' economic power of production. Under the operation of such a plan the worker would receive a wage in proportion to his productive ability. Through this method he would automatically share in the benefits derived from the economies in industry, in the individual and collective efficiency that would be developed within the industry and in the just reward of his own individual efforts.

"The American Federation of Labor wants to be understood; we want to approach every industrial situation in a painstaking and co-operative spirit, hoping that our efforts will lead to better understandings and better industrial relations. Between capital and labor there is an interdependence so fixed and irrevocable as to make complete success attainable only from understanding and co-operation. We recognize that all economic readjustments require painstaking study. It is to these problems of industrial co-operation and understanding that modern trade unionism addresses itself. We always prefer the conference table to the strike field; we invite the closest scrutiny of our affairs; our books are open to all. We are dedicated to uplift the lowly, uproot ignorance, decrease dependence, develop manhood and womanhood and destroy tyranny.

"Finally, let me impress upon you that the American Federation of Labor is American to its heart's core."

Edgerton Hoists Old Scare Crow

Charlottesville, Va.—The old scare crow of "individual effort" and trade union restriction of output was raised by John E. Edgerton, president National Association of Manufacturers, at the Institute of Public Affairs.

Edgerton rehashed the yarn of thirty years ago that was used by the defunct Citizens' Alliance.

Without a trace of humor this anti-unionist insisted organized labor restricts output. He failed to state that even were this true trade unionists would be following the example of their employers who frankly announce that they favor this program, which they call "stabilization."

Disease Walks With Starvation As Southern Workers Struggle To Hold Jobs and Living Wage

Ravages of Dread Pellagra Add to Miseries of Sorely-Stricken Workers in Low-Wage Cotton Mill and Tobacco Communities—National Red Cross Plans House-to-House Canvass in Efforts to Check Ravages of Plague Which Rides Hand in Hand With Poverty.

Breaking ten-year records, pellagra—a poverty disease—is trapping hundreds of wage earners and farmers in a ravine of misery, with heat and drought sweeping and blistering down one slope, while unemployment, wage reductions and concentration of imported labor bear down the other. The affected region follows "the new industrialism" belt through those southern states affected by low-wage cotton mill and tobacco factory policies, hitting Virginia and the Carolinas hardest, veering across Alabama, northern Mississippi and Arkansas and taking its toll in the tenant farm regions of Texas.

International Labor News Service last week reported from Raleigh, N. C., that in the first six months of 1930 there were 468 deaths reported in that state and 1,442 new cases. Further inquiries have revealed a situation which is rapidly becoming more acute, aggravated by the drought, the unemployment, and the acute labor conditions which are arising out of the effort of the southern industrial workers to form their own labor organizations.

South Carolina Is Worst Sufferer.

Comparison of returns with those of 1928 show what South Carolina, now as then, is the greatest sufferer, both as to the number of cases and as to the number of deaths per unit of population. In 1928 there were 927 deaths in that state, or five deaths per 10,000 of population. North Carolina came next with 847 deaths, or 2.9 per 10,000 population. Third was Georgia with 846 deaths, and 2.6 cases per 10,000 population. Mississippi with 747 deaths and a smaller population showed a rate of 4.2 per population of 10,000. Alabama had 698 deaths, with 2.7 per unit of population, while Arkansas had 619 deaths, or 3.2 per unit. Texas had 848 deaths, but with its much greater population showed a rate of only 1.5 per unit.

2,587 Cases in First Five Months.

Returns for this year are not complete beyond the month of May, and the population figures are not available. However, it is perfectly clear that South Carolina still leads the pellagra procession this year, with 2,587 cases reported for the first five months of 1930 as against 1,470 in the same period of 1928. North Carolina shows 826 new cases, against 234 in the same period of 1928. Virginia has 227 new cases as against 149 in the same five months of 1928. Alabama has 226, the same as in 1928; while Arkansas has 251, as against 531 in 1928 first five months, showing a decided gain.

First inquiries at headquarters of the National Red Cross brought the statement that the pellagra conditions were most serious in Arkansas. Nothing was said of the situation in the Carolinas; the Mississippi situation was referred to as being especially serious in the delta region. Mississippi reports seem to be on a different basis, but indicate 4,147 cases for the first five months of 1928, and a reduction to 3,947 in this year. This is probably somewhat of a hangover from the flood condition of two years ago.

Georgia Registers Severe Increase.

Georgia also shows an increase to 268 cases this year as against 144 in 1928. So that the entire region known as the Piedmont section, from the name of the hills lying in the west of all these states, is decidedly worse off in the pellagra count in 1930 than it has been for some time.

The 1927 public health report has the following to say about pellagra: "The disease may occur anywhere and in anyone, but it is the poor man who is the chief sufferer from it. This explains why hard times, especially when accompanied by rising food prices, are likely to be followed by an increase in the disease. This is well illustrated by the great increase that took place in 1915 following the hard times brought on by the outbreak of the war in Europe in the summer of 1914, and by the great decrease in 1916 following the improvement of conditions that developed during 1915. Unfortunately, the upward trend of living cost in the fall and winter of 1916 brought about an increase of pellagra in 1917 in many localities. Similarly, the post-war deflation of 1920 was followed by an increase of pellagra in many localities in 1921."

Disease Walks With Starvation.

And now, with unemployment prevalent throughout the land, and in the last few months the drought added to that, the pinch of poverty is spreading abroad the plague of pellagra again—the disease that walks with starvation.

One peculiarity of the situation is that the National Red Cross seemed, when inquiry was first made, to be out of touch with the southern situation, depending, as it does, upon reports from its local chapters for its information. Although the North Carolina state board of health had appealed to the United States public health service for assistance in handling its situation, on account of the poverty of resources in that state, the Red Cross office seemed to think that the worst need was in Arkansas.

After inquiry had been made by International Labor News Service and The Labor World and after an ILNS representative offered figures on the number of cases current in the Carolinas it was stated that the Red Cross office had more information on the southern emergency than had at first appeared, and that it was planning to carry on a more or less intensive campaign against the pellagra in the Carolinas, operating through the local chapters of the organization.

House-to-House Canvass Is Planned.

The national office of the Red Cross, it was announced to ILNS, is now arranging for a house-to-house canvass of the pellagra-infested districts in the Carolinas and other southern states, to be made by local residents in cases where it is not too severe, and where no other assistance is available. In districts where the disease is more widespread the national Red Cross is asking for a canvass by trained observers, trained nurses where possible, and is offering to match with funds from the national organization all monies raised locally for this purpose.

The plan of the Red Cross is to distribute the antidote most commonly used, which is powdered yeast, where the cases seem to demand it; but especially to follow this up by detailed instructions as to the necessity of using milk and lean meats, and the planting of family garden patches and the use of the vegetables.

United States public health service doctors said that experiments made by various specialists with animals seem to show that when these are fed on a diet consisting of the rations ordinarily and habitually used by the people in the pellagra districts, a disease is developed which is similar in the animals to pellagra in human beings. And the same sort of experiments show that when the diet is changed, the disease disappears. A change of diet among persons in asylums and children in orphanages, where pellagra had been common, resulted in the wiping out of the disease.

June, July and August are usually the worst months for pellagra, both as to the number of cases and as to the number of deaths. But it seems that the Red Cross organization is only now becoming aware of the seriousness of the situation. Many lives can be saved by prompt work, but the underlying conditions of food scarcity and poverty will still remain.

PINKERTON SPY WANTS PAROLE; THREE UNIONISTS DODGE TRAP

(By A. F. of L. Direct News Service.)

Washington, Aug. 21.—The reported parole application of Harry Orchard, Pinkerton spy, who is serving a life sentence in an Idaho penitentiary for the assassination of former Gov. Steuenberg, of that state, Dec. 30, 1905, is of especial interest because of the agitation for the release of Mooney and Billings, who were convicted on perjured testimony.

Steuenberg was killed by a bomb placed at his home. This was one of the many outrages connected with the Coeur d'Alene and other strikes in those turbulent times.

Officers of the Western Federation of Miners—Charles H. Moyer, president; William D. Haywood, secretary, and George Pettibone, member of the union's general executive board—were secretly arrested in Denver, placed on a special train and rushed to Idaho, where they were charged with being implicated in the death of Steuenberg. The Western Federation was not affiliated with the A. F. of L., but the kidnapping aroused trade unionists, and protest meetings were held throughout the country.

The three unionists were imprisoned fifteen months. Haywood was tried first. The case opened May 9, 1907. He was acquitted July 28. The defense forced Harry Orchard, leading state witness, to confess that he threw the bomb. Orchard acknowledged he was a gambler, murderer and all-round criminal. The defense also claimed that James McFarland, Pinkerton detective, "coached" Orchard, and that the mine owners employed the Pinkertons to destroy the union.

Orchard's attempt to involve the three defendants was not supported, and the state relied, as in the Mooney-Billings cases, to create a public opinion hostile to the defendants by claiming they were radicals.

With the acquittal of Haywood, the other men were not tried and were finally released.

Haywood and Pettibone are dead. Moyer is living in the west since his retirement as president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, affiliated to A. F. of L., and successors of Western Federation of Miners.

The charges against the three men and methods employed to convict them, are similar to those used against Mooney and Billings. In both cases the leading witnesses for the prosecution were Harry Orchards.

MASS PRODUCTION IS COSTLY WHEN OUTPUT CAN'T BE SOLD

New York, Aug. 21.—The mass production system, in times of depression, is an added cost to manufacturers because of idle machinery, says Arno H. Johnson, writing in the Annalist, financial journal published in this city.

Mr. Johnson points out that workers can be laid off in times of depressions, but overhead charges and interest on costly machinery continues.

"The labor cost," he says, "has come to represent a smaller share of the cost of production, while fixed charges, such as interest on investment, machinery and plant facilities, have become a relatively larger item.

"The important point is the fact that in a period of decreasing volume, mass production has a more serious effect, because when labor costs represented a large share of the cost of production laborers could be laid off and the cost of production could be decreased proportionately with the decrease of volume.

"Now, when machines represent a large proportion of the cost, we have idle machine time which is charged into the cost of those units produced, increasing the cost per unit during the period when volume drops."

Under the old system the laborer could be given a vacation, but under mass production the idle machine eats up interest and other overhead charges. "This," said Mr. Johnson, "makes a drop in volume a serious thing to a manufacturer," who is confronted with the "great problems of maintaining high volume of production and the actual and real shrinkage in the ability of the consumer to buy at the same rate that he has purchased in the past."

FACTORY JOBS DROP.

Albany, N. Y.—A 4 per cent decrease in factory employment in this state between the middle of June and the middle of July is reported by Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins.

Seasonal dullness and general depression occasioned this decline, said Miss Perkins. The only other year since 1914 when the decline for the corresponding period was as great was 1924, it was stated.

PEOPLE AWAKE TO CONDITIONS IN SOUTHLAND

Public Conscience Is Roused, Says Smith.

THIS FACT ALONE IS WORTH COST OF DRIVE

Child Labor and Illiteracy Immediate Objects of Attack by Progressives.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 21.—Taking stock of accomplishments as the first real Labor day in the south rolls around, the southern organization campaign of the American Federation of Labor begins to see results, Paul J. Smith, chairman, said.

Chairman Smith has just returned from a convention of the State Federation of Labor of North Carolina, held in Salisbury, where he addressed the delegates on the progress of the southern campaign. He said if the campaign disclosed no other accomplishments than the awakened public conscience to industrial and social-economic conditions in the south it would be worth all it cost in money and individual sacrifice.

Women Join Forces.

All the southern group of industrial states embraced in the organization campaign have awakened to the economic situation they are facing, Chairman Smith said. North Carolina is taking vigorous steps toward the safeguarding of children and combatting illiteracy. Officers of the Women Voters' League of North Carolina, interested exclusively in the welfare of children, appeared before the North Carolina Federation of Labor and urged support of legislation designed to take the children out of the textile mills and factories and keep them in school. The league is sponsoring a bill which would arbitrarily limit the labor of children under 16 years of age, in all industrial occupations, to eight hours a day and would, under a compulsory educational law, compel all children to finish at least the sixth grade in school, thus automatically taking them out of the mills and factories until they obtained at least a rudimentary education.

Green Urges Great Reform.

The American Federation of Labor, through its spokesman, President William Green, has urged this social reform in season and out. In his swings through Dixie President Green utterly condemned the situation where mill and factory profits and stockholders' dividends were wrung from the tiny bodies of children as reprehensible in the extreme.

The North Carolina federation proposes to get behind legislation looking toward the elimination of child labor in the state, President T. W. Wilson said.

Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, and Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, expressed the opinion that the taking of immature children out of the mills and factories in the south would go far in reducing adult unemployment. In speaking to the North Carolina convention both labor officials declared the shorter work week, if adopted in industry over the United States, would solve the unemployment situation for all time; the situation as it now exists cannot be cleared up in any other way.

Textile Owners Opposed.

It was emphasized that the National Manufacturers' association was in complete accord with the proposed reform in child labor. It was significantly pointed out, however, that the Cotton Textile Manufacturers' association was not a member of the manufacturers' association and was the only group of manufacturers opposing child labor reform, especially in the south. The reason for this opposition, it was said, is due entirely to the economic side. Cotton mill owners find it easy to exploit children. Delegates were shown figures whereby mill owners could actually double the wages of the mill workers without causing a ripple in the costs sheets.

Reports to the convention from textile delegates showed the workers were not impressed with the threats of mill owners to discharge workers joining the union. In Greensboro new members averaging 300 to 400 a week are being received into the local. The Cone mills continue to discharge key workers who join. It is reported that pellagra is devastating certain mill localities, due to insufficient nutrition food, workers being unable to exist on the wages paid, especially with the mills running on short time.

In commenting on the general progress made in the southern organization campaign, Chairman Smith said it exceeded the expectations of the committee and that he was immensely pleased with results thus far. A local union of longshoremen at New Orleans has been instituted with 5,060 members. Big gains among textile locals were reported in a number of mill sections of the south. Other crafts, Chairman Smith said, had made similar progress, not only in revamping old locals but in organizing new ones, including city central bodies.

PAUL J. SMITH IS HONORED BY LOYAL LEGION

Awarded Medal of Merit for Conspicuous Service.

PATRIOTIC BODY APPRECIATES WORK

Mine Worker Impresses National Organization With Activities in South.

(Special Correspondence)

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 21.—Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organization campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor, has been informed that he has been awarded a medal of merit for the most meritorious and conspicuous service to labor during the last year, by the Loyal Labor Legion, a national organization which was organized at the beginning of the World war to aid in prosecuting the war and in keeping up the morale of the workers. Paul A. Vaccarelli, New York, is president of the legion.

The medal will be presented Labor day in New York at a special exercise which is being arranged.

Last year the medal was given to Edward F. McGrady, of Boston, legislative representative of the A. F. of L., for his valiant fight against the spread of communism and his other services to labor.

Mr. Smith is a member of the United Mine Workers of America and has been connected with organized labor for more than twenty-five years. He was chosen to carry out the American Federation of Labor plans in the southern organizing drive and has been in Birmingham since the first of the year.

In informing Chairman Smith of the choice of the executive council of the Loyal Legion, President Caccarelli said that the action of the council was unanimous and was taken after a careful canvass and with the unqualified approval of President William Green.

The Loyal Labor Legion performed distinguished service for the nation during the world war, not only in upholding the morale of the workers but in helping to maintain their right to organize into trade unions, and to strike when in their judgment it was necessary in maintaining the American standards of work and living. Since the war the organization has continued its work of helping workers generally.

Labor officials over the nation are congratulating Mr. Smith on the eward. The southern organizing campaign has gathered momentum since its inception and is now in full swing, with employers beginning to realize that the principles of trade unionism are in the south to stay.

Ford's Maimed Workers Ask for State Support

Detroit, Mich.—Maimed workers at the Ford plant who have been discharged are applying for state workmen's compensation. The Detroit Labor News says:

"Once again the keen and penetrating rays of fact have punctured the humanitarian claims of the motor mogul."

"During the past few weeks," the labor paper continues, "many of these workers have been fired because their days of usefulness were passing. Unable to secure employment elsewhere, the men, suffering from hernia, crippled hands, feet, legs and numerous other ailments resulting from their labor at Ford's, made application for state workmen's compensation."

Ford officials profess ignorance of this situation, but said they will "check up" any claim presented.

"What the Ford company will do is conjecture," said the Labor News, "but a firm that throws its derelicts upon the state for sustenance, after they have been rendered industrially useless while in its employ, should hardly lay claim to philanthropy and humanitarianism."

Men's Ideals Fade When They Are 50

New York.—"The cares of the world pull men down and cause them to lose their ideals," said Rev. Dr. Francis J. McConnell, bishop Methodist Episcopal church, in a sermon in this city.

"We are forever making adjustments and compromises," said the clergyman. "Without cynicism it can be said that today idealism seldom survives 50 years of age. Indeed, it has been observed that if a man's idealism does survive this age his associates think him erratic.

"It is impossible to say at just what time of life these ideals slip from the grasp, so imperceptible is their receding. That is all the more reason why we should be doubly on guard against these circumstantial forces of life that cause us to fall short of our mark."

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1930.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "If productivity determines wages, as we are sometimes told, then American wages ought to be increased and not reduced."

A.—Thomas Thornton Read, professor of mining, Columbia university, New York City.

* * *

Q.—What was the "Statute of Laborers?"

A.—An attempt made in 1349 to fix the rate of wages at which laborers in England should be compelled to work. It followed the scourge of the "Black Death" and decreed that the men must work for their former employers and at the old wages.

* * *

Q.—How did the International Brotherhood of Papermakers originate?

A.—It had its beginning in a social club of papermachine tenders formed in Holyoke, Mass., in 1884. It developed into a national union and in 1893 was chartered by the American Federation of Labor as the United Brotherhood of Papermakers of America, with jurisdiction over the paper-making industry.

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LABOR'S PLAN COMMON RULE.

At a meeting of the executive board Anti-Saloon League of America, Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent, said:

"Within the rights of citizenship and democracy we will use every endeavor to elect a dry congress in both branches, and keep an avowed dry in the White House."

No one can object to any group of citizens voting for their friends. The American Federation of Labor was the first to publicly champion the nonpartisan policy and to call on trade unionists and sympathizers to vote for friends of remedial legislation and defeat opponents. Interests that have always secretly been nonpartisan professed to be shocked. In an attempt to frighten workers back into partisan camps, they were charged with attempting to "coerce lawmakers." This is un-American, we were told.

Citizens generally, however, have copied labor's plan that is now applied by wets, drys, business men, farmers, the professions and other groups. Increased non-partisanship has weakened party lines and party discipline that is now only advocated by privilege seekers.

The frank boast of Dr. McBride no longer attracts attention. It has become a national characteristic. Its success is shown in such important changes as popular election of senators, primary election laws, women's suffrage and the prohibition amendment. If trade unionists expect relief from the labor injunction they should boldly reaffirm their faith in non-partisanship. They should spiritually declare they will oppose any candidate who will not pledge to vote against government by injunction. They should vigorously apply this theory and keep in mind that those who oppose their election program use the same system. It is the old scheme of employers opposing trade unionism while they, themselves, are united in strong organizations. They picture to workers the beauties of individual effort, but these advisors fail to practice what they preach. The workers should be just as zealous and as determined as other voters in seeing that only justice-loving lawmakers are elected and that weasel agents of reaction are retired to private life. Campaigns to elect friends of labor also have an educational value, in that they mold the public mind to the need for legislative changes. Intelligent public opinion is the foundation for law-making.

Legislators rarely abandon old ideals unless there is a driving force "back home."

A SHOCKING SPECTACLE.

The Mooney case is a shocking spectacle to every citizen who has faith in our courts. Mooney was sentenced to be hung, but was imprisoned for life when agitation against the trial methods began. After the trial ended it was proven that Oxman, Oregon cattleman and star witness for the state, committed perjury when he testified that he saw Mooney and four other persons drive in an automobile to the scene of the bombing. Oxman said Mooney and Billings carried suitcases.

It is now known that Oxman was at Woodland, Cal., 90 miles from San Francisco, at the time he said he saw that automobile. The perjury was not proven until after the trial ended. Under California law appeals in such cases must be based on the record of the trial. This makes it impossible to secure a new trial and Mooney's release depends upon the governor.

Regardless of the bitterness, hate and confusion that has entered this case, Oxman's perjury is an indictment against men who juggle a court of justice for base ends, and who finally hang a human being. The infamy of this frame-up was emphasized when former Assistant District Attorney Brennan, who prosecuted the two men, told members of the state supreme court that the defendants had been tried on their general reputations "and outside circumstances."

High Court Decision Worries Pullman Co.

Chicago.—The United States supreme court's decision against the company "union" in the case of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad versus Brotherhood of Railway Clerks is worrying the Pullman company.

This monopolistic corporation has set up a company "union" into which it drives colored porters and maids, and is now alarmed lest the court's decision wrecks their scheme.

The company "explains" the decision in a statement to employes, who are assured that the court's rule "does not in any way affect or change the existing relations between the company and its employes."

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Pullman porters affiliated to A. F. of L., answers the company's claim. He shows that these workers are denied the right to select representatives, just as did the Texas & New Orleans railroad. Intimidation and coercion maintain the Pullman "union," and the company pays all expenses of this fake institution.

The manager of the company "union" is paid by the company, and company-picked employes who serve as representatives of their fellow employes at so-called "wage" conferences are paid $2.50 a day by the company.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Before lack of rainfall began to concentrate attention again on the farm situation The Labor World published International Labor News Service dispatches describing the spread of pellagra, a poverty disease, in southern communities.

Underpaid and unemployed mill workers were reported falling victims of the dread malady.

It was not noticed that the country rose up and offered of its bounty.

Came the terrible piling up of evidence as to the suffering of agriculture. Came stories, as a consequence of drought, of the spread of pellagra among farmers whose crops were burning up and blowing away on dust-laden winds.

The country stirred and offered of its bounty.

May we not ask that all who are stricken be given help?

* * *

In a grocery store visited by this writer this week a clerk complained of his long day's work. "Well, why not get into the union?" he was asked.

He seemed amazed at the idea. He countered by asking:

"Why doesn't Hoover do something; then I could get a better job and get out of this."

"Yes, and if you got something better what about the next man in your job here?" he was asked. "How would that help him and all the other clerks?"

"Well, I'd be out of it," was the response.

Passing the buck is a poor way to betterment of conditions and it's what makes possible the continuance of bad conditions for a great many. Too many are always waiting for some one else to fix things for them.

* * *

Henry Ford declares that the automobile industry must come to a working year of ten months. It would seem as though that time already has arrived. Henry's prediction has a hollow sound, like the noise of a man beating upon the front page.

The Ford plant has just reopened after one of those lapses in operations variously accounted for as necessitated by installation of new machinery or reorganizing the paint shop for new colors, or something else that doesn't mean anything to the outsiders.

During the recent shut-down which took some 125,000 Ford and other employes of automobildom out of the assembly line routine for a rest, each man paid for his own "vacation."

An automobile year of ten months will sock the worker just as hard, whether he gets his two months off all by himself, or whether it is shared by several thousands of fellow "vacationers."

As a matter of fact this ten months business is one of the best Ford jokes in a long while.

* * *

Unquestionably American farmers have had their misfortunes, but out of these misfortunes we are getting new lights on what can be achieved by political pressure when that pressure is hooked up to an economic need.

First, out of the general farm situation, came the federal farm board, called the agency of farm relief.

Backed by large funds, the farm board demanded organization of farmers as a condition precedent to relief.

The farmers were required to organize, while trade unionists were and are being penalized for doing the same thing.

Now we find the government, through the interstate commerce commission, ordering freight rates cut in half on hay so that farmers impoverished by the drought may stand a chance of getting shipped food for hungry stock.

Meanwhile unemployed wage earners are being told that if they are patient and hang around long work will be available. The government has taken steps to start much work and a good deal has been started, but no such direct and speedy methods were invoked to feed hungry men, women and children as were invoked to get feed to hungry farm stock.

Henry Ford Says:

"Too Many Are Looking for Santa Claus"; But Henry's No Santa, Either

By FRANKLYN E. WOLFE

Depressions pass, adversity is followed in this country by prosperity, men recover from their difficulties, women will resume their regular work on a better basis of handling household problems and the country resumes a more normal aspect of affluence and plenty.

This is the historical sequence but during the depression it is difficult for the unemployed to see light through the dark woods of adversity. Preaching contentment to the hungry is of little avail.

Mr. Ford has given his workers a long "vacation" without pay, or in plain and truthful words, has laid off his entire force and left his workers to shift for themselves, live or die, until he was ready to reopen his factories. Even then he gave them a bitter dose in postponing the day when they might go back into his factory and resume earning wages to keep their families alive.

Automobile workers in the Detroit region are notoriously overworked and underpaid. In many instances machinery is run at times when it is dangerous to the safety of workers and many mechanics have been maimed because of the inordinate greed of factory owners who, as we have shown, wax enormously rich and spend millions on useless luxuries.

Mr. Ford has delivered himself of another utterance that will not help greatly, nor will it bring cheer to the pitiful middle-aged mechanic with graying hair who "walks the weary" looking for work and is told that young men only need apply. Mr. Ford says too many are "looking for Santa Claus" instead of "getting to work."

Mr. Ford kept tens of thousands of his men—men who have made his vast fortune—out of work. They weren't looking for Santa Claus. Many of them have written us pitiful letters—they want work, wages and a chance to live.

Courts Aid Utilities; New Theory Harmful

Charlottesville, Va.—Courts ignore the public when they rule that utility rates should be based on present replacement values, rather than on capital invested, said Julius T. Muench, city counselor of St. Louis, in an address to the Institute of Public Affairs.

Mr. Muench declared that the long line of decisions ending with the United States supreme court's ruling in the O'Fallon railroad case establishing the theory of rates based on present replacement values, runs contrary to public interest.

"The watchfulness and extravagance of a renewed valuation every time an application for a change in rates is made is one of the worst features of present-day utilities regulation," he said. "If the capital invested were used as the basis for the return, as Justice Brandeis proposes, then it is evident we would be dealing with facts rather than with estimates and guesswork.

"What the public needs is utilities that will render the most efficient service at the lowest possible charges. What the public actually gets, in many cases, is a utility operated primarily with a view to its financial exploitation. What the utilities are entitled to is a fair return on the capital fairly invested.

"The tremendous concentration of capital through the medium of holding companies, with all the opportunity this affords for the employment of high-powered valuation engineers, accountants and expert testifiers, has placed the public, with its traditional penuriousness, at a decided disadvantage," said Mr. Muench. He declared that a change in public sentiment is the only remedy for this condition.

POLISHERS ARE WINNING.

St. Louis, Mo.—Organized metal polishers are winning their strike against wage reductions. Six large shops cut rates 10 cents an hour. Five of them changed their minds.

UPHOLSTERERS URGE FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK

New York.—Upholsterers throughout the country are preparing for the fall season by including the five-day work week in new wage agreements, according to William Kohn, president of that international.

The general executive board is considering several of these proposals. President Kohn is stimulating the various locals to greater activity, and as a result substantial wage increases are recorded in every section.

Statement of the Condition of the PRINTING TRADES CRAFTS CREDIT UNION

located at Chattanooga, Tennessee, at the Close of Business June 30, 1930.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$342.00
Furniture and fixtures		33.24
Actual Cash on Hand	$109.00	109.00
Total		$484.24

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	$315.00	
Individual Profits Less Expenses and Less Paid	49.00	364.00
Notes and Bill Payable		120.24
Total		$484.24

State of Tennessee, County of Hamilton.

I, H. Clay Timmons, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.

H. CLAY TIMMONS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 22nd day of August, 1930.

GUS S. CURRIER, Notary Public

(Seal)

My commission expires July 24, 1934.

Correct—Attest:

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5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

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ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

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Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Frank Brooks left Wednesday for Cincinnati. Am anxious to know if he reached there safely, as he was driving through with his family. Well, let's hope for the best.

* * *

Supt. John S. Walker is taking some of his vacation this week, but he can't stay away but a few days at a time, which is spent in running the rabbits out of his garden. He says it's great sport.

* * *

Well, has the new postoffice been located yet? I have not noticed anyone falling over each other to give a site for it.

* * *

Massey says he wonders if Renau has got the glasses off Oehlsen's nose yet.

* * *

Heard that there was a petition being passed around to get Luther Sliger to allow Gans and others to remain in Red Bank, providing they do not raise their voices above a whisper while they remain there.

* * *

Will you move that car? No! you will; I won't; you will! Whipporwill!

* * *

Pat says he did not have a headache, just had to go downtown. Long said George did not have one, either, found him a hot potato.

* * *

Harry Gribben, the urbane and ubiquitous sub, is working Frank Brooks' route while the latter is absent.

* * *

Did you hear of the Scotchman who built a new house and left the roof off one of the rooms so he could use it for a shower bath?

* * *

Did you ever see a magician turn his Ford into a lamp post?

* * *

A Scotchman bought a loaf of bread and asked to have it wrapped in today's paper.

LIMIT OUTPUT TO BOOST PROFITS

New York.—Employer economists have yelped themselves hoarse in condemnation of the alleged "restriction of output" by trade unionists to maintain a reasonable price for the use of their labor power.

It is remarkable what a change comes over the spirit of the economists when output restriction is adopted by employers for the exclusive benefit of investors who "earn" their living by clipping coupons and endorsing dividend checks.

The advantages of restriction of output for the benefit of employers and investors is described by Alfred J. Williams in an article in the Analist, the "journal of finance, commerce and banking" published by the New York Times company, on the "co-operative control of crude petroleum output."

Owners of the petroleum industry, Mr. Williams declares, have been struggling for years to gain control of the supply of the raw material in the oil industry—crude petroleum. Why have they sought this control? To pay higher wages and shorten the hours of labor of the men who do the work? Not at all. According to Mr. Williams the prospect of adequate restriction of output is bright and "will work for greater stabilization of earnings and security values."

The owners of some of the oil wells have reduced the output 50 per cent. Present work centers around bringing the recalcitrant operators, usually small ones, into the voluntary agreements. "Success for the movement will tend to stabilize prices and earnings," concludes Mr. Williams, "and should be a welcome factor in the situation from the point of view of the investor in oil securities."

It Seems That There Are But Few Bootleggers; Anyway, Few in Jail

Jails are undoubtedly overcrowded in this country, and the conditions in them are such as lead to revolt within and disgust without. But, according to figures prepared by Congressman Carl G. Bachmann, of West Virginia, it is not bootleggers who are crowding the jails.

There were 116,670 prisoners in state prisons on January 1, 1930, and of these only 4,037, or 3½ per cent, were violators of the prohibition laws. And of the 11,270 prisoners in federal penitentiaries, only 3,121, or 27½ per cent, had been convicted on liquor charges.

The increase of prison population is shown, by the statement quoted, to be due to convictions for theft, burglary, larceny, forgery, assault and hold-ups. The states of New York, Nevada, Montana and Arizona had at the time of this report (June) not one violator of anti-liquor laws in their state prisons. New Jersey had only one at that time, Wisconsin had two, and Utah had three. Is it so hard to break into these jails on liquor chages? At any rate, if there is crowding, it is on some other count or counts.

In nine states—California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and Virginia—there were overcrowded conditions, as there were about 10,000 more prisoners than the jails were built to hold. But of that total, prohibition offenders amounted to only 1,619.

Speeding Up With Fewer Workers Has Effect of Pay Cut, Unionist Says

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York, Aug. 21.—Increase of production with fewer and fewer and fewer workers has the effect of a direct wage reduction, John P. Burke, president-secretary of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, points out in a letter to the New York World. Mr. Burke writes:

"The editorial in the World August 1 under the heading 'High Wages With Falling Prices' fails to mention one phase of this question that, in my opinion, should be given more serious consideration by all who are interested in keeping the wheels of industry turning. It is true that a great many employers of labor now express themselves as being opposed to wage reductions because they fear the effects of a wage-slashing campaign upon general business conditions. However, I find that most employers of labor are not consistent in their professions against wage reductions. While, on the one hand, they are giving lip service to the benefits of high wages they are, on the other hand, doing everything within their power to reduce labor costs in their plants.

"They may not be reducing the wages of individual workers, but it should be noted that the trend of present-day industry is constantly to increase production with fewer and fewer workers employed. This policy has an effect upon the consuming power of the workers quite similar to a direct wage reduction. During recent years industry after industry has put into effect the most heartless speed-up system.

"In case after case one man today is doing the work formerly done by two or three men. A wholesale campaign of job elimination is now being conducted in industry after industry. How can employers say that wages are not being reduced when a much larger production is being turned out for a much smaller total labor cost?

"There will be no return of prosperity in America until employers recognize the fact that not only must high wages be paid to the workers who are employed but that jobs must be found for the workers who are being constantly eliminated by machine methods and speed-up devices."

Proposed Uniform Law Would Curb Child Labor

Text of Document Formulated by Commissioners Available—Punishment Is Provided for Parents and Employers.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21.—A uniform child labor law has been formulated and proposed by the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, meeting at Chicago, Aug. 13, and the text is now available. The proposed law would prohibit employment of children under 14 years of age in any gainful employment, excepting agriculture, domestic service and athletic games, and street trades, and regulates the hours and periods of labor in any one day or week.

Persons between 14 and 18 years of age are limited to eight hours per day and 48 hours per week and to the daylight period between 7 o'clock a.m. and 6 p.m.; must have not less than 30 minutes exclusive of work hours for meal time, and shall not spend more than 10 hours per day in work and school together.

Employers must procure and keep on file a permit for every such person so employed, which shall only be issued on proper showing of age, physical condition and educational qualifications, and prospective employment. Careful prescription of condftions for issuance of permits protect against their being had under wrong circumstances, and on the termination of employment the permit must be returned to the issuing officer and the child returned to school. Revocation of the permit is made the duty of the issuing officer upon proper showing, and periodical inspections of places of employment of minors are required to be made by officers issuing permits.

Employment of persons under 21 years of age is prohibited in cities of specified size before 6 o'clock a.m. or after 8 o'clock p.m. in any messenger or delivery service; while those under 18 years and those under 16 years are forbidden to be employed in occupations of hazardous and extra-hazardous character, which are listed for each class.

Females under 21 years of age are prohibited employment in any capacity requiring standing constantly, or in or about any mine or quarry, or in oiling or cleaning any machinery while in motion.

The street trades are carefully defined, for boys under 16 years of age, and permits and badges are provided for, with conditions for revocation thereof. Persons of corporations employing minors are held responsible for the possession of permit and badge by minors. Penalties are provided for employers as well as for parents or others who may attempt to secure permits by false representations as to age, physical condition or educational qualifications of minors.

PEOPLE LEAVING FARMS.

New York.—The new federal census shows a pronounced drift to cities and an abandonment of farm life, according to Dr. Walter Laidlaw, of the cities census committee.

Agriculturo, he points out, was abandoned in New York state five times faster during the past five years than during the five which preceded.

Phones: Office 6-0042, Res. 2-2047
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Member of I. T. U., formerly
Member No. 89

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Houston Ware, single, dated December 10, 1927, and registered in book G, volume 24, page 502, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions therein contained, said deed of trust being to secure an indebtedness of six hundred ($600) dollars, for borrowed money, evidenced by one note of that date, due twelve months after November 1, 1927, with interest at six per cent, and

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of said note at its maturity, and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded the foreclosure of said deed of trust for the purpose of the payment of said note, interest and costs as provided in said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in said deed of trust, the Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1930,

within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery, for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate in the second civil district of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

First tract: The south 305.25 feet of the north 660 feet of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 5, range 3 west of the basis line, Ocoee district, this to contain nine acres, more or less.

Second tract: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 5, range 3 west of the basis line, Ocoee district, containing forty acres.

Excepting therefrom the tract of land conveyed by Edward Ware, Sr., to William and Queenie Simely by deed now found of record in book X, volume 15, page 224 of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered, but said sale will be as Trustee only.

Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

This the 30th day of July, 1930.

THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST COMPANY OF CHATTANOOGA.
By W. S. BECK, President.

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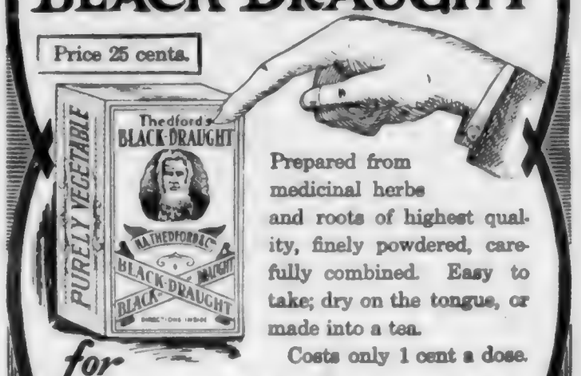

Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.

Costs only 1 cent a dose.

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Homesick?—

WHEN you are away for a few days and become homesick—then pay home a visit by telephone.

A telephone visit will cheer you. For a few minutes it will be almost as though you were back again within the family circle.

You know your home telephone number. Give it to the long distance operator and she will complete the connection for you probably while you hold the receiver to your ear. Use station-to-station service and you will be surprised at how little it costs.

Why not give yourself and the folks back home, right now, the pleasure of a few minutes visit by telephone. Number please!

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Telephone and Telegraph Company
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OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Back Quit Hurting

"I was in a very weak condition from a serious sickness," writes Mrs. I. Leonard, 571 Joseph St., New Orleans, La. "I was so weak, I wanted to sleep all the time. I did not have strength to do anything. My back ached nearly all the time. I was just in misery.

"My mother told me I must arouse myself from the sleepiness, and take something to help get my strength back. She had taken Cardui and had been helped, so I decided to take Cardui, too. After my first bottle, I could see that it was helping me. I took four bottles at this time. My strength came back and I gained weight. Pretty soon, I was my old self again.

"My back quit hurting, and I haven't had any more trouble since I took Cardui."

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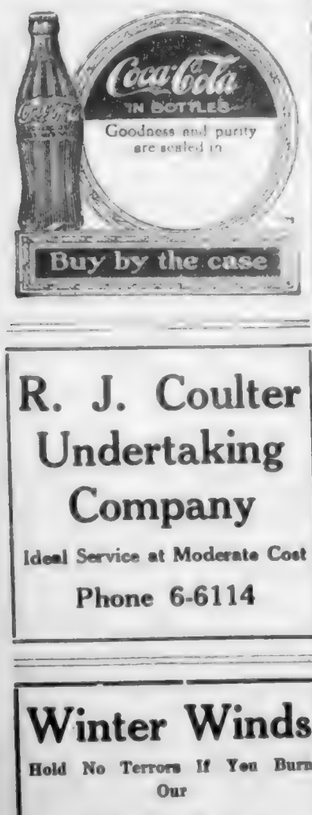

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FOOD PRICES DROP 4.4 PER CENT AT RETAIL IN JUNE-TO-JUNE YEAR

Wholesale Prices Plunge Farther and Faster, Hitting Mainly Food and Farm Commodities, United States Bureau Report Discloses—Packer to Dealer Meat Prices Tumble Almost 24 Per Cent.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Aug. 21.—Retail food prices, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics, range from 40 to 133 per cent higher than in 1913, but have dropped in the year ending June 15 an average of 4.4 per cent.

Seven out of forty-two articles showed an increase during the year past, including oranges, raisins, prunes, tea, cabbage, potatoes and canned red salmon. Wheat cereal and corn meal remained the same, and all other prices dropped somewhat. Sirloin steak dropped from 51.2 cents to 47.9 cents, while other cuts of beef showed a little more drop. Pork prices did not drop so much, being only about 3 per cent. Leg of lamb is 11 per cent, and hens 14 per cent cheaper than a year ago. Butter at 43.3 cents is about 10 cents a pound less than a year before, or 20 per cent; while lard dropped about 9 per cent.

Meanwhile, wholesale prices are dropping at a much more rapid rate for the year period, and are showing still further reductions for July.

On the basis of the 1926 prices as an index of 100, all commodities have dropped in wholesale price from 98 in July, 1929, to 86.8 in June, 1930, and to 84 in July, 1930. All foods have shown a drop from 102.8 in July, 1929, to 90.5 in June, 1930, and further decline to 86.3 in July, 1930. Meats have declined in wholesale prices from 116.7 in July, 1929, to 99.9 in June, 1930, and further to 91.8 in July, 1930. This is a decline of 24.9 points, which can hardly be said to be reflected measureably in the retail decline.

There is a consistent decline along the whole line of commodities, but in none of them is it so marked as in food and farm products, excepting in the non-ferrous metals, which dropped in the year from 105.1 to 73.5; cattle feed, dropping from 120.5 to 94.8; and rubber, which declined from 43.9 to 23.6.

Power Inquiry Completed, Trade Commission Turns on Store Chains

Employes Released From Other Tasks Will Hasten Inquiry Into Vast Merchandising Field, With New Tabulating Machinery to Help Speed Task—Inquiry Covers 1,663 Systems and 65,367 Stores.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Aug. 21.—Investigation of chain store systems throughout the country by the federal trade commission will now be speeded up, the commission announces, as the number of workers has been increased owing to completion of other tasks, notably the public utilities inquiry.

Investigation of chain stores was began in 1928 and now is shown to be concerned with 1,663 separate systems, involving 65,367 stores.

Much of the preliminary work has been accomplished, in the preparation and sending out of questionnaires. Completion of this work now calls for the follow-up and review of reports now in, and the securing of reports where not yet made. This means the following up of several thousand chain store, co-operative chain, wholesale and independent retail schedules for supplementary information and for correction of obviously incomplete or erroneous returns.

Tabulating machines have been brought into use in handling the mass of documents and figures involved. Study of prices in various cities is also going forward.

Pledges Against Wage Reductions Keep Piling Up

"Nothing Would Make Situation Worse," Declares Steel Head; Far-Sighted Policy in This Enlightened Age," Says Heinz.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York, Aug. 21.—Along with commendatory editorial comment from many quarters, telegraphed pledges not to reduce wages are reaching Printers' Ink in response to the question addressed to executives by Associate Editor Roy Dickinson. In this week's issue the magazine quotes the following:

J. L. Block, vice president, the Inland Steel company:

"Nothing would make the business situation worse than a reduction in wages. We are not contemplating any wage cuts."

C. W. Burgess, superintendent of public relations, Western Electric company:

"No wage reductions are contemplated at the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric company."

Howard Heinz, president, H. J. Heinz company:

"It is the underpaid man when it is recognized that production is dependent upon purchasing power it is my judgment that large manufacturers will maintain wages being the far-sighted and the most constructive thing to do."

W. [illegible] Wrigley, Jr., chairman, and [illegible] Wrigley, Jr., company:

"The Wrigley company will not reduce present wage scale. Our business is better than last year but would not reduce wages if it were not."

Mr. Wrigley's wire, pertinent and to the point, adds another to the list of executives who believe wages mean purchasing power.

Charles G. Small, president, American Ice company:

"Referring to your message August 1st, our company has no intention of reducing wages or salaries. No reason for doing so and believe in good wages to aid purchasing power."

LABOR GIVEN CREDIT FOR HOLDING WAGES

Williamstown, Mass.—Organized labor was given credit for holding wage standards by Dr. Edwin F. Gay, of Harvard university, at the Institute of Politics here.

Past depressions in this country have been met by wage reductions, according to the speaker, but the protests of organized labor have resulted in the establishment of "the economy of high wages."

This policy, if continued, "is likely to be adopted more widely in other countries," said Dr. Gay. As a result, he added, labor has a better chance to throw up a defensive mechanism than ever before and to benefit by the lower cost of living.

TRADE UNION REVIVAL HELD BY NEGRO CLERIC

Birmingham, Ala.—An 11-day trade union revival is being conducted here among negro workers under the direction of Rev. George Reed, a negro minister. He is assisted by the A. F. of L. southern organizing committee.

The meetings are held in a public park and are attended each night by from 1,000 to 1,500 negro men and women. The clergyman declares that the Scriptures authorize the association of workers, and uses a Bible text each evening to defend the trade union movement.

U. M. W. Officials Refuse Comment On Mine Bombing

Hold Union Not Involved in Outrage at Providence, Ky., Where Strike Sanction Had Been Refused After Wage Cuts.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 21.—Officials of the United Mine Workers of America refuse to make any statement on the mine bombing situation at Providence, Ky., on the grounds that they believe the union is not involved in the case.

This was a partly organized field several months ago, when the men went out on a protest strike against low wages and wage cutting.

Wages were cut as low as $1.50 a day and only two and three days a week work at many of the mines in the district.

The international organization advised against this move as detrimental to the cause, but the strike was called anyway, without the sanction of the union headquarters.

Officials say that whether the bombing was a result of the strike or not cannot be determined as yet. However, they feel the union is in no way responsible for the conduct of their members.

The bombing at Providence was by airplane. Several bombs were dropped from a plane which is reported as having been definitely identified. One arrest has been made and a confession is alleged to have been made by the aviator, implicating two unidentified persons. Some of the bombs exploded, some did not and no great damage was done, though had the bombs fallen differently large numbers of persons might have lost their lives.

Indianapolis Acts To Forestall Wage-Cuts

Board of Works Adopts Provision for Minimum Rate, Even Though No Complaints Have Yet Been Registered.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 21.—The board of works of Indianapolis ordered clauses inserted in all contracts prohibiting payment of less than 35 cents hourly to workers engaged on city contract projects.

No reports having been received of payment less than this hourly wage on city projects, the action of the board of works was voluntary. It was to prevent the cutting of wages by contractors to "starvation figures" that the board ordered the clause inserted in all present and future contracts with the city.

City Attorney James E. Deery held the procedure lawful.

One great handicap to the progress of the labor movement is failure to demand the union label, shop card and working button.

A stitch in time saves nine and a consistent demand for union-made goods or service often prevents a strike or lockout.

The trade union movement was not built because of, but in spite of, our fellows who fail to demand union goods and union service.

NAVY WAGE RATES TO REMAIN; BOARD WILL NOT BE CONVENED

Decision of Officials in Harmony With Policy of Continuing Present Rates—No Protests Against Announcement of Continuance of Present Scales of Civilians—45,000 Wage Earners Affected by Department's Decision.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Aug. 25.—Next year will see no change in wage rates for civilian employes of the United States navy. The navy has announced that the navy wage board will not be reconvened this year.

Action of the navy is in harmony with the understanding reached in the White House unemployment conferences of November that changes in wage rates, up or down, was unadvisable pending more nearly normal conditions in industry.

It is understood that all parties to the navy wage situation regard the decision of the navy as being acceptable. It is understood also that the navy announcement followed intimations from President Hoover to Secretary Adams to the effect that national policy would be best served by an absence of any change in navy wage rates. The action affects the wages of about 45,000 workers in various parts of the United States.

Wage Cutting to Delay Recovery From Slump, Labor Points Out

A. F. of L. Warns of Big Danger in Pay Slashes, Citing Low Level of Buying and Wall Street Journal's Declaration That "Every Source of Purchasing Power Needs to Be Nursed and Developed" at Present Time.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Aug. 26.—Warning that there is danger that wage cuts will delay recovery from the present depression is given by the American Federation of Labor in its August monthly survey of business.

"With the summer dull season adding to depression during July, arguments for wage cuts are beginning to creep into trade journals," the survey says. "These arguments come largely from economists and arise from theories based on a static school of thought, quite at variance with principles laid down by business men in the conferences last fall. They argue as follows: Producers are receiving lower prices for their products; and therefore they must reduce by cutting wages. Wage reductions, they say, are part of the process of deflation; retail prices have also dropped so that the wage earners' dollar will buy more.

"Unless the danger of wage reductions is clear," the survey continues, "manufacturers are likely to seize upon these theories as an excuse to reduce their pay rolls. Already the number of wage cuts is growing."

Pay Cuts Delay Recovery.

The survey then points out irrefutable arguments against wage cutting. First, if wages are cut, buying power is reduced and recovery is further delayed, it says, adding: "Business reviews stress particularly the low level of buying power. 'Every source of purchasing power needs to be nursed and developed,' says the Wall Street Journal. Secondly, wage reductions mean lower living standards, a step backawrd in social development."

The survey goes on to show that unemployment has already cut wage earners' incomes and that costs can be reduced in other ways.

"If the manufacturer receives lower prices, he also pays lower prices for raw materials. Compared to last year, the cotton manufacturer pays 21 per cent less for his raw cotton; the price of iron and steel has fallen 7 per cent, leather 7 per cent, livestock 13 per cent, building materials 7 per cent, and the list might be continued indefinitely. In addition to these savings, forward-looking employers are cutting costs by improving efficiency.

Now Time to Look Ahead.

"Now, before business recovery begins, is the time to look ahead and plan for further progress. Past experience has taught this. Wage reductions lower living standards and reduce the buying power on which we must depend to increase production and keep the economic balance. If wages are cut, we will emerge from the present depression less able to maintain high production and prosperity."

The survey says that organized labor maintains that costs should be cut by improving efficiency, not by cutting wages. "Trade unions," it says, "can help to avoid wage cuts by actively participating in programs to reduce expense, and by demanding efficient management. Every wage cut reduces the future market and delays prosperity; every plant improvement hastens prosperity."

STOCK COMPANY AGAIN SCORES

Peruchi Players Delight Large Audiences — "The Ghost Train" Next Week.

Chattanooga continued to demonstrate its appreciation of a real theatrical attraction this week, when large audiences who filled the Bijou theater at every performance were rewarded with an excellent presentation of a side-splitting comedy by the Peruchi Players, who have instantly won their way into the hearts of a play-hungry public, and indicating a long and successful engagement locally. Lester Cohn and his nine-piece orchestra have also received their share of applause.

"The Ghost Train," next week's offering, is declared to top the list of the season's shivery mystery plays, and is recommended by Manager Ed Booth for those who enjoy a thriller, with plenty of good comedy mixed in to lighten the "heavy" spots. The company—every one of whom is a member of the Actors' Equity—is just hitting its stride, and a smooth-running presentation is certain, regardless of the requirements of any production offered.

Matinees will be given, as usual, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, with the unusually low admission prices of 25 and 35 cents.

Hopeful Note Declares Employment Gain Near

Widespread Wage-Cutting Taboo Among Big Employers—Some Reductions, Though, Are Seen as Due to Come.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, Aug. 21.—Declarations of big employers that they are not cutting or going to cut wages were followed this week by announcement of findings by the Standard Statistics company, which finds that there will be some wage cuts, but no large-scale slashing.

This organization says most employers are opposed to wage cutting because of its reduction of purchasing power and retarding of general recovery.

"Although other wage cuts will probably be made," says the report, "it is at present questionable that a widespread slashing of rates will be witnessed."

WORKERS VICTIMIZED ON STATE ROADS JOBS

Denver.—Organized labor's demand that state roads' contractors observe the eight-hour law has unearthed other scandals.

The state industrial commission has found that employes are often forced to board at company houses and wait several weeks for their pay after they quit or were discharged.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains

Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury 24 Lb., Each	95c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb.	33c
TOILET PAPER	Northern Tissue. Roll	7c
POTATOES	Fancy Cobblers. Five Lbs. for	15c
SALMON	No. 1 Pink, Two Cans for	25c
MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for	5c
OCTAGON SOAP	Large Size (Limit 5 Bars)—Bar	5c
SOAP	Palm and Olive, 3 for	10c
CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound	15c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

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PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Lbs. for	49c
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Per Lb.	25c
BACON	Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	29c

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COFFEE	Maxwell House, Pound	33c
COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
CHUM SALMON	Fresh Alaska, Tall 15c Size — Can	10c
OCTAGON SOAP	8c Size (limit 5 bars) Bar	5c
DELMONTE PEACHES	Large Size—Can	20c
SALT OR MATCHES	Reg. 5c Sizes, 2 Boxes	5c

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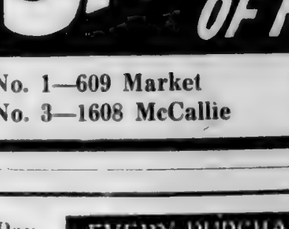

Medium, Per Dozen 10c

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Lamb Leg, Lb. 15c
Fresh Pork Chops, Lb. 19c
Good Steak, Lb. 17c
Beef Stew, Lb. 12½c
Compound Lard, 4 lbs. 40c

Fresh River Fish! See 'Em Kick!
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Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of

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at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS.".

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 29, 1930 — Number 18

PLAN A QUIET OBSERVANCE OF LABOR DAY

Usual Local Program Is Abandoned.

HELD TOO COSTLY BURDEN FOR SOME

Neighboring Cities for Most Part Will Have Modest Celebrations — Other Localities Plan Elaborate Ceremonies — Green at Syracuse.

Proclamation!

Whereas, in the upbuilding and maintenance of our American institutions Labor has played an important part, contributing much to the Great Democracy of which we are all so proud and which we love so well; and,

Whereas, national and state lawmaking bodies, in recognition of the contribution of this large group of our citizenship, have set apart a day of rest and recreation, designated as Labor Day;

Now, therefore, I, E. D. Bass, Mayor of the City of Chattanooga, do hereby proclaim Monday, September 1, 1930, Labor Day, and call upon all our people to unite in observance thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of Chattanooga to be affixed, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, this the 26th day of August, 1930.

E. D. BASS,
Mayor.

Departing temporarily from a policy of a quarter-century or more, organized labor in Chattanooga will stage no formal celebration Monday in observance of the workers' national holiday.

Demonstrations, it is held, are expensive, and it is believed that many hundreds who are possibly not able financially to share the burden of an elaborate celebration would be put to an unnecessary strain in order to comply with what they would consider their duty to the cause should the usual program be carried out.

Accordingly, it was early decided to abandon completely a formal observance and allow each worker to spend the day with his family in such manner as desired. Inquiries generally developed the fact that quite a few will spend the week-end and the holiday in nearby cities and mountain resorts. Local amusements will offer a large variety to choose from. The various parks and amusement centers will be running full blast, with swimming included barring a sudden change in the weather. Motor boat races on the Tennessee river will doubtless draw good crowds, baseball will furnish the thrills for lovers of that sport, the Peruchi Players will undoubtedly play to capacity houses, and the various picture houses will be open during the usual hours.

The Policemen and Firemen's outing club has planned an all-day barbecue and picnic at Pan Gap.

In some cities and towns in the south elaborate ceremonies have been arranged, notably Columbia, S. C.; Mobile, Ala.; Columbus, Ga., Shreveport and New Orleans, La.

Memphis, Nashville and Jackson will stage the usual park programs, with speechmaking as a feature, while at Knoxville a more pretentious program has been prepared featuring the dedication of a labor temple recently purchased by the trades unionists of that city.

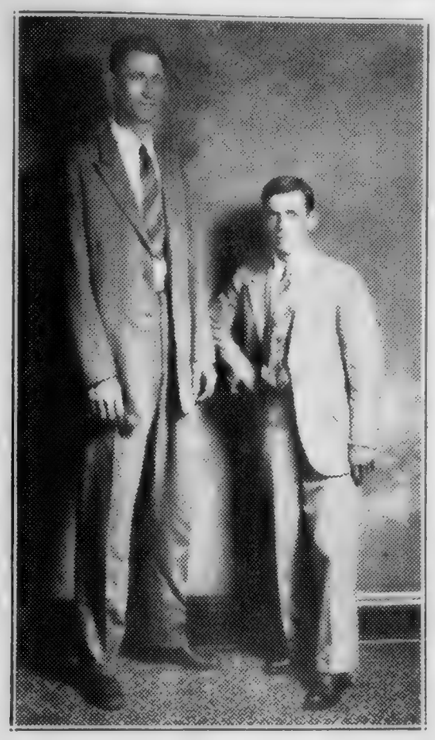
Chicago is planning the greatest celebration in its history, and it is hoped to have Tom Mooney as the speaker of the occasion. The Windy City committee has stirred the victim of possibly the greatest miscarriage of justice ever perpetrated in America, inducing him to become the orator of the day in the event the long-expected pardon is given Mooney in time for him to reach that city Monday.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver an address at Syracuse, N. Y., and Secretary Morrison will head the program at Baltimore.

MORE INDUSTRIAL DEATHS.

Albany, N. Y.—A "substantial increase" in the number of deaths caused by industrial accidents was recorded in June, as compared with May, according to Miss Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner. The department of labor, in June, received 195 preliminary reports of deaths. The increases over May were blamed mainly to construction work, which reported fifty-four fatalities.

LIVE WIRE BUDDIES



Above, ladies and gentlemen, we present two "live-wires" of Local 175, Electrical Workers. Reading from left to right, they are Luther D. Vaughn and C. A. Frost.

Mr. Frost has been a member of the local union eighteen years, and has served in various official capacities, including delegate to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council. He is now financial secretary of No. 175.

Mr. Vaughn has had a card in the local union for six years. He is a veteran of the World war.

Mr. Frost stands 5 feet 2¼ in his sock feet, while Mr. Vaughn is declared to measure 6 feet 4 even without any socks on.

They both are employed by the Terrell Electric company, and are frequently sent out on the same "job." It is said that on these occasions "Shorty" carries a stepladder which puts him into closer touch with his buddie whenever there are wires to be twisted.

2,508,151 HOPELESSLY JOBLESS FINAL CENSUS COUNT REVEALS

Two Per Cent. of Population in Single Classification. Bureau Working Out Relation to Total Gainfully Employed and Tabulating Other Out of Works.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Aug. 28.—The total number of persons usually working at gainful occupations reported in the census on April as "without a job, able to work and looking for a job," was 2,508,151, according to the preliminary returns now totaled by the census bureau.

This equals 2 per cent of the population of the country as enumerated at the same time. This is a very slight decimal increase over the advance report of some weeks ago, which was based upon about one-fourth of the territory of the nation, selected as representative.

The census bureau is now working on the various details of the tabulation, and at a later date will show the percentage of unemployed to the total number of gainful workers, as well as the other classifications of persons unemployed but not coming within the first classification. The tabulations will show a classification by sex, age, color, nativity, marital condition and family relationships; the occupation and industry in which these persons usually work; reasons given for being out of work or losing last job; and number of weeks unemployed.

It is estimated that on the basis of these figures the percentage of unemployed to those usually employed at gainful occupations is approximately 8 per cent.

The percentages now reported range from 0.5 per cent of the total population in South Dakota and Mississippi, to 3.3 per cent in Michigan. The states showing 3 per cent or over are: Rhode Island, 3.2; New Jersey, 3.2; Illinois, 3.1; Michigan, 3.3; Nevada, 3.1, and California, 3.0.

EVERY BUILDING TRADE UNION IN ROCHESTER ON 5-DAY WEEK

Roster Completed When Agreement Is Signed by Plumbers and Steamfitters—Wage Increases, Instead of Reductions, Also Agreed Upon.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Building Trades Council of Rochester, affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor council and the state and American Federation of Labor, today is 100 per cent on the five-day week. All crafts of the building trades have now signed new agreements and in all cases the five-day week was granted by the employing groups with no reduction in wages and instead an increase.

The last of the building trades crafts to sign a new agreement was the Plumbers and Steamfitters' union, Local 13, of which Frank J. Hartnett is business agent. The new agreement was signed last week as of Aug. 1 by the conference board of the Plumbers and Steamfitters' union and representatives of the Association of Master Plumbers.

The new scale calls for $11.50 per day, an increase of 50 cents. On Jan. 1, 1931, this will be increased by 50 cents or to $12 per day. The five-day week at present, therefore, will allow the plumbers to earn $57.50 per week, while after the first of next year the weekly wage will be $60.

The signing of the agreement brings to a close efforts of officers of the various crafts within the building trades to obtain the five-day week. The shorter week has been spreading rapidly throughout the United States but Rochester bided its time until this year when old agreements expired.

Following are the rates for building trades crafts in Rochester:

Plumbers	$11.00
Electricians	11.00
Bricklayers	12.00
Carpenters	9.60
Sheet metal workers	10.16
Painters	9.60
Asbestos workers	11.00

The Engineers and laborers have no agreements but their scale is $1.25 and 70 cents per hour, respectively. The Asbestos Workers made a new agreement several months ago and were the first to sign up.

WAGE-EARNING MOTHERS FORCED INTO INDUSTRY

Washington.—The United States women's bureau again proves that wage-earning mothers are forced into industry.

The bureau has repeatedly refuted the claim that these women work for wages to secure pin-money.

The latest denial of this claim is the result of a study of 550 Cleveland mothers who are engaged in wage-earning occupations.

Most of the 550 women were doing full-time work away from home.

AYMON HOLDS COMMUNISM NOT A MENACE

Says Reds Have No Chance in South.

WORKERS ARE READY FOR UNITED ACTION

Widespread Plea for Protection of A. F. of L.—Poverty and Illiteracy Hand Maidens of Radicalism, Says Federation President.

From all sections of the south urgent appeals are constantly pouring in to the office of the southern organizing committee of the American Federation of Labor, said Paul J. Aymon, a guest of Central Body Monday night. "Please send representatives, so we can take advantage of the protection afforded by the American Federation of Labor against starvation wages and impossible working conditions," is the burden of the widespread plea, Mr. Aymon declared.

Although the southern campaign committee established headquarters but a few months ago, he said, with the intention of moving slowly and building a solid foundation for organization of poorly-paid workers in this territory, enthusiasm was immediately evident, and the committee, as well as executive officers of the American Federation of Labor, have been overwhelmed with the appeals for assistance coming from almost every state in the section.

"There is no problem so far as getting members is concerned," Mr. Aymon continued. "The great question which confronts us now is our ability to cope with the demands of these workers. To give such aid and relief as should be granted in the south would require the services of an army of representatives, and much money. Having a limited supply of each, we are doing our level best to extend such assistance as is possible, and organized labor in the south is growing by leaps and bounds. Principally in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana, scores of new locals have been instituted; existing organizations have been vastly strengthened, and at least ten new Central Bodies have been chartered in these states. In New Orleans a union of longshoremen was formed with 5,000 members to start."

Unemployment provides the greatest stumbling block in the progress of southern labor, the speaker declared. The only solution to this situation, he declared, is a reduction of hours and increases in wage scales. "There is no overproduction," Mr. Aymon declared, "but an under consumption. Production must be regulated by the ability of the consumer to buy, and surely a man without employment is marked off the list of consumers."

Mr. Aymon paid his respects to the "reds," declaring it is impossible for them to secure a foothold in the south because of the fact that southern workers are intensely patriotic. "We are proud of our great country," he said. "We realize that many things in our government are not right, but we believe in setting them right by legitimate means and through methods provided by the founders of this great democracy.

"Whatever growth the communist movement may attain in the south, however, is, as is true in other sections, to be laid at the door of the selfish, autocratic employer. Illiteracy and poverty are the hand maidens of radicalism, and an honest, law-abiding American citizen, driven to desperation by denial of the right to earn his daily bread, is sometimes fertile ground for sowing the seed of communism or any of the various other isms advanced by misguided people.

"We are continuing our progress, peaceably and with a purpose only to better conditions for all who live in our southland, and already we are assured that no power can prevent the complete and thorough organization, eventually, of southern workers."

Mr. Aymon was, as usual, given a hearty welcome by his "homefolks." He came up from Birmingham this week, addressed the state retail grocers Wednesday, as well as several local unions during the week. He will deliver a Labor day address at Shreveport, La., Monday, and Tuesday will speak at the annual convention of the Arkansas Federation of Labor at Pine Bluff.

KEEP HIM OUT!

HIGH PAY HELD NECESSARY STEP TO MAKING OF GREATER PROFITS

High Wage System One of Principal Pillars of American Prosperity, Declares Boston Department Store Man, Arguing for $25 Minimum Store Payments.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Aug. 28.—Declaring that it is no longer necessary to argue that high wages based on high production are good for business, Edward A. Filene, well known Boston department store owner, says in the Nation's Business for September that $25 a week is a perfectly reasonable minimum wage for retail store employes. This is well above the existing average wage and most retail store employes would consider themselves very fortunate to receive it.

Defending his suggestion, Mr. Filene writes:

"Higher wages, instead of being the bugbear which employers have traditionally imagined them to be, are one of the profitable necessities of efficiently managed business. A mere bonus system, even at its best, can not be so dependable a source of profits. A bonus may induce employes to work harder and it may from time to time inspire them to think of some improvement in method. Fatigue, however, is not conducive to thought; and the employer who depends too much on mere speeding up is not likely to develop a maximum of initiative among his employes.

"Scientific management does release this initiative. That is one of its prime specialties. It studies every employe, not merely to discover how he may be spurted to greater effort, but to discover his hidden potentialities.

Wealth of Talent Hidden.

"There is a wealth of talent in every organization, often unknown not only to the employer but to the individuals possessing it. Any properly managed organization will be equipped to explore and to utilize this hidden talent, stimulating it not only with financial but with non-financial incentives.

"An organization, either in production or distribution, which solves the wage problem in the scientific way is in a position to meet and beat all competition. It is particularly in a position to reduce prices, and, because it is guided by fact-finding, will reduce prices whenever possible.

"Other advantages of the high minimum wage will immediately occur to readers. I have purposely not mentioned them, because they are so obvious that any reference to them at the start might have drawn attention away from the greater advantages. It is obvious, for instance, that a $25 minimum wage would attract to any store which installed it, the highest grade salespeople.

"The employment office would have a better educated, more intelligent lot of applicants to draw from; and the public knowledge that the store is manned by such a select personnel would be the most desirable sort of advertisement.

High Wages Not Tax.

"The problem, however, cannot be approached successfully from that angle, for the moment one does it, he thinks of high wages in terms of a tax on the business which, with good luck, may be wholly or partially offset by proper publicity, just as he imagines a donation to some popular charity may prove in the end to be good business. But high wages are not a tax—not even a fair tax. They are part of the process of scientific management and one of the most necessary steps to greater profits."

Discussing the general effect of high wages, Mr. Filene says:

"It is no longer necessary to argue that high wages based on high production are good for business. In the United States, at least, industrial leaders are almost universally agreed that our high wage system is one of the principal pillars of American prosperity. High wages mean more buying power. More buying power means more sales. More sales force more production, more employment, still more buying power, still more sales, and still more production.

"The action of this beneficient cycle is now quite as well understood as is its opposite—the vicious circle beginning with the closing down of some industry, the consequent creation of unemployment, the resulting restriction of buying power, leading to fewer sales, still less production, more shutdowns, more unemployment, collapse, hard times."

Eckenrod Returns From Eastern Trip

W. E. Eckenrod, his son and daughter, returned this week from a two-weeks motor trip to eastern points, which included Washington, D. C. Mr. Eckenrod reports a fine vacation, with, however, a rather expensive auto accident while on the return journey. It was after nightfall, he said, when a "road hog" very neatly and decisively removed one side of the Eckenrod family bus, including fenders and running board. "And of course," Eck adds, plaintively, "the dumbbell didn't have any insurance."

Tough luck. Seventy bones.

Ed Weller Again Heads for Springs

Ed Weller, of Lodge 1450, Machinists, has decided that another "boiling out" at Hot Springs will make him fit and fiddle for the winter, and accordingly Mr. Weller left this week for the health resort for a couple of weeks' stay.

A. G. Linn Remains Confined to Home

A. G. Linn, secretary-treasurer of Chattanooga Typographical union, whose illness has been noted in these columns, remains in bed at his home, 505 Wyatt street. Mr. Linn is having an extended siege of the malady which attacked him several weeks ago, but is somewhat improved and it is hoped that the worst part is finished.

TEAMSTERS GAIN.

Harrisburg, Ill. — Teamsters reduced hours and increased wages.

TYPOS SHOW GREAT RECORD OF PROGRESS

Convention Reports Recount Major Gains.

FACTS AND FIGURES PROVE INTERESTING

City of Chattanooga Bonds Are Included in Assets. Twenty-three Millions Spent for Defense—T. R. Cuthbert Delegate to Houston.

By JOHN H. CRUMP.

On Monday, Sept. 8, 1930, printers from all over the United States and Canada will convene in the seventy-fifth annual convention of the International Typographical union, at Houston, Tex.

Delegates from most of the 784 local unions will be there, representing 77,000 members. Besides the delegates who will attend to the business of the convention, there will be hundreds of visiting printers in the metropolis of Texas.

Chattanooga will be represented in Houston by T. R. Cuthbert, one of the younger members of No. 89. Mr. Cuthbert is employed by the Intertype Composing company.

Many interesting things are to be found in the reports of the officers of the International Typographical union, which were published in the August issue of the official paper, the Typographical Journal. A few of the facts contained in the reports which might be of interest to others than members of the typographical union are published herewith:

(When the year 1930 is mentioned, the fiscal year ending June 20, 1930, is meant unless otherwise stated.)

Cities of Tennessee bonds held by funds in the treasury of the union are as follows:

Mortuary fund:	
Knoxville	$ 25,000.00
Memphis	25,150.00
Nashville	26,200.00
Pension fund:	
Chattanooga	37,200.00
Total	$113,550.00

The union has spent a total of $22,878,081.34 for defense purposes, which includes strike benefits, reorganization work, special financial assistance to local unions and other defensive work since 1891.

Defense fund expenditures during 1930 were $126,179.84, which includes $43,203.58 spent in the Nashville Banner lockout.

Total receipts during the year from local typographical unions were $2,426,613.49, while the total benefits paid to the same unions were $1,641,896.84. The total receipts from all sources, being typographical locals, German-American locals, mailers, newspaper writers and miscellaneous, were $2,884,580.43, while the total benefits paid to all locals were $1,730,767.86.

Total receipts from Canadian locals were $137,379.54, while benefits paid to Canadian locals were $103,302.00.

The average payment per member to the pension fund during the year was $17.79, and the average payment per member to the mortuary fund was $5.93.

Of the 2,998 members of the union drawing pensions, there are six in Chattanooga.

During the twenty-two years pensions have been paid, $15,001,058.74 has been collected by the fund, while $12,170,787.00 has been paid out in pensions.

The average continuous membership of the 1,056 members who died during the year was 27.48, while the average age at death was 59.22.

Since 1892 death benefits have been paid to 25,542 members.

During 1930 a total of $372,022.40 was paid by members of the union for the maintenance of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo. In 1891 only $21,548.36 was paid into the home fund; since that time the fund has received a total of $5,170,015.20.

In 1901 the average gross cost per resident of the home was $45.11, with a gross expenditure of $48,719.75. In 1930 the average gross cost per resident member was $124.54, with a gross expenditure of $457,892.38.

In 1892 the average age at death was 41 years. This has steadily increased until it has reached the present average of 59.22 years.

There are a total of 784 local unions

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1930.

LABOR DAY EDITION.

Today's Labor World consists of fourteen pages—ninety-eight columns of news and feature stories and advertisements of local business houses. Included in the features are specially written articles by quite a number of the outstanding officials of the American labor movement. It is worthy of note that, although industrial and economic conditions have unquestionably been in a turmoil for many months, and major problems have vexed economists throughout the country, almost without exception these writers give voice to a spirit of optimism. In any event, their various opinions, based upon knowledge and experience, should be read and studied by every trades unionist who desires to maintain a position of intelligent thought and action in our movement.

In this issue are 187 separate advertisements of local business houses. This, at a time when business conditions are certainly far below normal, we consider an outstanding tribute to the organized labor movement of Chattanooga, for surely a firm which spends its money for space in organized labor's official publication is at least not antagonistic to our cause beyond redemption.

We take this occasion, therefore, to again and publicly express our appreciation for the uniform courtesy extended by local business houses, and hope our readers will give every advertisement closest attention and consideration.

With decidedly limited facilities, the publication of a paper even the size of this issue is quite a task, and —we hope you like it.

"MOVIES" PROSPER.

Fox Film corporation and its subsidiaries report increased profits of 40 per cent. during the past six months; the Loew corporation reports earnings for the past year equal to $10 per share, and other of the great combines, producers and exhibitors, report profits steadily mounting skyward.

The great movie concerns are to be congratulated upon their ability to show enormous increases in earnings at a time when many other industries are "in the red."

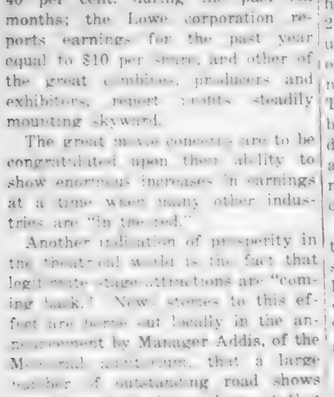
Another indication of prosperity in the theatrical world is the fact that legitimate stage attractions are "coming back." News stories to this effect are borne out locally in the announcement by Manager Addis, of the Memorial auditorium, that a large number of outstanding road shows have been booked to show at that house during the coming fall and winter. That Chattanooga will welcome the return of flesh-and-blood attractions, incidentally, is indicated in the packed houses which have greeted the Peruchi Players, a splendid stock company which has held the boards at the Bijou theater for the past three weeks, presenting "big-time" successes and featuring a nine-piece concert orchestra.

All these facts tend to indicate that the show world is "coming back" and the great prosperity of the movie producers and exhibitors is bound in the near future to be shared by the "legitimate" interests.

PENSION PLAN URGED TO REPLACE ALMS HOUSE

Birmingham, Ala. — The old-age pension plan costs taxpayers less money than the poorhouse, says the Birmingham News.

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE



Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
212½ East Third St.
Phone 6-3892

OPTIMISM COMES UP TO LOOK!

The mystery still deepens as to what force or forces are to be held responsible for the recent series of financial catastrophes which have engulfed the United States of North America and the world. But it is not difficult to understand the atmosphere of continued optimism that hovers about the centers from which the dividend checks issue.

In the melange of farm crop fatalities, southern pellegra plagues, falling stock prices, gang butcheries, factory shut downs, and bankruptcies, we ought, undoubtedly, to give thanks that the wheel we call civilization is not a total wreck.

* * *

In a table prepared by the Alexander Hamilton institute, showing the comparative net earnings of 158 companies in 28 groups for the first half years of 1928, 1929 and 1930, there is proof that "business as usual"—or even a little better—is the rule in some quarters. In 16 of the 28 groups the earnings are more than they were in the year 1928; with public utilities leading, and food and electrical equipment following in that order as second and third, respectively.

Automobiles earned less by over 70 million dollars, and automobile accessories less by over two million, than in 1928. Shoes and leather earned less by over three million dollars.

* * *

The increase of over three and one-half million in the net profits of machine manufacturing industries probably reflects the preparation in process for the next wave of industrial activity, as well as the enormous exports of machinery to Russia and other countries. This is about one and one-half million less of profits than the same group showed in 1929, which was the "peak" year all along the line.

Steel manufacture is usually taken as a barometer of industry generally, and the deliberate statement of the finance committee of the United States Steel corporation is generally accepted as more than a straw in the wind. This group of men have issued the following statement: "Indications in the industry point to an increase in the operations during the balance of this quarter (the third), with an improvement in volume during the last quarter of the year."

Computations of the National City bank's expert are based upon a study of comparative "net worth"—perhaps a more conservative method of indicating the profit-taking. He says: "For the companies in our tabulation, the net worth at the beginning of 1929 and 1930 is shown, the aggregate of $11,743,000,000 on the latter date being $1,212,000,000 or 11 per cent larger than a year previous and $1,870,000,000 or 19 per cent larger than two years previous."

Continuing, he states: "Current earnings of many companies are far from satisfactory, if considered in relation to market quotations of their stock at several times its book value, but, in relation to net assets, as shown on their audited balance sheets, the results so far this year hardly justify the loose talk so frequently heard that American business is 'flat on its back.'"

* * *

On the basis of the above showing of fundamental strength and current operations, the following statement, quoted from the Wall street correspondent of the Consolidated Press, is perhaps not too optomistic:

"From September on, comparisons of earnings will be vastly more favorable than those of the previous eight months. Consequently, sentiment, as well as fact, ought to produce a brighter picture during the remainder of the year."

* * *

We do know that in the last ten years there has not been the hit-or-miss production and merchandising that formerly prevailed. It is logical to expect a depletion of stocks of manufactured goods much sooner in the cycle than was the rule in previous depressions. People have not stopped eating or wearing clothes, and while economies have cut the loaf in thinner slices, the great bulk of the population have had some loaves to slice.

* * *

Whatever the reason for the falling retail and wholesale prices—whether gold shipments, production above consumer ability to buy, or clearing sales to get cash—these have a tendency to stimulate the further expenditure of cash. And it helps to get the wheel turning over again at a speed returning toward the normal.

* * *

Those who can remember back to the 1890's know that we have had worse times, with more of panic, and a population having had a lower level both of wages and of standards of living previous to the crisis. And it would be small credit to the great efforts of organized labor—as well as to what we believe to be a really more enlightened employing class—to have to say that the nation met this crisis with less available resources of financial and moral reserve, than in previous times.

IDLE STATISTICS MAY CONFUSE.

Citizens may be confused when they read preliminary census bureau figures that certain areas have but 2 and 3 per cent of their population unemployed. These figures are based on the number of persons who have no jobs and are seeking employment. They do not include workers who have been laid off. When a plant closes down and notifies employes that they are temporarily released, these are not included in the present census list of unemployed.

Last June, the census bureau used this system in seven industrial states, and Secretary of Commerce Lamont declared that if the theory were applied to the whole country it "would indicate much less unemployment than was generally estimated."

This reasoning is similar to the figures do not include industrial areas, where unemployment is more general than in agricultural sections. Since then Dr. Charles E. Persons, a statistician of standing, and a former member of Hoover's Northwestern unemployment committee, is reported as having withdrawn from the bureau of the census as a protest against policies that appear to minimize the number of unemployed.

STAND BY YOUR UNION.

Trade unionism is doubly necessary when crafty employers talk of no wage reductions while they silently attempt to undermine work standards. The unions are also necessary because of their power to mold public opinion in favor of injunction relief, old age pensions and other social legislation. Unions are not attacked in times of prosperity. Workers must be especially vigilant in times of depression.

Anti-union employers, to a large extent, have abandoned open opposition. Stealth and a destruction of the workers' morale are being used. The union hall is the forum where present conditions can be discussed and new plans agreed to on how to hold the lines.

"Stand by your union" should be the slogan of every worker who appreciates the value of organization. To become discouraged is to play into the hands of opponents of every form and guise.

THE CURIOUS WAYS OF CRIME.

It will shock a great many good people to find that forgery is on the increase, that embezzlement is decreasing and that very few bootleggers are in jail. For example, in all New Jersey there is only one incarcerated.

Crime is closely related to the type of society. The American Indian knew nothing of forgery, illicit distilling or automobile stealing.

Following the relation of crime to its civilization, we find the expected—stealing of food is increasing enormously in those districts worst hit by destruction of crops by drought.

An intelligent social effort along right lines would cure a great deal of our crime. But of course we shall probably continue to go the longest way around the problem.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Is it the law now that convict-made goods cannot be imported?

A.—It is the law that goods manufactured by convict labor cannot be imported, but a new law, effective January 1, 1932, will shut out goods that are in any manner produced by convict, forced, indentured or any kind of involuntary labor.

* * *

Q.—Will the American Legion and A. F. of L. exchange speakers this year?

A.—Yes. A Legion representative will address the A. F. of L. convention and vice versa. Both organizations will be in session at the same time in Boston.

What Next!

A new way of distinguishing different germs from each other by the speed with which each kind climbs up the fibres of a strip of wet blotting paper like firemen scaling a wall was reported by Dr. Cruickshank, of Aberdeen, Scotland, at a recent meeting of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland in Manchester, England.

If a strip of ordinary white blotting paper is dipped in water, Dr. Cruickshank recalled, the water rises a few inches in the paper by what is called capillarity. Using watery cultures containing living germs of well known varieties, Dr. Cruickshank tested the ability of these germs to climb into the blotting paper together with the watery part of the culture. To his surprise, he found these climbing abilities very different.

234,854 IDLE IN NEW YORK.

Washington. — There are 234,854 unemployed persons in New York City, according to preliminary figures issued by the bureau of the census. This is 3.4 per cent of the total population of 6,595,195. If the employed percentage were based on the number of employable persons the percentage would reach an alarming figure.

RICE BROS.
USED CARS

1928 Chevrolet Coupe	$285
1926 Studebaker Sedan	140
1927 Chevrolet Landau	200
1927 Chevrolet Cabriolet	125
1927 Chevrolet Coach	185
1929 Chevrolet Coach	395
1929 Chevrolet Coupe	425
1929 Chevrolet Landau	425

RICE BROS.
Chevrolet Co., Inc.
315 East Main St.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

No job today. Nothing doing. And harsher words than that came to the ears of Prince M. Carlisle, a young man who went to New York to get a job, in these piping days of unemployment—and who found out how it goes with millions of others who look and find not. He tells a vivid story in the Churchman. He begins:

"Before I came here, I was a mediocre newspaper reporter in New England—just where doesn't matter. Nearly two months ago I came here with less than twenty dollars in my pockets, and no clothing other than what I wore.

"I knew no one in New York.

"The story of my search for work in my own line is the oft-repeated round of city editors, who frankly told me I had but slim chance of finding a place on a newspaper. Soon, completely broke, I gave up this vain hunt for reportorial work, and sought —still seek—any kind of work that will keep me from starvation.

"The hope inspired by long lines of employment agencies, in Sixth avenue, soon faded when I learned that fees must be paid in advance, and that frequently men are deliberately sent to positions for which they are obviously unfitted so that the same jobs can be sold and resold.

"Want ad pages carry only openings for highly specialized workers. One chain of theaters, for instance, demands that all ushers and doormen must not only be experienced, but they must be six feet tall, and between 20 and 25 years of age. An employer in any line can demand any specifications he wishes, and be sure of filling them, because the field from which he chooses is so large."

And then he tells how he lived: "At first, I slept in subways and lived on cigarets and coffee. But even this expense was too great after the first few weeks.

"The subways gave place to the parks, for the very simple reason that I had not the nickel for fare. The parks, however, are patrolled by police officers grown brutal with long experience with 'bums.' Sleepers on benches are frequently wakened by the whack of a night-stick against the soles of their blistered feet.

"My own experience of this kind had a twofold effect. First, it sent an electric pain through every vein of my hunger-racked body. And, second, it engendered in me a very real hatred for policemen, whose place in my esteem had already been quite low."

And then, pounded around and thrown into a great human company in which desperation had bitten hard, he found out about others:

"I have learned that many are on the verge of criminal careers. No doubt, many others have already embarked upon such careers.

"Not to condone (I sometimes wonder why) but rather to explain, let us think for a moment of the psychology of a jobless youth who turns to crime.

"In the first place, he is a skilled craftsman, capable of earning a very comfortable living. He is young. He is accustomed to such pleasures as a young worker enjoys—dancing, motion pictures, trips to amusement parks, and clean association with young women.

he is lured to New York. For weeks he walks the streets, answers want ads, haunts employment offices, always hearing the same old story—'Nothing open today.'

"At night he is drawn to Broadway. He must walk the streets, for he has no home. And he chooses to walk in the crowds—rather than in back alleys. He sees in Times Square the throbbing mass of pleasure-bent humans — bankers, bootleggers, shopgirls, show-girls, millionaires, clerks —every one seeking pleasure (most of them in vain, incidentally) and every one spending — spending on luxuries—spending in the mad hunt for happiness—spending money that would buy him coffee and a night's 'flop.' His head reels dizzily as he recalls three or four sleepless nights of 'carrying the banner.'"

It isn't a very nice picture, but it is what one man found. Armies of others have shared this blind search for a chance to live and be decent. And a great many very nice people have said, "My, my, isn't it too bad?"

It's Going to Be Great - - - Selling Goodyears in Chattanooga!

By W. R. FENN

FRANK P. LIDE, popular President of the Lookmont Tire Company, has recently engaged upon new and promising business activities elsewhere. His future should be rich in opportunities for service and success.

It has been my good fortune to acquire an interest in the Lookmont Tire Company and to take his place at the head of a sales and service organization worthy of the great tire they represent.

This opportunity fills me with enthusiasm, for as a Southerner, born and bred, I have had life-long knowledge of the advantages of Chattanooga both from a business point of view and as a city in which to make one's home.

And, of course, I have known that in Chattanooga, as in other cities and towns all over the country, Goodyear is unmistakably the leading tire.

My whole experience has been in the tire business. For several years I have had the pleasure of heading up a fast-stepping organization that put plenty of enthusiasm and successful effort into the selling of Goodyear tires.

The prospect before me of serving, with my associates, the great army of Goodyear users in Chattanooga has the strongest possible appeal.

I sell Goodyear tires because I believe that Goodyear superiority is real. I know that Goodyear tires do give you more for every dollar you put into them and that that is the only reason Goodyears outsell all others.

I know that, in the future, as in the past, more people will ride, in Chattanooga, on Goodyear tires than on any other kind.

I promise you that I shall devote all of my energies and abilities, in co-operation with the other members of the organization, to the end that the high type of service which Chattanooga expects from the Lookmont Tire Company is maintained and advanced in every possible way.

And — please call me "Bill."

W. R. FENN, President.

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LABOR DAY MAKES US THINK!

What Makes The Wheels Turn?

IT'S AN ENDLESS CHAIN

You Help Me and I'll Help You

As far back as we can trace history—we find that each human is dependent to a certain extent on another human; that each race is dependent upon another—the great World War proved that no nation could live unto itself. It follows that your work helps us and that ours helps you, if we are successful then you are successful.

TAKE THIS LIVING ROOM SUITE FOR INSTANCE

We can best illustrate our statement with an item from our stock, so we take the above living room suite—the actual work in this suite contributes a living to the man who cut the wood, and the men who raise, sell and improve the steel, cotton, wool, dyes, etc. We will venture the statement that no less than one hundred men receive benefit from the sale of this one suite, who in turn spend their money in such a manner that it also helps you. We know that if we will all start to buying, times will begin to improve and unemployment will wane. What is true of the furniture industry is true of other lines. Let's all help the other fellow and likewise help ourselves by buying. Figure it out—it's been true all through the ages.

15 Piece Suite Sells for $89.50

Start Buying Now—Good Business Means Prosperity for All

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...RBES DECLARES CHAMBER ENGAGED IN UNSELFISH WORK

...or Delegate to Civic Body Finds Activities Under ...resent Administration Not Inimical to Interests of Any Citizen or Group.

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE FORBES
...Representative of Central Body and Member Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce

...e I have been elected to the ...d of directors of the Chattanooga ...ber of Commerce several of my ...friends, and others who are not ...miliar with the work of the ...ber as I am, have asked me to ...em what the Chamber of Com... is and to explain why that or...ation is interested in our tax ...ms, our school system and other ... important civic matters. It ...curred to me that these same ...ons are probably in the minds ...reat many other friends and ...intances who would like to have ...answered, and for that reason ... prompted to write this article ...e Labor Day Edition of The ... World.

... object of the Chattanooga ...ber of Commerce, as defined in ...-laws, reads as follows:

...e object for which this organi... is formed is to promote the ...ic, industrial, civic and social ...e of Chattanooga and vicinity."

...bership in the Chamber of ...erce is not confined to any par... trade, profession or business, ... is open to every citizen of ...nooga—both men and women—...sire to contribute of their time, ... or money in the development ...attanooga. It is only natural ... an organization having several ...d members every member can... placed on an important active ...ttee, but last year there were ...than 500 of the members who ...erform some service for the ...nity by serving on one or more ... chamber's committees. Other ...rs who were not called upon ...e in such capacity performed ...ce nevertheless by the payment ...r membership fees to assist in ...g on the work of the organiza...

... Chamber of Commerce does not represent any trade group, professional group or business group, but it is representative of the entire city. There are many persons who have an idea that the Chamber of Commerce and the Chattanooga Manufacturers' association are the same organization, but that is not true. The manufacturers' association represents a group of our manufacturers, and the work of that organization, as I understand it, consists chiefly in the handling of freight traffic matters and other problems that are personal or individual to their members and naturally would be of a more or less selfish nature.

The Chamber of Commerce is a civic organization and its primary function is to interest itself in all matters that affect the entire citizenship and the taxpayers. The Chamber of Commerce is not an administrative organization. It is an organization whose purpose is to originate worthwhile projects. The citizens of every city determine by their aggressiveness what progress shall be made in the development of their city. The citizens of Chattanooga can be said to be one of the most aggressive people to be found in any city in the United States, and it is through the Chamber of Commerce that this aggressiveness and determination to develop our city is given expression and results attained.

In the membership of the Chamber of Commerce will be found men of widely divergent views on the subjects of religion, politics, economic and social matters, but it is indeed a pleasure to attend the meetings of their directors and witness how those feelings are submerged for the discussion of matters of vital interest to Chattanooga.

For the past two years it has been my pleasure as a representative of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council to attend practically every meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and in that time there has never been any action taken, or even discussed, that would be inimical to the best interests of every citizen in Chattanooga and Hamilton county. On the other hand, every action taken has been in the best interest of our citizens.

All my former prejudice (and I admit that I was prejudiced) has been removed and I find in its place a great admiration for a group of men who can lay aside selfish interests to give of their time and talents to promote the interests of their home town.

I wish it were possible for every citizen of Chattanooga to attend these meetings for one year and come with an open mind.

Then, with a solid backing from all of us, complete co-operation and confidence in our Chamber of Commerce we would make of Chattanooga not only the largest city in the south, but the best city in the world in which to live and pass on to posterity.

I am firmly convinced that the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce is operating in the best interest of the citizens of Chattanooga and I am sure that every one will agree with me if he will take the time and the effort to acquaint himself with the work of this organization.

No labor man should think that the Chamber of Commerce looks with disfavor on organized labor when they are spending much time in an effort to help the farmers of this territory to organize and propose to help them pass legislation for their protection. They realize this is an age of organization.

Immigration Ban Applied in Canada

Ottawa, Ontario.—The Dominion of Canada has prohibited immigration from continental Europe as the first move to solve Canada's unemployment problem. The only exception to the order will be admission of experienced farmers of suitable type, said W. A. Gordon, minister of colonization and immigration.

"The purpose of the order," he said, "is to prevent persons from coming to this country who will not be able to find work upon arrival and to protect the people of Canada from the burden of such unemployment. We regard the present situation as temporary but we propose to apply an effective remedy until unemployment conditions improve."

High Wage Called Depression Cure

Washington.—High wages will "snap us out" of the business depression, Eldridge R. Johnson, New Jersey capitalist, told President Hoover on a visit to the White House.

Johnson, former president Victor Graphophone company, said it will be "far easier to resume on a high-wage basis than on a low-wage basis."

"On a high-wage base," he said, "everything begins where it left off right away, whereas on a low-wage basis it will take years to build up again to the old standard."

The one thing that is worse than an occasional demand for the union label or union service, is never to demand them.

Unemployment Pay Proposed in East

Boston.—Unemployment insurance, creation of an unemployment insurance commission and an employers' mutual insurance company, are proposed by Representative Thomas Smith, Jr., of Fall River.

The commission would be composed of three state officials, and five private citizens, of whom at least two shall be members in good standing of a recognized trade union.

Claims for compensation, based on the length of unemployment and the causes thereof, would be filed with the proposed company by the employe. Overhead charges will be paid by the state.

Every employer member of the company shall pay 3 per cent of his pay roll.

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213 CHERRY ST
We Light the Way

Leadership--- a worthy ambition!

The desire to be "in front"---to lead the parade ---is inherent in every red-blooded American.

To excel in his particular line is a commendable goal sought by every good citizen.

In the business world, as in our personal affairs, Leadership may be attained only by displaying an ability to serve; to gain friends and to hold them by fair and honorable dealing.

On such a foundation has Miller Bros. Co. been built, and our reward has come in the thousands of citizens of this territory who have come to regard this store as their Department Store Home.

This business, since the day of its establishment, has striven for the good will and the friendship of the people and has constantly broadened its policies and expanded its facilities to meet the demands of its trade.

To merit your confidence, to impress you with our desire to serve you in a thoroughly acceptable manner, has been our constant aim and desire. And being deeply appreciative of the loyalty of our friends and patrons in the past, we come with this Labor Day message.

This store has long been the shopping center of the most discriminating patronage---it has been, and still is noted for its quality progressiveness and value aggressiveness. Every new customer who joins the legion of loyal supporters is a booster for us. Our buyers scan the markets many times each season for values---the best obtainable in style, service and intrinsic worth at each relative price.

OUR GREATEST ASSET IS THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR PATRONS---which we enjoy to an unusual extent, and it is our earnest intent that the same confidence will always be merited.

We earnestly wish for you a Most Successful and Happy Labor Day.

Miller Bros Co.

In Every City

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IN CHATTANOOGA THAT ONE FURNITURE STORE IS, — THE

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Of Chattanooga

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL PROGRAM WILL BE GREATEST IN HISTORY

Windy City Unionists Plan Pretentious Celebration of Workers' Progress — Labor's Radio Station to Broadcast Main Events.

Written for The Labor World
By HENRY FRANCIS PARKS
Program Director for Radio Station WCFL

The forty-ninth annual Labor day celebration given by the Chicago Federation of Labor contemplates one of the most pretentious as well as most interesting programs ever presented in its history.

Perhaps, from the economical standpoint, the most important portion of this program will be a forum of discussion about the unemployment situation. The principal speaker of the day is the Rev. John W. R. Maguire, of St. Viator's college, which is located at Bourbonnais, Ill. Father Maguire is recognized as an authority on sociological matters and brings to his discussions not only erudition, scholarly knowledge and vast experience, but a great wealth of sympathy. He is noted for his lack of prejudice or bias and also for the logical way in which he sensibly treats his subject. Always an eagerly looked for feature, he will but add to previous laurels when he appears on Labor day.

Another speaker of prime importance is the Chicago Federation of Labor's beloved leader and president, John Fitzpatrick. Modest, unostentatious and unassuming, John Fitzpatrick is possessed of an eloquence which carries his audience. Coupled with vast knowledge and extensive experience in the labor movement, his talks carry conviction.

The morning program, which commences at 9 o'clock, is mainly devoted to the children. It will be their annual field day. Children from Chicago's sixty-four school playgrounds will participate. This entire period will be a frolic for the children, who always have a major place in the affections of the labor movement. Labor's great radio station WCFL will have ample representation of its Junior Federation club. Many of its members will be present and take part in the frolics. "Uncle Henry," known to the labor world as Henry Francis Parks, director of programs and publicity of WCFL; "Cousin Bill" Leidig, president of the Barbers' union; "Cousin Jean" Sandac, the Junior Federation club officers, will be there in person.

One o'clock in the afternoon ushers in a monster parade by members of all the unions of organized labor. It is conservatively estimated that it will require at least one hour to review this event. Bands, famous personages and floats will also take part. This will be in the nature of a massive demonstration of the solidarity and unity of labor.

Immediately following the parade will be the program of speakers. It is expected that the speech of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which comes through WCFL, via the National Broadcasting company network, will be relayed to the grounds and there amplified through the loud speakers of the public address system.

The celebration of Labor day always means a day of pleasure and entertainment, in addition to the more serious parts of its observance. In that respect, nothing has been overlooked. Contracts with Charles M. Marsh have been closed which will bring the biggest series of spectacles ever presented on such an occasion. The "World Congress of Thrillers" will be a two-hour program of daring stunts and thrilling events. This entertainment will include motorcycle, auto and motorcycle polo, auto push ball and freak auto races.

The principal features of the entire program will be picked up by labor's famous radio station, WCFL, and broadcast on both this channel and also through its sister transmitter, on short wave, WXAA. This will bring the program to those unable to attend because of illness, absence from the city, etc.

Without exaggeration, the Labor day celebration on Sept. 1 will go down in labor's history as the most successful it has ever attempted.

Lower Birth Rate Due to New Times

Washington.—Continued decline in the nation's birth rate is traceable to changed living and other economic conditions, according to Dr. T. F. Murphy, chief of the bureau of vital statistics.

Many large apartment houses do not allow families with children to lease the apartments, and this is not an inducement for child rearing, he said.

Another potent factor is the increasing number of marriages where both husband and wife work, Dr. Murphy pointed out, and since the standard of living of the wage earner of today has been raised to such an extent that a family cannot live on the salary earned by the husband, the necessity for the wife to go out to work has arisen.

Just what effect this continued decline in birth rate will have is uncertain, Dr. Murphy said, but it will surely have a bearing on the economic future of this country. Whether or not there will be a time when the population ceases to increase and when production of commodities will have to be curtailed, is too far in the future to make a prediction with any degree of accuracy, he said.

Unionists in South Will Stick to Job

Greensboro, N. C.—"The A. F. of L. has come into the south until the workers are organized," said Francis J. Gorman, vice-president United Textile Workers, in an address at a mass meeting in this city.

The unionist described conditions in local textile mills as "disgraceful," and called on the workers to improve their situation by organizing.

Many workers have been victimized by mill managements, and Gorman declared it may be necessary to erect a tent city to care for evicted families.

"If we are forced to this action it will stand as an example of industrial brutality and exemplify the policy of rule or ruin," he said.

SALARY LEGISLATION PASSED BY CONGRESS

Washington.—The recent congress passed corrective salary legislation affecting lower-paid groups of government employes, many of them in the custodian service.

The Welch act of 1928 was intended to benefit these workers but its purpose was annulled by official interpretation and in favor of higher ups. The present legislation is applicable only to those who were cut off under the act of May 28, 1928

Congress failed to pass the 44-hour bill for postal workers. House leaders are charged with blocking the bill.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

STATE BARBER LAW UPHELD

Dallas, Tex.—The state barber law was upheld by District Judge Ellis county, and the state's attorney general will enforce the licensing employes in beauty and barber

SECURE FIVE-DAY WEEK

Arkansas City, Kan.—Organized carpenters here established the five day week.

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Mr. Lawrence Boydston, Manager of our St. Elmo Yard, is anxious to serve you, and his years of experience with us assures you of good service and courteous treatment.

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OUR PLEDGE:
"Every dollar received in premiums from Chattanooga reinvested in Chattanooga"

Let the Housewife Enjoy This Labor Day!

In making your plans to enjoy the holiday, give a thought to the all-important one who must prepare the noonday, or evening, meal, without which no celebration would be complete.

Modern methods have provided a way to prevent the drudgery of cooking. A little heat control device on the Gas Range cooks the whole dinner without once requiring the presence of Mother or Wife to watch it.

Heat Control Gas Ranges

give you more holidays from cooking the year round. All oven dinners are a delight and all baking more successful. Before you think of buying a gas range anywhere else, come into Gas Range headquarters and see the models with oven regulators. You'll always be glad you looked here first.

Chattanooga Gas Company
"Public-Be-Pleased Service"

LABOR DAY ENTHUSES, INSPIRES EVERY LOYAL TRADES UNIONIST

Reminds Members of Organized Labor That They Are Brothers in True Sense of the Word, Says Secretary-Treasurer of Union Label Trades Department.

Written for The Labor World
By JOHN J. MANNING
Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Labor day! The very mention of it enthuses and inspires every loyal trade unionist.

It is the day on which all members of organized labor proudly take part in any demonstration staged in the verious cities. Young and old, men and women, apprentice and journeyman vie with each other to fittingly celebrate the day.

Trade unionists have every right to their enthusiasm and veneration for Labor day because labor contributes more than its share in making the wheels of society run smooth.

Our undaunted predecessors, realizing how much depended on labor, and being irked by long hours and small wages, banded themselves together to make conditions more bearable and recompense more adequate.

To their intelligence and courage, we owe our strong and mighty and unconquerable labor organizations of today. These craft organizations must be maintained and strengthened all the time because opposing forces would quickly take advantage of any laxity on our part to destroy the American labor movement.

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

Labor day reminds the members of organized labor that they are brothers in the true sense of the word. Labor day stresses the fact that all union members must help each other by spending union-earned money for union-labeled products and union services of all kinds.

Without patronizing the union label, shop card and working button throughout the year, celebrating on Labor day becomes a mockery and a sham.

Make every day in the year label day and then Labor day will be truly and gloriously celebrated.

Soviet Convict Camp of 16,000 Is Pictured as Horror by Sea Captain

Piece of Cold Suet Offered Brings Galley Full Clamoring—Loading Pulp Wood, Prisoners Riot for Soap and Scraps of Food Near Archangel—Clothing Described as Rags.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, Aug. 25.—Conditions in soviet convict camps are described by a British correspondent, G. D. Whitfield, who shipped as steward of a freighter to the White sea, and who spent three weeks in one of the camps near Archangel.

According to this writer, the camp contains 16,000 criminals and political prisoners, men, women and children, indiscriminately intermingled, except that the women are lodged in a separate "hut," which shelters over 3,000 persons. He says that men with their wives and children are in these camps, some of them claiming that they do not know the nature of the offenses for which they have been sent up. He describes their clothing as "consisting of such rags as they can pick up, and crawling with vermin;" and the living conditions as utterly lacking in sanitary arrangements and even without a chance to wash properly.

With reference to their food, he says: "On one occasion I offered one of them a piece of soap, and he almost went down on his knees to me in gratitude. Another time I tried to give one of a gang, who were loading wood pulp onto the ship, a piece of cold suet that we happened to have left over. Within 30 seconds I had the galley full of men clamoring for it. Once I managed to slip one of the poor devils a handful of beans. A guard saw him take it and marched him away.

A sinister light is thrown on the scene, in the remark of the writer, that "Convicts reported to have stolen anything from a ship disappear."

In this connection, it is significant that Captain Cyril Hellyer, of the British freighter Portfield, which recently unloaded a cargo of pulp wood from Archangel at Baltimore, refused to discuss the conditions in Russia.

WISCONSIN OUT-OF-WORKS.

Madison, Wis.—Factory employment and payrolls in Wisconsin took another slump from May 15 to June 15, according to the Wisconsin industrial commission. Factory employment declined 4.1 per cent during the month and weekly payrolls dropped 7.1 per cent. Compared with a year ago, employment in Wisconsin has decreased 11.5 per cent and payrolls have decreased 19 per cent.

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LABOR DAY GREETINGS
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H. D. HUFFAKER
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Cigarmakers Honor George W. Perkins

Warm Tributes Paid to Veteran Labor Man Upon Fiftieth Anniversary of His Joining International Union.

GEORGE W. PERKINS

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Aug. 26.—An engrossed resolution was presented to George W. Perkins at a meeting of the Chicago Trades Union Label league upon the fiftieth anniversary of his becoming a member of the Cigarmakers' International union, of which he was the head for thirty-five years.

The resolution was presented by Cigarmakers' Local Union No. 14, of Chicago. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, made the presentation address. Robert Van Horn, vice-president of the Cigarmakers' International union, brought the felicitations of the cigarmakers of the entire country to the happy occasion. Harry E. Scheck, president of the Chicago Trades Union Label league, gave expression to the sentiments of the affiliates of the league.

In accepting the engrossed resolution, Mr. Perkins, who is the president of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, said in part:

"Thirty-eight years ago, after serving six years as president of the Albany Trades and Labor council, I was presented with an engrossed set of resolutions, and in accepting them I said that I would never do anything that would cause them to regret the act, and I repeat that pledge now.

"Thirty-four years ago, as editor of the Cigarmakers' Journal, I wrote that the prosperity of the people depends entirely on the wages they receive. The same thing applies today and nothing else will solve this problem of unemployment.

"The labor movement was born of necessity and will remain as long as this necessity remains. The men and women of industry must be organized into trade unions and made to see the importance of the union label to the success of the movement. The unionist who does not patronize the union label is false to his union, false to himself and false to his family."

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We can and do make it to your interest to patronize us.

The quality of goods sold here is always reliable—the prices no higher than you are sometimes asked for less worthy merchandise.

You will have cordial and courteous treatment.

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In Chattanooga, PIZITZ enjoys both to a very satisfying degree.

Offering a Superior Service through our modern methods of merchandising, this company has long been an institution in Chattanooga and surrounding territory.

We have made many lasting friends among the working men and women of Chattanooga, and if you are not among these we want to know you. Come in and let us show you why it will be to your advantage to join the hosts of PIZITZ customers in Chattanooga.

We extend to you our most hearty Labor Day Greetings, and wish for you a most pleasant and successful observance of your national holiday.

We Sell as We Advertise and Always for Less
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...tinuous demand for the union ...hop cord and working button ...ing joy and sunshine into the ... thousands of trade unionists.

The one thing that is worse than an occasional demand for the union label or union service, is never to demand them.

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For nearly a half-century we have served the people of this city, with Service, Courtesy and Dependability always our motto.

It has further been a set purpose of this firm to give always 100 CENTS worth of Quality Merchandise for every DOLLAR spent here.

We handle nothing but the Best, and invite comparison both as to quality and price. Every purchase you make here is backed by our reputation of nearly fifty years' fair dealing.

If you are not already a customer, we invite your inspection of our New Fall and Winter Stocks, now on display, including everything to be found in a modern Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear Store for Women and Misses.

Keep this in mind: The place to buy Dependable Merchandise, with assurance of A DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR A DOLLAR, is

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LABOR DAY FINDS FEDERATION MAINTAINING ECONOMIC POSITION

Organized Labor Stands as Bulwark Against Lowering of Workers' Standards in Distressing Period of Unemployment.

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor

WILLIAM GREEN

The celebration of Labor day this year will take place at a period when the unemployment situation is very serious indeed. About one year ago when we celebrated Labor day in 1929 it was clearly evident that a decided reaction had set in and the country was approaching a most unfavorable industrial condition. Each month the situation has grown steadily worse until now we find that there are more people unemployed on Labor day, 1930, than at any similar period since the World war. Naturally this problem of unemployment overshadows all other problems.

Fortunately, the American Federation of Labor has functioned in a most serviceable way all during the distressing period through which we have passed and are now passing. The economic facts and philosophy which the American Federation of Labor expounded regarding the establishment and maintenance of high wages have had a tremendous moral and restraining effect. The theory of high wages has made a tremendous appeal to the judgment and opinion of all classes of people associated with industry and industrial enterprises. In addition, the organized movement is recognized as a strong force in opposition to any reduction in wage standards and conditions of employment. It has exercised a powerful influence in the maintenance of wages, hours and conditions of employment. This fact has increased the confidence, faith and loyalty of the members of organized labor in the efficiency of the American Federation of Labor.

While the gravity of the unemployment problem holds a dominating position in the thoughts and minds of men and women there are many other problems of social and economic importance which are being given close attention and careful thought by the hosts of labor.

Labor is deeply interested in the development of strength and influence in the organized labor movement. We wish to enhance and enlarge the influence and service of the organized labor movement. Labor knows, from experience, that it is through organization, co-operation and collective bargaining that industry can be made more profitable and the wages and living standards of the masses of the people can be raised to a level commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship.

All the gains which labor has made came through organization and organized effort. No one can adequately measure the value of the service which organized labor has rendered to its own membership, directly, and, in an indirect way, to those who are not associated with it.

We are engaged in extending the organization among the non-union workers in every industrial section of the country. An intensive campaign of organization has been carried on in the south during the past year. In many cities and towns throughout the country the organization has inaugurated organization campaigns with marked degrees of success. Both the numerical and economic strength of the American Federation of Labor have been extended and increased.

In the legislative field we have pressed our claims for remedial legislation. Our activities have been directed along constructive lines. We have secured the passage of the old age pension legislation for the state of New York and elsewhere. We have secured the enactment of convict legislation and we have succeeded in bringing to the attention of the public the injustice and the evil of "yellow dog" contracts.

Substantial improvement has been secured in the enactment of workmen's compensation legislation and in legislation designed to better protect the employment of women in industry. We are pressing for favorable consideration of amendments to the immigration statutes. We shall continue our efforts in this line until we succeed in making the immigration restriction laws more nearly conform to the social and economic requirements of our nation. Substantial progress has been made in the improvement of retirement legislation for large groups of government employes. We shall continue our efforts in this direction until adequate and satisfactory retirement legislation is secured for government workers in this field. We have also specialized in our efforts to secure a reduction in the number of hours worked and in the number of days worked per week by government employes. The economic and social interests of these workers shall always be very close to the heart and mind of the American Federation of Labor.

The injunction relief legislation which was approved by the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor is of supreme importance. This bill is pending in the congress of the United States and its enactment must be regarded as of supreme legislative importance. The object and purpose of this legislation is to make labor free economically. Labor must not be singled out as a class to be made the class victims of injunction procedure. We wish to be governed by law and not by judicial decree. The entire influence of the organized labor movement must be mobilized in support of this legislation.

As labor enters into the spirit of Labor day and participates in its celebration this year it will keep in mind the lessons of the past and the problems of the future. It will vigorously contend for a practical and humane solution of the problem of unemployment and will reiterate its demand that this blight upon our civilization be permanently removed. To say that unemployment is a necessary evil is to admit the superiority of uncontrolled forces over intelligence, education and efficiency.

We hold that unemployment occurs because of the failure of industry and society to deal with it and to apply a remedy. The definite demand of labor, upon the celebration of labor's national holiday, is that industry and society immediately seek and secure a practical solution for the problem of unemployment.

Business in Control; Mighty Changes Due

Washington.—A gloomy picture of the economic situation in this country was presented by Congressman McFadden, chairman house banking and currency committee. We are only beginning to feel the effects of a gigantic readjustment, he said.

Mr. McFadden declared that big business, historically known as the "third estate," is in control of world affairs, and that the readjustment now on is directed by a group of "geniuses in the management of credit" who realize that optimism can not forever serve as the basis for constantly expanding credit.

"In 1928," he said, "these men decided that a readjustment was imperative, that the world's economic, industrial and financial procedure should undergo a complete change, or evolution. We must realize that we are going to a new price level much lower than that which has prevailed during the past decade. We must also realize that before this change is fully accomplished to the entire satisfaction of those who are directing it, much suffering and hardship will prevail.

"The war resulted in bringing our industrial and financial leaders into contact with the financial and industrial leaders of the rest of the world. One of the consequences of this contact was the assumption by our industrial and financial leaders of control of such affairs throughout the world."

The trade unionist who fails to demand the union label, shop card and working button can not claim any credit for advancing the cause of the workers.

The advances of the labor movement have always been up grade. A constant demand for union-made goods and service will remove some of the grade.

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HISTORY OF LABOR DAY IS SIGNIFICANT OF PROGRESS

Monday, September 1, 1930, Marks Thirty-sixth Annual Celebration as Legal National Holiday Honoring Workers.

Labor Day, 1930, is the thirty-sixth annual celebration of Labor Day as a legal holiday.

The history of Labor Day is significant of the increasing strength and progress of organized labor.

Labor Day evolved from the aspiration of the labor movement; it was not handed down as a present. Its recognition as a legal holiday was won by labor; it was not given to labor.

The united voluntary efforts of the workers themselves established Labor Day as a national holiday long before any state legislature or the national legislature enacted the custom into statute law.

But the history of the statute law is in itself significant; it indicates the ever-increasing influence of the economic organizations of labor over the deliberations of law makers.

The Labor Day idea was originated by P. J. McGuire, for many years first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

At a meeting of the New York City Central Labor union, held on May 8, 1882, McGuire urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year as a general holiday for the laboring people. He suggested that it be called "Labor Day."

The idea was adopted by the Central Labor Union and it staged a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882.

The A. F. of L. endorsed the national Labor Day holiday at its 1884 convention, held at Chicago. The convention unanimously adopted the following resolutions, introduced by A. C. Cameron, delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

Through the activity of the State Federation of Labor and the central bodies the Labor Day demand spread from city to city, and state to state.

Many municipal councils and state legislatures made it a legal holiday.

Oregon was the first state to accede to labor's demand that Labor Day be made a state holiday. The Oregon Labor Day law was signed by the governor on February 1, 1887. The legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York also made Labor Day a state holiday in 1887. Connecticut, Nebraska and Pennsylvania followed in 1889; Iowa and Ohio in 1890; Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington in 1891; Alabama, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia in 1892, and California, Delaware, Florida, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin in 1893.

In the meantime, A. F. of L. officials sought congressional legislation to make Labor Day a legal holiday, in conformity with the resolution of the 1884 convention. The bill became a law ten years later. It passed congress on June 28, 1894.

On June 29, 1894, President Cleveland signed the Labor Day law in the presence of Amos J. Cummings, Representative in congress from New York City. Mr. Cummings presented the pen and penholder used by President Cleveland to President Gompers.

In his annual report to the 1894 A. F. of L. convention, President Gompers said:

"National Labor Day—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand by the A. F. of L. for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed congress and was made a law on June 29, 1894."

In 1912, Labor Day had become universally recognized in this country and Porto Rico. It had proved of incalculable value to union members and fixed the attention of those indifferent or unfamiliar with the objects of organized labor. Such demonstrations of loyalty and devotion stimulate the spirit of brotherhood and unity in the common life.

TYPOS TO AID IDLE.

Chicago.—The local Typographical union voted to assess members 1 per cent on earnings for thirteen weeks to pay out-of-work benefits.

Out-of-Work Payment Favored by Educator

Iowa City, Ia.—Continued unemployment seems certain and out-of-work insurance is necessary, said Prof. Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago, at an educators' conference here.

Prof. Douglas said there are 5,000,000 unemployed in this country, and there is no evidence that this figure is diminishing.

"Since it is inevitable for a long time to come, the American people ultimately will be driven to provide against this risk as they now provide against losses by fire, namely, by insurance," he said.

"It is sometimes said," continued Prof. Douglas, "that we should prevent unemployment rather than insure against it, but by alternating rates which an employer would have to pay for his insurance, according to the relative amount of unemployment in his plant, a stimulus toward regulation of production and employment will be instituted."

Injunction Violated; Judge Takes No Action

Nazareth, Pa.—Judge Stewart is conveniently overlooking repeated violations of his injunction by Representative Budenz, of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Budenz notified the judge he intended to violate the order. He picketts the Kramaer hosiery plant and calls on these workers to tear up their "yellow dog" agreement.

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One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT SHOWS DECLINE; BELOW JUNE LEVEL

Shipbuilding Registers Only Gain, While Agricultural Implement Occupations Record Heaviest Loss—Seasonal Occupations Register Employment Gains.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Aug. 28.—The unemployment index report of the United States department of labor, based on 100 for the monthly average of 1926, shows a drop from last year's figures for July of 98.2, to 85.5 for June, 1930, and a further drop to 81.6 for July. The total pay roll index drop is even greater, being 98.2 for July of 1929, and 84.1 for June, 1930, to 75.9 for July.

Shipbuilding shows the only gain of this year over last, July of last year being at 107.5, while June, 1930, was 117.3, falling to 112.7 in July; with payroll index at 109.8 for last year, a showing of 119.0 in June, 1930, dropping to 113.3 for July.

Other gains over June of this year were in chemical fertilizers which gained to 65.6 in July over 62.8 in June, 1930; book and job printing, 100.3 for July over 99.2 for June; boots and shoes at 86.0 for July over 83.3 for June; sugar refining at 99.8 for July over 93.5 for June; flour at 97.7 for July over 95.5 for June, and ice cream at 102.8 over 99.2 for June. These are all seasonal gains.

The most decided drop in the year was in agricultural machinery, which stood at 122.2 in June, 1929, but fell to 91.5 in June, 1930, an dagain to 79.4 in July, while the pay roll drop was even worse, from 121.9 in June, 1929; to 81.3 in June, 1930, and 63.8 in July. Automobiles slumped from 120.5 in June, 1929, to 91.5 in June, 1930, and again to 82.9 in July, with a more than corresponding drop in pay roll from 107.2 last year to 86.6 in June, 1930, and 70.4 in July.

Other seasonal drops were in cotton goods, hosiery and knit goods, silk goods, carpets and rugs, millinery and lace goods, and glass.

Radio, a relatively new factor industrially, which has not been included in the reports of the department of labor, showed an increase in employment of 25.7 for July.

Outdoor employments, such as highway construction and installation of gas-pipe lines, [illegible] in the monthly summary of [illegible] to have afforded employment to many men, to which the demand for men in telegraph and other public utility construction also added [illegible].

Business Recovery Not Yet Visible

New York.—There [illegible] in prevailing business facts to indicate the end of the business depression, declares the Annalist, an authoritative journal of commerce and finance.

Ballyho pipers for prosperity by proclamation claim that business conditions cannot be worse than they are now and that therefore improvement is the next inevitable step.

"It would be a welcome discovery to find in the current records of business the evidence that the 'traditional darkest hour just before the dawn had arrived, and was even now passing into new brightness," says the Annalist. "That evidence is not visible, however; the records suggest, on the contrary, that some further general decline in business must be endured. Building contracts, the commodity price level, freight loadings, steel and electric power production, and automobiles, all clearly fail to point upward."

BRITISH IDLE INCREASE.

London, England.—The government's unemployment report as of July 28 gave a total of 2,011,467. Slightly more than a year ago the number was 857,338.

Cold Storage Stocks Show Plenty of Food

Washington.—Reports by the department of agriculture on stocks of frozen meats and other food in cold storage on Aug. 1 show that the drouth has not endangered the nation's food supply.

Case eggs in storage totaled 11,202,000 cases, compared with 8,962,000 one year ago. Frozen eggs increased to 116,358,000 pounds from 91,488,000 last year.

There were 810,974,000 pounds of various kinds of meat in cold storage; creamery butter, 145,297,000 pounds, and more than 100,000,000 pounds of cheese. Frozen poultry totaled 46,890,000 pounds.

Indiana Officials Stop Road Gouging

Indianapolis.—The board of public works announces it will provide in every contract for public work in this city that labor shall be paid a fair wage.

Contractors have been estimating a labor charge of 50 cents an hour and when they secure the contract beat down the wage to 25 and even 20 cents an hour.

The gyping contractors are squirming under the publicity given their unfair practices.

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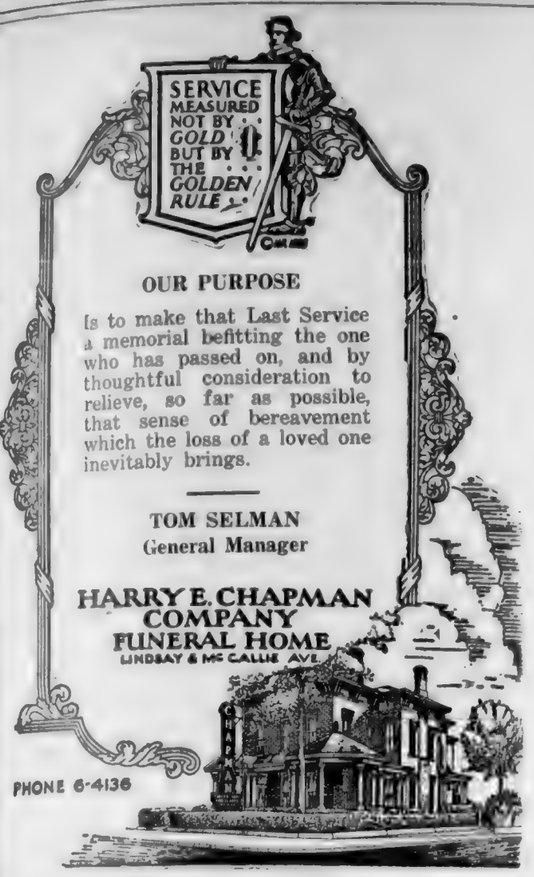

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That all our eggs are candled and guaranteed fresh ones?

That we do not sell storage eggs unless properly marked with sign "storage" on them?

That the Central Market House complies with all laws as to weights and measures of both city and state?

That the Central Market House put the City of Chattanooga on a weight basis?

That the Market Master will furnish you with weight cards for your kitchen?

That it is to your interest to know the weight of foods you are purchasing?

That the Central Market is now one of Chattanooga's show places?

That if you have not shown your friends the Central Market you have not given all that is coming to them?

That 66 2-3 per cent of our trade in Central Market are wage-earners?

That if it is eatables you want, you will find them all at the Central Market?

That in writing this we are extending to you an invitation to visit Central Market?

COME IN and LET'S GET ACQUAINTED

MACHINE-MADE WEALTH CREATES A NEW PROBLEM FOR SOCIETY

Labor Day Message of Federal Council of Churches Declares Modes of Thought and Ethical Ideas Have Not Kept Pace With Industrial Civilization.

(Special Correspondence)

New York, Aug. 27.—"Belief that mere increase in wealth would benefit equitably all persons of society has proved to be mistaken," says the commission on the church and social service, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, in its "Labor Sunday Message, 1930."

The churchmen declare that our modes of thought and our ethical ideas have not kept pace with our industrial civilization.

"To express our religious principles in terms of contemporary society is, therefore, particularly difficult and especially urgent," it is stated.

"The high productive capacity of modern industry has created wealth. But it has given us no answer to the problem of the distribution of wealth in accordance with the religious principles of religion and love. The wealth it has created has flowed in undue proportion into the hands of those who own the machines.

"The high productivity of the machine has confronted America with the problem of technological unemployment. It has made the competitive struggle more intense and has tempted many manufacturers, in the fever of competition, to disregard ordinary prudence in production. It has thus multiplied the evils of so-called overproduction and consequent unemployment. Furthermore, machine production by transferring skill from the worker to the instrument has placed a premium upon youthful stamina rather than the experience of age. The result is that middle-aged men find it increasingly difficult to secure employment and men over 55 find it equally difficult to hold positions.

"No more serious charge can be made against our generation than that it has been socially so blind and morally so callous that it has been unwilling to divert sufficient profits of modern industry to store up reserves for the protection of the unemployed and the security of the aged. It has insisted on the right of property to dividends but has concerned itself too little with the right of workers to security or employment and to protection in old age.

"As a result millions who have a just claim upon industry have been forced to accept the bread of charity and multitudes have been thrown as public charges upon the resources of municipalities and states. Moreover, a constant army of unemployed workers imperil the living standards of those who have employment by increasing the competition of workers for jobs."

The churchmen say it may not be the business of the church to define the principle of unemployment insurance and old age pensions, "but every dictate of religious imagination and common sense forces us to accept this social obligation and to urge those in positions of responsibility to work out its practical application."

Higher Wages Lure Immigrants; Ideal Not Reached, Probe Shows

By MARY V. ROBINSON
United States Women's Bureau.

In a survey of 2,146 wage-earning women who were born overseas and are living in certain sections of Philadelphia and the Lehigh valley, "better living" was frequently the reason given for coming to America.

A mere glance around homes visited discloses that in many instances these immigrants have fallen far short of their goal.

The bureau of municipal research, in Philadelphia, recommended as a standard for the housing of the wage-earners' family in health and decency a six-room house facing a street and containing a bathroom, laundry tubs, furnace and facilities for cooking and lighting with gas.

An analysis of the data collected in the women's bureau study shows that for the Lehigh valley, even when several families living co-operatively in a house of six rooms or more are considered as one household, that one-half of the dwellings visited fell below this standard.

In Philadelphia more than three-fifths failed to measure up to the requirement. Eleven houses were encountered with 12, 13 or 15 people occupying six rooms.

Too often the women interviewed were living in a crowded house devoid of all modern conveniences, located perhaps in a blind alley, and bearing the earmarks of distressing poverty. The kitchen in a number of instances answered also for dining room, living room and bedroom.

In the Lehigh valley, it was not uncommon to find two, three, or more families occupying a house built for a single family, the one kitchen serving as a community room where each woman cooked her family's meals on the common stove and where everybody congregated.

The trade unionist who fails to demand union goods and union service is blind to his own best interests.

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LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

E. D. BASS
MAYOR

Equity and Agents Celebrate Peace

FRANK GILMORE
President Actors' Equity Association.

New York.—A group of theatrical casting agents gave a dinner to officials of Actors' Equity association in celebration of the end of a long fight which at one time was carried to the United States supreme court.

Casting agents are employment agencies for actors. Charges have often been so excessive, and other conditions so objectionable, that the unionized actors agreed they would only patronize agents who were licensed by them.

The agents who were not licensed appealed to the courts on the ground that their "business" was injured.

As a result of protracted negotiations an agreement was signed. Frank Gilmore, president of Equity, described the agreement as "another of Equity's dreams come true." He said it marked the first settlement of its kind in the theater world, as everywhere else actors and agents are at swords' points.

"WE ARE NOT ILLEGAL," SAYS RADIO MONOPOLY

Washington.—Units of the radio trust filed their answer to the government's plea that they be dissolved.

The corporations acknowledge that their stock ownership is interlocked and they admit interlicensing of patents, but they assure the court that conspiracy in restraint of trade is the very last thing they have in mind.

Defendants include the Radio Corportion of America, General Electric, American Telephone and Telegraph and Westinghouse Electric.

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CORDIAL LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM

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Another passing year still finds Effron's the department store home of Organized Labor. The years but tend to increase the number of friends and customers and to these the management and employees of Effron's extend their heartiest Labor Day Greetings.

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All these, and more, too, are to be found at this great friendly store. All are noteworthy inducements for the throngs of satisfied shoppers that crowd Effron's every department. All are conclusive proof that it pays you most to shop at Effron's

Good Will in terms of Good Values

It is a natural assumption that you feel most friendly towards the store that offers you the most for your money—that Good Will is measured by Good Values. Why wonder, then, at the growing Good Will enjoyed by Effron's, where honest, every-day values are prevalent throughout the store.

HOME OF LOW PRICES

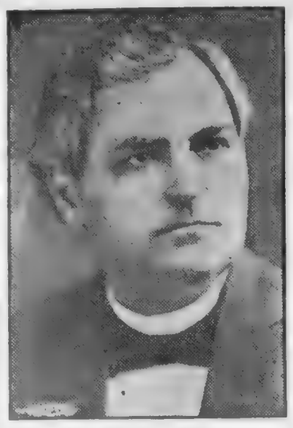
COME TO THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

COME TO THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

NATION STANDS AT THRESHOLD OF ANOTHER ERA, SAYS MORRISON

Organized Labor Faces Changed Conditions With Better Understanding, Increased Membership and Greater Faith in Possibilities.

Written for The Labor World
By FRANK MORRISON
Secretary, American Federation of Labor



FRANK MORRISON

This Labor day is marked by a pronounced trend toward new economic outlooks and a realization that our nation is at the threshold of another era.

These viewpoints have been developing since the World war. During the past year, however, more thought has been given to the revolutionary effect of automatic machinery and its displacement of workers, mass production, mergers and the encroachment of equity courts in the field of law enforcement.

These sweeping changes, yet in their infancy, have overturned former concepts. The new cycle has brought adherents to policies that would be considered, a few years ago, inconsistent with American principles.

The last thing that man will abandon is his social viewpoint. He readily accepts physical changes, as these are self-evident. He clings to the intangibles, however, until new ideas fit into his economic life. He then yields to the inexorable power.

It is because of our changing economic life that the nation is discussing new ideals. Old age pensions, long advocated by organized labor, was considered, a few years ago, unfitted for our American system. The automatic machine, with its army of unemployed, together with displacement of workers who have reached the age of 40 and 45, make old age pensions a problem of major importance.

The same is true of unemployment insurance which, an eastern governor recently declared, the people will accept as certain as they accepted workmen's compensation.

The changed outlook is again illustrated by an increasing popular disapproval of our poorhouse system, with its excessive overhead and humiliating failures. The poorhouse is looked upon by thinking men and women as a symbol of human despair.

The new viewpoint on old-age pensions again sustains our claim that trade unionists are the pickets of progress and that economic facts and social necessity eventually make certain the principles these unionists are the first to urge.

This has been true of other problems, such as abolition of child labor, establishment of workmen's compensation, higher wages, shorter hours, free education and other issues now accepted by the general public.

The past year has been marked by a clearer understanding of the misuse of the injunction. This process is no longer called a "labor" problem. Equity is rapidly encroaching on the rights of the public press and business. Labor will continue its agitation against this wrong. We are certain that as it is understood the law-making branch of government will yield to an enlightened public opinion. This change will come when the public understands the differences between government by law and government by the conscience of one man who sits as an equity judge and who sets aside every constitutional guarantee that his irresponsible edicts may be enforced.

The universal five-day week is a certainty in the near future. It is a necessity because of changing economic conditions, and it is now being enforced in many sections.

Organized labor faces the new collective age with a better understanding, with increased membership and a greater faith in their possibilities through unified action. We will extend our usefulness just in proportion as we develop intelligence and a will to do.

Employers Responsible for Jobless; Soup Lines Predicted in Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 26.—"Unless some action is taken before winter, thousands of unemployed workers in Oklahoma will have to be fed in soup lines," declares State Labor Commissioner W. A. Murphy in a statement on the unemployment situation.

Commissioner Murphy visualizes the situation as one in which the responsibility is on the employers. He sees that under our present system of production the employers are the ones who buy the ability of the workers to produce commodities and perform service. It is also the employers who refuse to buy this labor power and thus throw the workers into the streets without jobs. He therefore looks to business men assisted by state officials as the ones who must be relied upon to provide the remedy for the nation-wide mismanagement of business executives.

But in the same breath the commissioner suggests the weakness of relying on business men to adequately meet the unemployment problem. "Most business men seem to have the idea that the situation will work itself out," he says. "The machine age and the age of mergers have brought about a condition different from that heretofore experienced. Classes of skilled labor have been released that never before sought aid of employment agencies."

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

Salt Lake City.—The annual convention Utah Federation of Labor will convene in this city on Monday, Sept. 8.

Shorter hours, compulsory education, free text books, abolition of the contract system on public work and the labor injunction will be major issues.

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An Appreciation

A great many of the readers of this paper voted for me in the Primary. I expect to hear their spokesmen, carefully consider the things they speak for, and act with real earnestness. In these ways I will show my gratitude.

I have done work with my hands. I did it at the time merely to save money, but it taught me respect for the integrity, brain, eye and hand of the Workman. I earn my living with books, but I know that what Kipling says is true:

From forge and farm and mine and bench,
Deck, altar, outpost lone—
Mill, school, battalion, counter, trench,
Rail, senate, sheepfold, throne—
Creation's cry goes up on high
From age to cheated age:
"Send us the men who do the work
For which they draw the wage!"

John A. Chambliss
Democratic Nominee for the State Senate

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union-made goods and service.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

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HEARTIEST GREETINGS

TO THE READERS OF THE LABOR WORLD

From

TOM ROGERS

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

In appreciation of many organized labor friends, I wish you a most happy observance of your national holiday.

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A continuous demand for the union label, shop card and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of trade unionists.

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR URGES SUPPORT OF LABOR PRESS

Service of Trade Union Papers Recognized and Movement Is Pledged to Assist in Every Way Possible. Gompers and Green Quoted.

The labor press—the publications of the union organizations—are doing their part toward the stabilization of conditions for the working people of our country. Are you doing your part?

Samuel Gompers, the veteran leader of the American labor movement for more than forty years, had this to say about the labor press:

> Were it not for the labor press, the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any person who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the union cause. Any labor paper which pursues a clean, conservative and constructive policy is a valuable asset to labor and the entire community.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said at Detroit:

> Many of our members do not realize the importance of the labor press and are not giving it the support it has a right to expect. Were it not for the influence of the labor press, labor's views would not be presented to the general public, and many of the important and progressive labor laws that now grace the statute books in this city and other states would not have been enacted. I therefore recommend and stress the importance of every community supporting its local labor paper.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor:

> Whereas, the labor press during the past year has rendered splendid service to the American trade union movement and its constituent international, state and central bodies; and,
>
> Whereas, the bona fide publications of the international organizations and the local labor newspapers have devoted many columns of space in each of their issues toward the development of the great labor movement; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That this forty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor expresses its deepfelt gratitude to the publishers of the bona fide labor publications; recommending that these very valuable publications receive the full and unstinted support of the members of organized labor, because by and through this support can the labor press of America be extended in education, in power and influence; and, be it further
>
> Resolved, That every effort be made in the year ahead to fully utilize the valuable service rendered by the bona fide labor press in the education and the upbuilding of the American labor movement.

People Defrauded By Various Methods

New York.—The American people are annually defrauded to the extent of $7,500,000,000, said B. F. Batten, vice-president of a local bank, in an address to business men.

Forgery was classed as "the fastest growing crime." Bankruptcy on a large scale is also increasing.

The public, said Mr. Batten, lose $700,000,000 each year through purchase of falsely advertised goods. A Buffalo instance was cited where a ring, advertised to be of platinum, was sold at retail for $46.60, it later developing that the ring contained exactly 13 cents worth of platinum.

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We invite you to visit our ST. ELMO YARD and select your choice of the best grades of coal at lowest prices.
Mr. Lawrence Boydston, Manager of our St. Elmo Yard, is anxious to serve you, and his years of experience with us assures you of good service and courteous treatment.
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Patterson's Anti-Knock Red Gas
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For several years Mr. Wlison has been Assistant Manager at our City Plant and is well qualified to serve you. We invite you to visit our East Chattanooga Plant and select your choice of the best grades of coal at lowest prices.
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The advances of the labor movement have always been up grade. A constant demand for union-made goods and service will remove some of the grade.

If you have done an injury to a fellfailing to demand union goods or service, there is no better time than the present to atone for the damage done.

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ALTON PARK : : : TENNESSEE

UNITY NECESSARY TO REACH LABOR'S GOAL, SAYS JOHN L. LEWIS

Much Has Been Accomplished, But Much Is Yet to Be Done—Should Profit by Mistakes of the Past and Avoid Dangers of Future.

Written for The Labor World
By JOHN L. LEWIS
President, United Mine Workers of America

Labor day is the one day in the year on which we place ourselves face to face with the problems that confront those who toil. It is the one day in the year when we arouse our enthusiasm and encourage ourselves to pledge greater activity in the year to come in the effort to gain those things to which labor is justly entitled.

It is well for us to do this. But we should not lose sight of the fact that there are three hundred and sixty-four other days in the year over which we must spread our enthusiasm if we are to win the battle.

It is not enough that we take stock on Labor day and make firm resolutions of loyalty to labor's cause. In this respect, every day in the year should be Labor day for us, and we should carry our zeal into the remote days of the year just the same as on Labor day.

Only through continued and unceasing effort and struggle can we of labor reach the goal that we have set for ourselves.

Much has been accomplished, but there remains much more to be done, and we dare not falter if we would succeed in lifting the toiling masses to a better place in life.

On this Labor day of 1930, let us survey the events of the past year. Let us appraise the gains and losses, the successes and failures. Let us profit by what has gone before and the experience that has come to all of us, for it is by experience that we learn.

By viewing in retrospect the events of the past year we may learn how to avoid the dangers of the future and how to profit in full measure from the gains that have been made.

Great problems await solution in the future. If we profit from what we learn from the past year we better equip ourselves for the task of finding proper solutions for the problems that lie ahead.

HERE'S AN INTERESTING STUDY FOR LABOR DAY READING—THE WHY AND WHERE OF FOOD PRICES

By THE SENATOR

Washington, Aug. 28.—Family buyers, who can remember back to "before the war," may well ponder where food prices have been during the past seventeen years, and why. Many a wise paragraph from the pen of expert economists, telling no more about the secret than can be told in three words, is being printed in these days to explain that question.

Taking the 1913 retail prices as the base—or 100—there is the case of lard, which under food control dropped a little to 93.4 in 1915, then jumped to 111.0 in 1916, leaped to 174.9 in 1917; and then in 1919, when the war was over and profits were being taken from the war-hungry, it went to 233.5. Lard dropped gradually to 107.6 in 1922, but in 1925 was up again to 147.5. Since then it has been coming down gradually, year by year, until in July, 1930, it is almost back to the 1913 level, at 103.2.

Ups and Downs of Eggs.

Then there are eggs, which, starting at 100 level in 1913, went to 102.3 in 1914, dropped to 98.7 in 1915, jumped to 108.8 in 1916, then took the leap to 139.4 in 1917, kept on going up until after the war in 1920 they reached the high point of 197.4. Then eggs started back down, and in April, 1929, had reached 106.4, but got excited in last December and jumped back to 182.0. Since then they have gone back home to 97.4 in June, 1930; and now the seasonal scarcity has lifted them a little again to 101.7. They were at 160.0 in January; and there must be a lot of high priced eggs in cold storage now that will never see that price again.

Rice, which was up to 200.0 in 1920 and is now back to 109.2; and sugar, which went to 352.7 in 1920 and is now back to 110.9, are the only other staple foods that have regained approximately their pre-war level.

Beef cuts, starting with 100 in 1913, had jumped 25 to 30 points by 1917, and in 1920 were ranging from 151 to 177. They dropped back a little after that, but took another leap in 1929, and in July of that year were ranging from 177 to 206. In July of this year they still showed sirloin steak at 182.3, and plate beef at 149.6.

Ham Going at 200.4.

Why ham, which jumped to 142.2 in 1917, 178.1 in 1918, 198.5 in 1919, and 206.3 in 1920, and then went to 211.2 in July, 1929, should now remain at 200.4, is something for the sandwich artists to explain—perhaps. That is almost as hard to understand as the "price" of gold.

Bacon behaved after a similar pattern, except that it only reached 165.6 in 1929, and is now 156.7. Pork chops, however, reached a high point of 201.4 in 1920, climbed again to 193.8 in 1929, and is now down to 173.8. Lard is a pork product, and it is back to 103.2; but you can substitute for lard, whereas no chemist ever got anywhere trying to imitate ham or pork chops. The farmers who "manufactured" their excess corn into pork chops and ham, evidently did not need much relief, unless it was from the packing houses.

The cereals offer more puzzles. It must have been all right for bread, starting at 100 in 1913, to go frankly to 112.5 in 1914, then to 125 in 1915, then to 164.9 in 1917, and finally to 205.4 in 1920. In 1922 it dropped to 155.4, then climbed to 167.9 in 1925; in 1929 did not drop below 160.7, and is now only down to 157.1. And all this while the farmers were howling for a relief from the burden of their own wheat over-production. But the city bread-eaters took their medicine along with their bread and said little or nothing about it. It has not been shown that there is not that much difference between the labor cost of bread in 1913 and in 1930. Somebody has been having "an awful crust."

Flour went even higher than wheat or bread in 1920, reaching the high point of 245.5, then rose again to 184.8 in 1925, and after fluctuating some was back to 139.4 in July, 1930. But cornmeal, which went to a high point of 226.7 in 1918, dropped to 130.0 in 1922, climbed again to 180.0 in 1925, and is now at the end of a very gradual decline only down to 139.4.

Potatoes take the prize for the high jump, having gone to 370.0 in 1920, dropped to 182.4 in 1921, reached a low of 158.8 in 1924, but went back up to 211.8 in 1925; 288.2 in 1926; fluctuated around until in 1929 they jumped from 182.4 in June to 235.3 in August of that year. They hung on around 223 to 229, climbing to 152 in May, 1930, declining to 247 in June, and then dropping 53 points to 194.1 in July, 1930. It looks as though the public just wanted potatoes, and paid any price that was asked, instead of taking it out in rice as they did during the war period.

Sugar was only second to potatoes in the high point reached after the war. In 1920 sugar went to 352.7, but it dropped the next year to 145.5, and barring a slight rise in 1929 has been continually dropping until in July, 1930, it stood at 110.9.

Tea and coffee, the only products on the standard list not produced in this country, behaved very decently, going to 134.7 and 157.7, respectively, in 1920. Tea came up to 143.4 in January, 1930, and coffee rose to 172.8 in 1925. But tea is now down to 142.6 and coffee to 135.6 for July, 1930.

To those who ask, "Why?" the wise men talk about "supply and demand," "the price of gold," "world markets," "over-production."

When you get them in a corner, the wise men finally raise their eyebrows, hump their shoulders and wave their hands, and say, "You don't understand!" That's the truth.

Pencil Industry Shows Low Wages

Washington.—Pencils made last year in this country had a value of more than $23,000,000, according to the bureau of census.

An average of 5,666 workers were employed throughout the year and wages totaled $6,280,684, or approximately $1,100 per year per employe.

Manufacturers' profits cannot be calculated from the census figures because no data are collected for expense items, such as interest on investment, rent, depreciation insurance and advertising.

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A Complete Department for Every Member of the Family

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Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're
RSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

have done an injury to a fel- to demand union goods or there is no better time than nt to atone for the damage

The trade unionist who fails to demand the union label, shop card and working button can not claim any credit for advancing the cause of the workers.

NOTES FROM THE NEWS CHAPEL

By CLAY TIMMONS

The fellows who were working overtime Thursday night, reported Friday morning that they didn't sleep a wink after seeing the poor lad who was caught in the elevator shaft and killed. It was a terrible tragedy, and should prove to be an equally terrible lesson to the rest of the news boys who have a habit of prowling around over the building at all hours.

Many efforts have been made to keep them outside where they belong, but in spite of all that could be done they would get in. I for one am glad that I wasn't one of those working overtime on Friday's ads, for the ads wouldn't have been a bid of good in my case for a week.

* * *

See by the Journal that Basil Palmer is in the race for delegate next year, too. Probably by the time the convention city is announced there will be several more to hop in the race.

* * *

Brother Medlock has a sideline all his own. And some of the aging printers, myself included, have fallen for it. It's his hair grower. And boy, I need it, and got some. So did Arch Underwood. They tell me that Bamforth, on the Times, bought a jar of it and began using it, and the hair promptly began to grow. Bam is rather hoary headed, and the new hair came out red. Imagine that!

* * *

Milton Cooke is ill abed, so Brother Joe reports. Fred Ford is taking his usual summer-end tour of the middle west, and the genial fat boy is always sending someone a card with one of his usual wise-cracks appended.

* * *

For the first time in many years the employes over here didn't receive their regular "boards" to Sparks' circus, or any other circus that plays this town. Fred Schneider got about thirty tickets, but somebody seemed to have hogged the whole bunch. I wasn't here the last time it occurred, but certain of the old-timers have told me about it. But that makes another story.

* * *

It has been reported that a certain hand in the ad alley was heard in the following soliloquy (an't that spelled right?): "36-point Caslon bold. Who in h— ever heard of any such type?"

* * *

Hank Barnes is either a pauper or a millionaire. He only works two or three days a week during these days of depression. Dame Rumor has it—but who was it that said "Dame Rumor is a —— liar?"

* * *

Labor day approaches. Labor day, 1930. A dinner-dance will be given at the Lookout Mountain club-hotel. Labor day, 1910. A fish fry will be held on the river bank. Plenty of lager for everybody to rush the growler. The war did it.

MILL OWNERS SEEK TO MUZZLE PAPERS FOR PRINTING TRUTH

Discharge Made Penalty for All Disobeying Order. Raleigh News and Observer Made Taboo by Cone Interests While Greensboro Papers Are Praised.

(By International Labor News Service)

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 28.—The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, published by Josephus Daniels, former member of the cabinet in President Wilson's administration, is taboo in Greensboro, N. C., where the Cone textile mills operate.

The News and Observer has been publishing unbiased and uncolored news of the textile workers' situation and the organization efforts of the American Federation of Labor in Greensboro, something the Greensboro newspapers have not been doing. As a result the News and Observer has become quite a popular newspaper in Greensboro, so much so that the management of the Cone mills has issued an edict that any worker subscribing for or reading the News and Observer will be discharged from his job.

The News and Observer published this startling restriction.

Veiled Warning Issued.

However, this newspaper continues to print the news as usual and the workers employed by the Cone interests at the Proximity and Revolution mills continue to read it avidly.

Bernard Cone has vehemently denied that any threat was made or implied, but union leaders point to the fact, among others, that eighteen workers discharged were readers of the News and Observer.

Josephus Daniels, asked by International Labor News for a statement, said he had been out of town and was "not posted."

The "Textorian," a house organ published as a weekly newspaper by the Cone mill management, in its last issue, carried a veiled warning to the Greensboro newspapers in the form of a "'congratulatory" editorial concerning the attitude of the local papers in not printing "free advertising for the union."

The Textorian said: "The hostile attitude of organizers and agitators toward the dailies of Greensboro is a result of an endeavor on the part of the papers to publish newspapers and not organs or mediums for free advertising for the union. * * * The position taken by the Greensboro papers is a fair one, and they are to be commended for refusing to allow the denunciation of agitators to worry them."

After this praise of the local press the Cone interests are trying to squelch out-of-town newspapers which print news of the Greensboro situation, with what success to be seen later.

The bosses of the mills are trying many devious ways to block union activities, warning the workers on pain of losing their jobs to stay away from labor mass meetings.

One of the schemes is bribing the workers with the promise of a smoked ham at Christmas time if they do not join the union. However, it is the "ham what ain't" 364 days out of the year, rather than the "ham what am" once a year that is intriguing the pauper-paid workers just at this time, and they are joining the union in droves.

But muzzling free speech and a free press in North Carolina where the Mecklenberg declaration of independence was written is going some even for the textile lords of the old tar-heel state.

THRONGS SEE "GHOST TRAIN"

Peruchi Players Again Show to Packed Houses—Next Offering a Comedy.

"Standing room only" was the rule for late comers at the Bijou theater this week, and on some occasions those who failed to make reservations were unable to gain admittance.

Continuing the evidences of popularity which Chattanooga's stock players attained immediately upon their opening here, the mystery thriller, "The Ghost Train," was greeted with approval and each member of the fine cast was given a share of applause throughout the performance.

Beginning with a special Labor day matinee Monday at 2:30, the Peruchi Players will offer what Manager Booth declares is a screaming farce comedy, following a run of an entire year in New York City. The title, "Mary's Other Husband," suggests a foundation for some ludicrous complications. In this case, it is explained, Mary had both a lamb and an imagination. Mary's husband was the lamb; at least he might have been prior to the arrival of Mary's uncle. New York audiences, it is said, watched and howled with joy over the complications of this trio, and with a company of proven ability local theatergoers are sure to get keen enjoyment out of its presentation here.

The Labor day matinee will be reserved, night prices prevailing, it is announced.

UNIFORM LAW PROPOSED TO CONTROL CHILD LABOR

Chicago.—A uniform law prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age in any gainful employment was approved by the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws.

The proposed law would regulate employment of minors between 14 and 18 years and prescribe certain occupations in which persons of 21 years and under may not be engaged.

Thirty-five states were represented and the proposal was approved with one dissenting state and one state not voting.

The draft of the act has been considered for four years. The states are urged to adopt the plan, which has been submitted to the American Bar association for approval.

KODAK FINISHING
OF QUALITY
Mr. Snapshot
Bring 'Em at 9
Get 'Em at 5
Says
ENGLERTH'S
722 Cherry St.

MODERN EDUCATION

Our modern school systems put a lot of work upon growing eyes which puts a strain upon those with defective vision.

Latent defects in the eyes of children should be carefully looked after.

A little foresight now may keep them from wearing glasses later and will help them in their studies.

Harris & Hogshead
Optometrists and Manufacturing Opticians
14 EAST EIGHTH ST.
PHONE 6-7545
"SEE THE SIGN"

Grand Jury System Handled by One Man

New York.—The refusal of a county grand jury to present charges of corruption against public officials recalls the ease with which prosecuting attorneys evade or secure grand jury indictments. This system has been referred to as "a relic of the dark ages."

Raymond Moley, professor of public law at Columbia university, says in his book "Politics and Criminal Prosecution:"

"It is well known that except in unusual instances the grand jury is a rubber stamp for the prosecuting attorney. The common parlance of a prosecutor's office is not 'presenting a case to the grand jury' but 'getting an indictment' or 'indicting some one.' Anyone who has experienced service on a grand jury knows how inevitably this domination comes about. The order of cases considered is usually subject to the prosecutor's determination. Almost always he is the only lawyer in the room, and the laymen present are stricken with the reverential silence usually accorded supposed learning and experience. The prosecutor conducts the examination of the witnesses and asks 90 per cent of the questions. He draws the indictment himself and submits it to the uncritical and unquestioning approval of the foreman."

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union-made goods and service.

North Chattanooga Greetings
Merchants North of River Offer Good Wishes for Labor's Holiday

Thompson Dry Goods Co.
DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE AT THE RIGHT PRICE
TWO STORES:
18 Frazier Avenue Dial 6-7981
23 Brainerd Road Dial 2-9185

WILLIAMS BROTHERS
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fresh Meats
TWO STORES
Dial 6-1071 455 Cherokee Blvd.
Dial 7-1214 804 Central Ave.

Ef I had a job jes' totin' out de ashes fum dis heah ROYAL BLUE COAL I'd be loafin' neah 'bout all de time ! !
If you are not one of our patrons, we respectfully solicit a trial order so we may show you that we have the best grade of range, heater and furnace coal—also Radiant Coke. If you are already a customer, we thank you for past favors and hope that you will continue to patronize us.
GODSEY COAL CO.
Operated by W. M. Sherrill & Sons.
416 N. Market St. Dial 6-5128
North Chattanooga, Tenn.

ELDRIDGE BROS.
7 E. Frazier Ave.
Groceries and Fresh Meats
Dial 6-5179 and 6-5170
"Service That Satisfies"

CHEROKEE FEED & SEED STORE
FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED.
HORSE, POULTRY AND DAIRY FEED.
FLOUR AND MEAL.
453 Cherokee Boulevard
Dial 6-3610

SAM O'NEIL
Cash Store
WHERE CASH COUNTS
We Make 2 Deliveries Daily
107 Tremont Dial 6-1834

HERBERT KEEDY *KEEDY & GRANERT* LOUIS A. GRANERT
COMPLETE AUTO and WRECKER SERVICE
301 NORTH MARKET STREET TELEPHONE 6-5815

W. F. O'Neil Grocery
607 Barton Avenue
DIAL 8231
Quickest Delivery Service in Town

Frank L. Clark James D. Keef
Northside Printing Co.
Printing as you want it —when you want it
JUST CALL 6-8228
North end Market Street bridge—where the Cherokee Trail begins.

E. C. FREUDENBERG
Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
THREE STORES:
No. 1—325 N. MARKET ST. - - - - - - DIAL 6-1189
No. 2—WOODLAND STATION, W. F. Minton, Mgr. - - DIAL 6-3097
No. 3—LAWN STREET, C. B. Shippley, Mgr. - - - DIAL 7-2733
WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE

CONDRA BROS.
Groceries, Meats and Dry Goods
Our Motto 'Quality and Service'
Union Meat Market
DIAL 6-6271
628 Spears Ave.

JOHN H. COBB
Antique Furniture and Upholstering of All Kinds
PHONE 6-0809
Work Called for and Delivered
Prices Reasonable
Work Guaranteed
105 Forrest Ave.

Eldridge & Sons
603 Barton Ave.
A Food Store of Quality
DIAL 6-7541
Give Us a Call
Free Delivery

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GOOD WORK —— PROMPT SERVICE
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HOUSER'S STORE
GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS
Dial 6-7926 615 Gurley St.

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Phone 6-7438 531 Tremont St.
YOU CAN BUY HERE FOR LESS !

Nurse Tells How CARDUI Helped Her

Mrs. W. A. Cox, a well-known professional nurse, of Burnside, Ky., writes:

"I was in very bad health, and only weighed 110 pounds. I read in the papers about Cardui, and thought I would give it a try-out. After I had taken one bottle, I could see that I was improving. After I had taken it a month or two, I began to gain, and I weigh at present 168, and have weighed that for some time. I am now 55 years old, and can do as much work as the average middle-aged woman can.

"I would advise any woman, who is weakly and in a run-down condition, to try Cardui, but not to expect one bottle to make her well. I take two or three bottles a year, now, and I feel fine."

CARDUI

USED BY WOMEN FOR OVER 50 YEARS

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

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Complete 24 Hour Garage Service

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Telephone 6-5463

Storage :: Washing :: Greasing
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FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

Winter Winds

Hold No Terrors If You Burn Our

COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.

718 E. Main 6-3163

Our Advertisers are our friends.

BARBER SHOP BLUES

By Golly

NOTICE, BARBERS!

Regular monthly meeting of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, will be held on Tuesday night, instead of Monday, at Central Labor hall. This change, of course, is due to the fact that Monday is Labor day.

E. D. STEVENSON, Secretary.

A round of a few of the downtown barber shops this week, in search for legitimate news items, brought the following:

At the Horton shop, Cherry street, it was said nobody in there knew anything. Thought so before we went in, but was afraid to say so.

* * *

At the Chattanooga Bank Building shop, found Harper, Thomas and Hill in a hot argument about the baseball team. Didn't care to get shot, so beat it.

* * *

Then over to the Climax. Joe Burton wanted mention made of the new barber pole, put up in honor of E. C. Holland, who recently joined the force there. The line-up now is Holland, Burton, Massey, E. C. English and P. D. Booth. Old-timers. Massey and John Brown enjoyed a hunting trip last Wednesday night at Wildwood, Ga.

* * *

Si Helms, at the Read House shop, was bubbling over with alleged news. He said: Jess Turner has recovered from "jakewalk," and will be glad to see his old friends at the same old stand. Si said: A. J. White took a motor trip last Sunday, and "mooched" 12 roasting ears, 2 watermelons and 2 sacks of grapes. He only had a small car. He said: W. M. Phelps has recovered from a severe illness and is back on the job. Clyde Garrett's injured wrist has completely healed. John Brown said: Si Helms moved from the country to town, and is appealing to all his old friends to call on the "missus" and try to convince her of the advantages of city dwelling.

* * *

They also reported Massey has removed the top from his "car," and bought a straw hat. Louis parks his limousine on Cameron Hill in order to insure that "instant start and quick get-away." One morning last week a passing patrolman viewed the wreckage and made out a report something like this: "Found bad smashup on Cameron Hill. Located parts of six cars, but couldn't find the drivers."

* * *

Mr. Mitchell, at the Big Four over on Seventh street, said he almost had a news item, but was unable to complete his information. Said Hamby called his "missus" the other day, told her to meet him at the Market street bridge with the pup, put on his hunting coat, grabbed his gun and started out the door shouting, "Look out, squirrels." Didn't know whether he got any or not. Fred Kelley and Hartman, he said, also went fox hunting the other night, but came back spitting watermelon seeds. No foxes

* * *

Big Four on East Eighth had plenty of news, but none that would do to print. Dugger said he knew some stuff on John Turner and Van Hooser, but wasn't quite ready to release it. Customer in Dugger's chair told me Frank cut his hair so often he got bald, and then sold him a hair tonic. System. Bright boy. Was raised with 'im.

* * *

Went around to the Broadway, all in good faith and everything. Proprietor Hester said, "If you can't print anything good about this shop, don't print anything." So won't mention Broadway shop.

* * *

Getting sleepy. Good night. Silly, ain't it?

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

I see by the daily press that bids for sites for the new postoffice were opened by the department this week. I also learn that Atlanta is going to get a $3,000,000 one. Why such a discrimination?

* * *

No deliveries of mail on Labor day, but you bet there will be plenty the next day.

* * *

The new route has been established in North Chattanooga. It was badly needed.

* * *

Frank Brooks arrived safely in Cincinnati, and according to post card received is having a great time.

* * *

W. A. Myers was off attending the convention of the American Legion first of the week.

* * *

Bill Jones is back on the job after an absence of a couple of weeks.

* * *

Massey wants to know whether Reneau had Henry's glasses repaired or not.

I was mistaken last week when I said that Supt. John S. Walker was spending his vacation running the rabbits out of his garden; it was yellow jackets. They do say that when he found that nest, he started for the house and did not stop till he reached the postoffice.

* * *

The other morning I went to get my mail out of the cases and a gang of the boys were trying to do the same thing. I remarked, Lead me to the mail; brother Dailey says, well, I've led lots of cows.

* * *

By next meeting we will have a hall—maybe!

* * *

Lost, one telegram. H. B. Massey.

* * *

A. W. Lauter, superintendent of the registry division, is back after a month's vacation looking very much better.

* * *

Mr. George, manager; Roscoe Talley and H. H. Brown have returned from a fishing trip. (You notice I didn't say a successful fishing trip.)

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

Log-rolls at the next regular meeting, Tuesday, Sept. 2. What's it all about? Well, listen:

Now the old saying is there's better fish in the water than have been caught, and W. P. Howard has ordered that all the best ones be brought out so he can fry them. L. Patton, winning the long distance potato-peeling championship, has been booked up for a display of his talents along this line. E. E. McDaniels is to see that there is plenty of bread to put the fish in, and I'm betting he orders it sliced. Yours truly has to do something, and I guess it will be carry water for the red lemonade, so I'm going to get me a can with about six handles. Bill Williams is a natural inspector, so we have given him a job seeing that everything is in proper shape. C. E. Cofer has the longest arms, and he has been selected to squeeze the lemons. Now, of course there will be other good things to eat and some of the brothers have promised to bring their fiddles and give us a tune or some kind of soothing noise.

Now all this is to take place in the short space of one Saturday afternoon and evening, and we are not going to be selfish; we are going to have the ladies with us as a special treat.

Every member should be present at the next regular meeting, Tuesday night, and help prepare for the above "blowout." There are also some other matters to be taken care of.

* * *

Grady McArthur says the only way to keep the ball rolling is not to let it stop.

* * *

Beetle and Lofty want to know when they will hold another examination.

* * *

Vance Tallent, after receiving a number of cards from his friends on vacation, all having the usual message, "Having a fine time, wish you were here," said he did agree with the one from Canada.

* * *

Fred Simons said he had spent his last week-end in Atlanta. Sounds like he might have had a falling out down there.

Frank M. Johnston Improving Slowly

Frank M. Johnston, for many years an employe of the Times composing room and active member of Chattanooga Typographical union, is slowly improving from a severe and extended illness at his home near Graysville, Ga. Mr. Johnston is still confined to his bed, but many local friends are hoping for a speedy recovery once the old-timer gets started on the right road back to his normal self physically.

MICHIGAN GOVERNOR FAVORS LOW WAGES

Lansing, Mich.—Trade unionists of this state lost their plea to Gov. Green that he live up to his fair wage pledge.

The unionists asked him to reject the bid of a non-union concern for a $200,000 public work contract. A firm that paid the prevailing wage was but $351.90 higher. The governor sided with the low-wage concern.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

6,000 Unemployed Force Bureau Doors to Close

New York Free Agency in Week Lists 7,000 Applicants for Work and Sends 335 of Them to Jobs, Mostly Temporary.

New York City, Aug. 28.—Six thousand unemployed swamped the municipal free employment bureau here one day this week, forced the officials to close the doors and resulted in injuries to several in line.

That day's registration numbered 2,500, with 2,000 still in line and 135 jobs secured.

Three hundred women were registered one day, twenty-five of them getting work.

The bureau opened last week and by the middle of this week 7,000 had been registered, with a total of 335 jobs filled. Most jobs are temporary. The first man in line gets the job if he can fill the bill at all.

No, Gwendolyne, men who pet dears are not necessarily animal trainers.

FORTY YEARS!

J. F. ANDERSON

Consider the old-timer. Here's a gentleman whose service to organized labor in Chattanooga covers a continuous period of forty years. Mr. Anderson was the first president of Local 14, and the completion of his four decades of activities finds him again in that position, and with his zeal for the cause deep-rooted and unshaken by the passing of time.

When the old Local No. 8, Boilermakers, was organized, Mr. Anderson's name was on the charter, and he served in every office within the gift of that membership, including the presidency. The same is true of his activities in No. 14. He claims the distinction of being the oldest member of his craft in Chattanooga, in point of service, but is only 64 years of age. His labor record in Chattanooga also includes several years as a delegate to Central Body.

Mr. Anderson is affectionately known to scores of his fellow trades unionists as "Shorty." He is an employe of the Southern railway.

MORE ABOUT TYPO UNION

(Continued from First Page)

in the International Typographical union.

The average earnings per member in 1909 was $897.00, with a total earning for all members of $40,293,738.00.

In 1930 the average earnings per member were $2,372.36, with a total earning for all members of $183,874,801.00.

A total of 445,125 meals were served at the home during the past year, at an average cost of 25 cents.

Fifty-two milch cows at the home furnish an average of 300 gallons of milk per day.

During the year butter and milk valued at $30,184.03 was produced by the home dairy at a cost of $19,990.02, and was consumed by the home.

$8,651.54 was spent during the year by the home for drugs for residents of the home.

Groceries, meats, fresh fruits and vegetables valued at $73,097.98 were purchased by the home during 1930.

There are 8,500 books in the home library with an average exchange of fifty books daily.

During the past year Chattanooga was represented at the home with a resident younger in membership than any other resident there, that being David M. Jones with eighteen months' membership. Two residents had two years membership, four had three years, five had four years, three had five years and the rest of the 174 admitted during the year had membership records running from six years to 57 years.

The youngest resident admitted during the year was David M. Jones, of Chattanooga, being 21; while the oldest was Albert D. Westcott, 81, of Tacoma.

Phil Angel Back From Vacation Trip

Phil I. Angel, of the Angel Printing company, returned this week from a two-weeks vacation trip through the east, having motored with his family to New York City, Washington and other points. Mr. Angel declined to talk for publication, but it is understood that the drouth and unemployment problems were discussed with President Hoover, and local friends are expecting an immediate adjustment of these bothersome conditions.

BIJOU

Home of Spoken Drama

PERUCHI PLAYERS

Present

WEEK OF SEPT. 1

"MARY'S OTHER HUSBAND"

A High-Gear Comedy

SPECIAL LABOR DAY MATINEE MONDAY

All Seats Reserved—Night Prices

Bargain Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c

BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA

DIAL 7-1764

"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

DON'T BE SELFISH Tell Your Neighbors!

Take a Light Dose of

B L & K R

at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."

Try This on Puny Children

B L & K R is Sold by Druggists

Accept No Substitutes

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

CHARLIE HOOD SAYS:

For Goodness Sake, and Your Health's Sake, use Hood's Special Corn Meal and Hood's Special Flour (Plain or Self-Rising) White or Whole Wheat.

Most good Grocers handle these high-grade products. If YOUR grocer does not, his neighbor does.

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Chattanooga : Tennessee

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CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP

MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.

904 MARKET STREET

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASK

WATCH this section every w for Grocery Barga

Make your Dollar Double Duty. Patronize those who patro YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

SOLE OWNER'S HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury 24 Lb., Each				95
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted	6 lbs.	17c	12 lbs.	33
MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for				5
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb.				32
SUGAR	10 Lbs. Domino				49
SELOX	Large Package, Two for				25
TOILET PAPER	Northern Tissue, Roll				7
CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound				15
BUTTER	Clear Brook or Clover Bloom, Pound				40

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Lbs. for				50
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for				40
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Per Lb.				25
BACON	Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound				29

SOLE OWNER CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 2—Market Square
No. 4—3909 St. El A

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED EASY WAY SELF SERVICE GROCERY 817 MARKET ST

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY (A HOME OWNED STORE)

LABOR DAY GREETINGS — from — EASY WAY GROCERY CO

WE APPRECIATE the business of our many trade union friends, and wish for you on this Labor Day continued progress in your great humanitarian movement.

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARK

This Mixing Bowl FREE with each 8-lb. pail Domino Shortening $1.0

HOME STORES "Owned and Operated by Home Folks"

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIEN

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 5, 1930 — Number 19

NEMPLOYMENT S CHIEF TOPIC FOR LABOR DAY

oliday Speakers All Plead for Jobless.

ABOR'S PROBLEMS GIVEN ATTENTION

cal Observance Quiet, While Other Cities Feature Addresses.

CHAIRMAN

PAUL J. SMITH
harge of American Federation's uthern Organizing Campaign.

ttanooga trades unionists spent et day last Monday, the pomp ceremony which characterized previous observances of La- annual holiday having been dis- d with due to the prevalance of ployment and the expense which ipation in elaborate programs fore has brought about for the s locals and their individual ers.

only trades unionists, but thousands of other citizens who y participate in labor's pro- , were left free to find their ntertainment, and the varied ement centers all did a land-of- usiness. The weather man, for was kind to the outdoor resorts, parks, playgrounds, bathing s and other outdoor attractions thronged throughout the day. s movie houses were well pat- d, and Chattanooga's stock ny, the Peruchi Players, were d to turn away hundreds from jou both matinee and night per- nces, standing room being at a m soon after the doors were d.

various meetings held in other s, however, oratory featured, ficials of the American Federa- Labor and various interna- unions registered the protest of ized labor against wrongs and remedies which have been sug- by the workers in various con- ns and otherwise.

ming up the evils aimed at and ints covered, these issues stood paramount:

The injunction.
Unemployment.
Reduction of length of work
Insecurity of old age.
Unemployment insurance.
Enlarged educational opportu-
Firm establishment of all labor before the courts.
Thorough establishment of in- al rights in relations with em- .

ident William Green was the of Syracuse trades unionists, ng at the New York State fair sands of workers and their

"LIVE WIRES" TO HAVE FISH-FRY

Electricians Plan Unique Outing for Members and Families Saturday.

By E. E. CROSBY

An unique outing is planned by Local 175, Electrical Workers, to be staged Saturday afternoon at the country home of Emmett Terrell. Members of the organization, their families and local electrical contractors and their families will meet at the Georgia avenue entrance to the courthouse at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and proceed to the Terrell home, where arrangements have been made to stage an old-fashioned fish-fry, with all the trimmings, and enjoy a social get-together for the balance of the afternoon and evening. Committees from Local 175 have been busy for several days perfecting the details, and everything is in readiness for an enjoyable picnic. Those who come late should go through the Mission ridge tunnel, out Brainerd road, and turn left on Jenkins road.

* * *

"I do," said William Stilwell. And that put him definitely in married men's row last Saturday. After he had passed around the cigars at the meeting he was let down easy. Vance Tallent had a two-by-four, but it wasn't used. All the brothers extend congratulations.

* * *

Wendell Worley, who has been suffering with rheumatism for the past two weeks, is improving.

* * *

Bill Cooper, hearing about the fish-fry, hopped up to the meeting and got his name in.

* * *

Tommy Tucker, after a vacation trip, rolled back this week with four wheels still on the car. Anyway, it's just a month old.

* * *

Mark Strawn is improving nicely following an appendicitis operation at Rome, Ga.

Idle a Challenge, Says N. Y. Cleric

New York.—"Idleness and its long train of evils is a challenge to churches," said Dr. John McDowell, secretary Presbyterian board of foreign missions, in his annual Labor Sunday message.

"Churches should never forget," he said, "that living on the verge of poverty, with regularity and uncertainty of employment, is not conducive to the best of physical, mental or moral life.

"Grinding anxiety about the mere means of existence shuts out concern for spiritual life. For their own sakes, therefore, as well as for the sake of the unemployed and their families, the churches ought to take a deep and practical interest in solving the problem of greater security and satisfaction in work."

FRUIT YIELD ABOVE THAT OF LAST YEAR

Washington.—This year's yield of all fruits, on the basis of Aug. 1 reports, will be 13 per cent above the 1929 crop, according to the department of agriculture.

KNOXVILLE'S NEW LABOR TEMPLE

—Courtesy Progressive Labor.

Above is pictured the Knoxville labor movement's new home, dedicated Labor day. The building is the old Peabody school, and it is understood was bought at auction at a very low price. It contains four rooms, which have been redecorated and converted into meeting halls.

HEADS RED CROSS DRIVE TO WIPE OUT PELLAGRA

DR. WILLIAM DeKLEINE

Before joining the Red Cross Dr. DeKleine directed the Michigan tuberculosis survey, conducted child health demonstrations at Mansfield, Ohio; Fargo, N. D., and Salem, Ore. He represented the Red Cross in Mississippi valley flood relief work in 1917, where pellagra was a serious problem.

Unionist "Framed" By Dixie Employers

Philadelphia.—"It is an open secret in Marion and throughout North Carolina that cotton mill owners issued orders to judicial and other authorities that Hoffman must be convicted and jailed on some charge," said Wm. Smith, secretary-treasurer American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Alfred Hoffman is organizer United Textile Workers. He and three other workers were accused of rioting, although they were not at the scene of the disturbance. They were found guilty and Hoffman was sentenced to two months on the road chain gang. The state supreme court has upheld that sentence.

"I was in Marion when the four men were being tried," said Secretary Smith. "I was frankly told that this (conviction order) was the situation. Other trade unionists who were also watching the trial were given the same information by men who are in a position to speak with knowledge of facts. We were told that we had better accept the inevitable.

"The North Carolina supreme court, by its decision in these cases, has ranged itself with manufacturers who are determined to maintain semi-slavery in Marion and other southern villages.

"The supreme court has declared in effect, that it will help to make the inevitable unionization of southern mill workers as difficult and as bitter a process as possible.

"Speaking for our union, I wish to state that the United Textile Workers and its affiliate, Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' union, are more determined than ever to aid North Carolina workers to win a decent living standard."

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

GREEN RILED AT CHARGE OF FARM EXPERT

Resents Statement by Federal Board Chairman.

LEGGE HOLDS LABOR INJURING RURALITE

Makes Bold Accusation and Is Quickly Challenged by President A. F. of L.

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, Sept. 4.—President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has taken sharp issue with the statement issued by Mr. Alexander Legge, chairman of the federal farm board, in an address which he delivered at the New York State fair at Syracuse, charging that a part of the burdens imposed upon the farmers is due to the advance in labor rates. Mr. Green states that such a charge is neither justifiable nor accurate. He calls upon Mr. Legge as a matter of fairness and justice to the working people—men and women—to correct this statement. Mr. Green telegraphed Mr. Legge as follows:

"I observe in copy of the address you will deliver at the New York State grange meeting given to the press in advance for publication statement that much of the ills from which agriculture is suffering is largely due to the advance in labor rates. This statement is neither justifiable nor accurate. For that reason I trust as a matter of fairness and justice to the wage earning class and the farmers of our country you will correct your statement. Since 1914 the cost of wages to employers has changed 5/10 of 1 per cent only. In 1914 employers in the United States paid 16.8 per cent of the wholesale price of their products to workers in wages. In 1927 they paid 17.3 per cent. Obviously your statement that 80 per cent of the wholesale price of many manufactured articles can be directly traced to somebody's pay envelope is incorrect. Since 1919 wages paid workers employed in manufacture have increased 11.4 per cent only while output has increased 46.5 per cent. As 2.9 per cent fewer workers were employed productivity has increased 53.5 per cent. It is apparent wage earners are not responsible for farmers' troubles. Their wages have not increased in proportion to what they produce. Eighty per cent of the customers of this country are composed of wage earners and their families. They spend 55 per cent of the nation's income. They make up very largely the customers to whom farmers look for consumers of their products. It would be a calamity if this portion of the consuming market was destroyed through the establishment of low wage rates."

A continuous demand for the union label, shop cord and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of trade unionists.

I. F. T. U. PRESIDENT IS VISITOR TO A. F. OF L.

Walter M. Citrine.

Calling upon President William Green and other trade union leaders in Washington, Walter A. Citrine, distinguished British trade union leader, posed for this picture for ILNS and its affiliated American trade union publications. Citrine is general secretary of the British Trade Union congress and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions. He is a firm believer in international conferences, believes Americans overrate Britain's unemployment and says there is no ready-made cure, Marxian or otherwise, for industrial maladjustments of the day.

Strike Is Ordered To Stop Wage Cut

New York.—Raincoat makers declared a strike in this city to prevent wage cuts of 20 per cent. These workers are affiliated to International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

"It is either a strike or a wage reduction, and we will resist the latter with every power at our command," said Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the international.

Workers in the children's dress department of this industry also suspended work to establish a minimum wage scale and abolish sweatshop conditions.

"Responsibility for these strikes can be placed on employers," said President Schlesinger. "We exhausted efforts to mediate differences, but low wages and sweatshop conditions is the goal of these employers. They will not join with employers in their branches of our industry to remedy these evils, and they have arranged with private detective agencies to 'protect their property.' This means that the thugs are hired to assault our pickets, as is usual in these cases."

APPEAL OF RULING ON FULL-CREW ACT

Columbus, O.—The Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Railroad Trainmen jointly appealed to the Ohio supreme court against a ruling by the public utilities commission that the state full-crew law does not apply to gas-propelled motor trains.

The commission first held that the railroad in question must operate the trains with a full crew, but reversed its decision on a rehearing.

DEATH CALLS GOOD CITIZEN

Pioneer Resident, Father of Leo C. Batey, Receives Sudden Summons.

C. S. Batey, pioneer resident and father of Leo C. Batey, secretary-treasurer of Local 175, Operative Plasterers, passed away last Sunday night at his home, 2620 Kirby avenue, following a short illness. Mr. Batey had for twenty years been manager of the Ridgedale branch of Hibbler-Barnes company, and was active in business and church circles. He was highly respected in the community where he had spent many years of a useful life. Funeral services were held at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the Highland Park M. E. church, south, of which Mr. Batey was a faithful member, the Rev. N. M. Watson, pastor, officiating. The large number of friends present, and beautiful floral offerings, attested the esteem in which deceased was held.

The Labor World speaks for the entire trades union movement in extending heartfelt sympathy to Brother Batey and other surviving relatives in the loss of their loved one.

Plumbers Honor Two Slain Union Officers

Thousands Attend Funeral Services of Chicago Men Killed When Attempting to Call Strike.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Some 3,000 members of the Plumbers' union paid honor to Charles M. Mulcahy, business agent of the union, and Bernard Ruberry, his assistant, who were slain when they attempted to call a strike on a construction job here.

The union members gathered at Mulcahy's home, 743 Constance avenue, and then followed his body to the Church of Our Lady of Peace a few blocks away, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated. Later many of the plumbers went to Holy Sepulchre cemetery, where the body was interred.

The funeral for Ruberry was not held until two days later, but a period of special honor in his memory was begun on the day of Mulcahy's funeral. Out of respect for both the slain men, none of the union members went to work during the period of mourning.

Before the Mulcahy funeral cars were lined up for two blocks in each direction from his home. The front lawn was literally covered with flowers for which there had not been room in the house. The floral offerings, filling four automobiles, were taken to the grave after the funeral.

In the church approximately 2,000 were seated, several hundred more found standing room in the rear, and many more waited outside while the service was being held.

The Rev. Francis Quinn was the celebrant, and the Rev. Edward Rice preached the funeral sermon. He spoke of Mr. Mulcahy's "noble character," his "big heart," his high ideals, the benefit he had been to the parish.

"He was rough hewn," said the priest, "but hewn to nobility."

Distinguished leaders of the international union were in attendance. From Washington, D. C., had come John Coefield, the general president, and Francis J. Kennedy, assistant international secretary. Cook County Commissioner Joseph Fitzgerald attended the services.

Services for Ruberry were held from his home at 7737 Essex avenue to St. Bride's Roman Catholic Church, where the Rev. Matthew Canning of St. Lucy's parish celebrated a solemn high mass. Burial was in Calvary cemetery.

Boston.—Idleness and poverty were classed as national evils by Mayor Curley in an address to the Knights of Columbus annual convention.

"It is time that the intellect of America, the richest nation in the world, applied a solution for these evils," said the mayor.

KNOX WORKERS IN DEDICATION OF NEW HOME

Fitting Celebration of Labor Day Enjoyed.

JOHN T. O'CONNOR ORATOR OF THE DAY

Mayor and City Manager Each Proud of His Union Card.

ORATOR

JOHN T. O'CONNOR
Delivered Principal Address at Dedication Knoxville Labor Temple.

(Special Correspondence)

Knoxville, Sept. 3.—Monday was a red-letter day for Knoxville trades unionists, not only because it was Labor day but because it was the day the new labor temple was dedicated. The reception hall was filled to overflowing and a great number of people were unable to get in the hall and overflowed the main hallway and even out in the yard. The holiday spirit was evident over the entire crowd, and long before the hour set for the service the people came.

From the beginning to the final good-by the service was impressive. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. F. D. Cross, pastor of the First United Brethren church of the city, after which J. C. Broadwell, president of the Central Labor union, introduced the principal speaker, John T. O'Connor.

Mr. O'Connor lived up to his reputation as a speaker, and soon had the entire crowd under the spell of his oratory. He told how the labor movement was born. He said the labor movement was not something that was simply thought up by man, but was something that was born of necessity, "for we know that labor never even thought of organizing until capital had organized," he said. "I know of no other organization that has done more for the citizens of their community than has organized labor. It was labor that took the child out of the sweatshop and put him in the playground and school. We can remember the time when children were put in the mills and sweatshops even before they reached their teens; it has not been so many years since this was a common practice."

Mayor Trent spoke of the many things labor had accomplished for the human family, and also was loud in his praise of the standard organized labor had raised over this great country. "I am not one of those retired union men," he said, "but I am carrying a paid-up card in the Printing Pressmen's union at this time and I feel highly honored in that fact." He told of meeting Mr. Edgerton, of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, over in Nashville when he was called there in conference with the governor

(Continued on Last Page)

ESIDENT GREEN TELLS WORKERS UNCTION RELIEF IS MAJOR ISSUE

hington, Sept. 4.—Wm. Green, nt A. F. of L., asks officials of Federations of Labor to ques- ongressional candidates on their njunction stand.

ry candidate for the senate and of representatives," said Presi- reen, should be asked:

l you support the injunction roduced by members of the sen- diciary committee and recom- d in a minority report of that ttee?"

ub-committee of the senate ry committee held hearings on bor injunction issue for more wo years. A bill that is in- to limit the power of equity and make the "yellow dog" was prepared by the sub- ttee. It was rejected by the mmittee by a vote of 10 to 7. minority is Senators Norris, Blane, Walsh (Mont.), Borah, Caraway, Ashurst and Dill. The bill they favor is the one President Green asks State Federations of Labor to submit to congressional candidates.

"The expanding use of the injunction in labor controversies should receive the earnest attention of every wage worker," said Mr. Green.

"This is such a serious matter the A. F. of L. decided to question every candidate for the United States senate and house of representatives as to his or her attitude toward anti-injunction legislation.

"There is no other question facing labor of such grave concern. The anti-injunction bill which we are supporting makes 'yellow dog' contracts illegal.

"Our activities should be centralized in a supreme effort to secure the enactment of anti-injunction legislation."

friends. Secretary Frank Morrison was the orator of the day at Baltimore, speaking under auspices of the Baltimore Federation of Labor. John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a large audience at Boston.

Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organizing campaign committee, reviewed the progress of the educational drive in the south, and declared that results shown so far have been far in excess of the expectations of the committee.

The demand for speakers to present the message of trade unionism was in excess of the ability of the committee to supply, Mr. Smith said. Assignment of speakers was made to scores of towns and cities, including Birmingham, Anniston, Montgomery, Gadsden, Ala.; Memphis, Nashville, Jackson, Tenn.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, La.; Meridian and Jackson, Miss.; Atlanta, Columbus, Augusta and Savannah, Ga.

MIDDLE AGED WORKERS DISMISSED; RATIO IS 40 PER CENT IN FAR WEST

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—"The age limit in industry is serious and the problem of relegating middle-aged workers to the scrap heap must be solved," said Will J. French, director state department of industrial relations.

This state unit made a study of maximum age limts in California and reached the conclusion that if managers of industry maintain their present policy there will be a demand for the lowering of age limits to which California old-age pensions apply.

The department's survey shows that out of 2,808 reporting establishments, there were 306, or 11 per cent, that had age limits.

This does not appear startling until it is found the 11 per cent employ 39 per cent of the total employes reported in the 2,808 establishments.

This means that nearly four-tenths, or 40 out of every 100 workers are employed with the certainty that they will lose their jobs when they are 40 or 45 years of age.

Public utilities are among the worst offenders in displacing middle-aged workers.

"Group life insurance alone has not been found to influence maximum hiring age limits," said Mr. French. "The tendency towards such age limits is more evident in establishments which have pension plans or both group insurance and pension plans. This tendency is also evident in establishments having physical examinations of applicants for employment.

"Maximum hiring limits have a demoralizing effect not only upon those who are refused employment because of their ages, but also upon workers employed in these establishments."

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NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1930.

THANKS, BROTHER GARDNER.

Editor Labor World:

I want to congratulate you on the fine Labor day edition of our paper. It is indeed a creditable publication and will be carefully read and enjoyed by all our members. While you no doubt put in a lot of hard work, you have the satisfaction of having done a good job. The feature story and data on the Typographical union was especially fine, and timely.

W. L. GARDNER.

Chattanooga, Sept. 2.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Will the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor in Boston be the first held in that city?

A.—It will be the third convention in Boston. The first was in 1889 and the second in 1903.

* * *

Q.—What are the colors of the working buttons worn by union culinary workers?

A.—Green, for waiters and waitresses; white, for cooks; blue, for beverage dispensers; red, for miscellaneous workers.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "Labor, wide as the universe, has its summit in heaven; it is the noblest thing yet discovered beneath God's skies?"

A.—Thomas Carlyle, celebrated author and historian.

* * *

Q.—When and where was the American Federation of Musicians organized?

A.—Oct. 19, 1896, in Indianapolis, Ind.

What Next!

Automatic reading aloud, of especial interest to the blind, promises to be the next gift of German science to the world. Taking the same principle by which the wavy little line at the side of a talkie film is reproduced in sound, Robert Naumberg has produced a machine, known as the "visagraph," which records in sound what it sees on the printed page.

Cheap-Wage South Opposes Unionism

Washington.—Wages are lower in the south than in the rest of the country, according to recent statistics published in a book issued by the University of North Carolina, and reviewed by the United States bureau of labor statistics.

The widest difference is shown in agriculture, where wages for farm laborers in July, last year, were $1.55, or only 48 per cent of those in other parts of the country.

Wages in southern railroad repair shops in 1927 averaged 99.5 per cent of those in other parts of the country; in foundries and machine shops, 80.4 per cent; cotton textile industry, 66.3 per cent; knit goods, 59.6 per cent; lumber, 62.5 per cent.

The difference is less among organized than among unorganized workers.

JOBLESS COMMISSION NAMED BY PRESIDENT

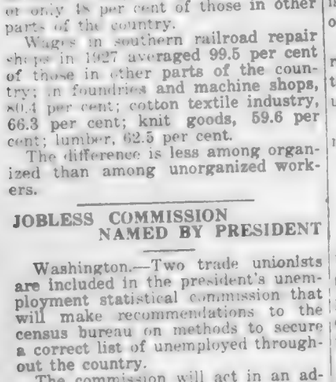
Washington.—Two trade unionists are included in the president's unemployment statistical commission that will make recommendations to the census bureau on methods to secure a correct list of unemployed throughout the country.

The commission will act in an advisory capacity. The unionists are: John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer metal trades department A. F. of L.; Arthur O. Wharton, president International Association of Machinists.

MILK PRICES FIXED.

New York.—Small grocers claim large milk companies in this city prevent them selling milk cheaply, even though it is available and they can do so at a fair profit.

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE



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OLD MAN MONEY IS KING.

Mr. James W. Gerard is nobody's jassack, and when he says something it is worth while to listen.

He said recently that fifty-nine men rule the United States.

Immediately there was clamor and criticism and a lot of idiotic ink-spilling.

Politicians said Gerard didn't know what he was talking about. They pointed out the fact that out of all political officeholders only Andrew Mellon was on the Gerard list.

Gerard knows perfectly well what a lot of others do not know—the real operation of the United States is industrial and kings of industry and finance do the ruling.

Gerard has been politician enough to know how mighty little real ice is cut by politicians when it comes to bossing the machinery of the nation. That is not belittling political power—simply putting it in its place.

For example, Gerard Swope has more power over more people than is possessed by Robert F. Wagner—and Wagner is a pretty good, upstanding sort of a man at that.

Charles Schwab has more power over more people in Pennsylvania than is wielded by Senator David J. Reed.

Sam Insull has more power over more people than is possessed by Senator Deneen. That is no reflection on senators. It is truth about industrial overlords.

Andrew Mellon has more power by virtue of his money than he has by virtue of his political office and if anyone can deny that he is welcome to the effort.

Revising his list, after criticism, Mr. Gerard included William Green and Matthew Woll in his list of rulers.

William Green and Matthew Woll represent power, but they do not rule. Mr. Gerard might have added another dozen names of trade union officials, but for his own reasons he selected two. He included, let us say, organized labor.

But to repeat—organized labor does not rule; nor does it want to rule. Labor participates in democratic proceedings of self-government in industry and in that field it is much more powerful than Mr. Gerard's two selections indicate. A dozen names would have made a better proportion in that respect.

But he was talking about rulers—and take it from Old Man Experience, those men in his list of Big Bugs do rule.

The caterwaulers can caterwaul all they want to and the welkin ringers can take all the shine off the well-known welkin ringing it overtime and it won't shake the solid truth of what Gerard had to say.

The man may have skipped a name or two and he may have added one or two that don't count, but his main story was straight and he got his dope right at headquarters.

Professors have been among those selected as belonging in the list. They may kid themselves, but they don't kid anybody else. Professors don't rule. Neither do many journalists and there weren't many in the original list.

Old Man Money is pretty much the ruler, making conditions and terms that get the whole 120-odd million of us right where we live.

Go on, deny it—but the facts remain!

STALE NEWS ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT.

Approximately four months ago the United States government counted the number of men and women unemployed in the United States, and everyone thought we should soon have the facts about unemployment.

In some four months we have learned that in April about two and a half million persons had absolutely no work and could get none. As to several other classes of unemployed persons we have no figures. Thus we know very little, as a result of the census, about what unemployment existed last April and we know nothing about what exists today.

Perhaps the census figures will be of some importance when they are all available, but surely their value has been reduced by delay and it is quite probable that a number of Americans wonder whether the effort was worth while.

We shall probably find, in the end, that the United States department of labor could, if left free of political influence, maintain a fairly accurate running count which would have constant value. But, more important than that, it is likewise probable that more and more we shall come to the conclusion that the more unemployment is made a problem of industry and less a problem of politics the better off we shall be.

FORCE CAN'T SILENCE PROTEST.

The Louisiana Manufacturers' association calls on all members to "discharge agitators and avoid trouble."

This ancient system of creating trouble by ignoring causes will fail. Force can but temporarily silence protest against injustices. There is a reason why workers join trade unions and unions will exist as long as that cause exists. Humanitarians, social engineers and welfare experts may join employers in ignoring the cause. Public officials, the judiciary and employers may discharge every one who refuses to bow to their will.

But the reason for trade unionism remains. It cannot be permanently concealed by employers who have the serf outlook or by their political and intellectual lackeys. In every age there have been Dame Partingtons who would sweep the ocean back with a broom.

THE CHEAP-WAGER'S ALLY

Advice to Millionaires

The gentleman was introduced on the sound news-reel as one who would speak a few golden words on the subject of prosperity. His name is unimportant. He is prominent, popular and many times a millionaire. This, in substance, is what he had to say:

We are having what we call "hard times." We should not be discouraged but should recall, rather, that periods of depression have occurred before this and after they passed they never seemed as serious as we thought them.

He talked more than that, of course, but that was what he really said.

Here was a man who has a good home and an ample supply of good food and good clothing for himself and family blandly chattering about "periods of depression" and their transitory nature. To him a period of depression is nothing more than a name descriptive of a time during which his income might be reduced from an amount that he could not possibly spend to an amount that forces him to make the yacht do for another year. Some one should take him aside and whisper in his ear that there are millions of people in the country for whom a period of depression has an entirely different meaning. It is a time when a man sees his family suffer from cold and hunger. It is a time during which a man lies awake wondering where he will get the money to pay the rent.

Of course, it was kind and generous and thoughtful of our millionaire friend to set aside his caviar long enough to drop a few words of encouragement to the poor. But somehow optimism passes more gracefully from one poor man to another.—Columbus Magazine.

Jobless Payments By Electric Trust

New York.—The General Electric company's unemployment insurance plan, that has just been launched, was explained by President Gerard Swope to a group of business men in this city.

The plan, Mr. Swope said, is an experiment and is optional with employes. The plan is effective in any plant when 60 per cent of the employes desire it. Any employe is eligible if he has been employed one year. He pays 1 per cent of his weekly earnings, the company paying an equal amount. The company creates a trust for the fund and guarantees 5 per cent interest on average balances. Each plant administers its own fund with a board composed of employes and appointees of the company, which elects its own chairman.

The amount paid to any employe temporarily laid off cannot exceed $20 a week and for not longer than ten weeks in any one year. The higher payment will apply to foremen and other supervisors.

Persons leaving the company may withdraw the amount they have paid, less benefits they have drawn and their share of payments made to others.

The plan does not apply to workers who may be discharged because of consolidations or elimination of departments, nor to workers employed in rush periods. These workers do not come under the one-year provision.

Only those workers who are "temporarily" laid off will come under the plan. It will not affect the victims of automatic machinery or scientific processes. When they are discharged, they can withdraw the amount of money paid in by them, but they receive no benefits.

Brokers Set Prices In Textile Industry

Salisbury, N. C.—New York commission brokers set textile prices and often force mill owners to sell below cost and at the expense of labor, said Vice-President Kelley, of the United Textile Workers, at the annual convention North Carolina Federation of Labor.

Paul J. Smith detailed progress by the A. F. of L. organizing committee. He replied to Commissioner of Labor Grist, of this state, who recently attacked the A. F. of L. Grist is holding a job that was created through the efforts of organized labor. President Aymon, of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, told the delegates that the short work week is the only solution for present unemployment.

Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. legislative representative, said children should be taken out of the mills and that profits of the textile industry were wrung from these children and women.

WANT ORGANIZER.

Charlotte, N. C.—Trade unionists in this city asked the A. F. of L. southern organizing committee to assign a full-time organizer in this city.

"We'll Control Labor's Thinking," Say Southern Textile Employers

Greensboro, N. C.—Employes of the Cone Cotton mills here were notified that if they read trade union literature or the Raleigh News and Observer they will be discharged.

The News and Observer is a daily paper, of progressive tendencies, published by Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy under President Wilson.

Workers were also warned to shun trade union meetings, and told that the company paper, the Textorian, printed weekly, should satisfy them.

Publicity against the company's action stung Bernard M. Cone, who made the stereotyped plea that he does not oppose trade unions. "Dirty pack of lies that the union organizers have been issuing since this campaign—if it may be called that—began here," shrieked the excited Mr. Cone.

Charles M. Gaskill, A. F. of L. organizer, replied: "We would like to have Mr. Cone explain, not to us but to the public, why seventy workers and their families were discharged for attending union meetings, and why eight families were ejected and thrown into the streets."

The trade unionists asked why foremen and overseers are stationed at the union's headquarters, and why these petty bosses are so regular in attendance at union mass meetings.

One of the discharged workers, O. L. Ozment, was earning $8.96 a week on a curtailed schedule. His wage on a 54-hour schedule was $16.46. "This is the first time in my twenty-eight years of married life that my wife has had to work and help me make a living," said Ozment. He said he, his wife and sons attended every union meeting held in the "tater-patch," and that "I don't ask no mister man what paper I can read. I don't take no cussed old Textorian, not if they give it to me."

HOMES CONFERENCE CREATED BY HOOVER

Washington.—President Hoover has appointed a "conference" to study home building and home ownership. The major object of the conference will be the "removal of influences which seriously limit the spread of home ownership, both town and country." The president finds that second mortgages, from which the home buyer only gets $75 out of every $100 which he borrows, seriously lessen home ownership, and suggests that this 25 per cent toll taken by home mortgage concerns is too high a price for the services they render.

President Hoover designated the American Federation of Labor as a member of the conference.

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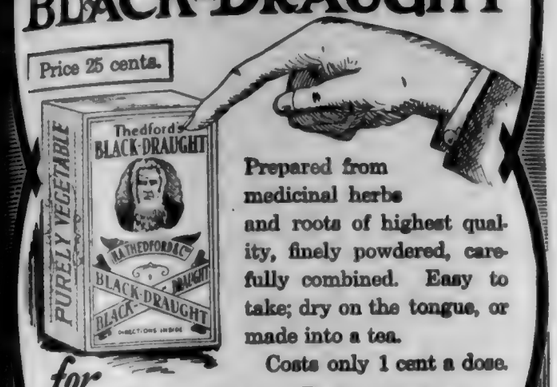

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Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other llow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injus- e both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be repre- nted in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your or- nization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your rt is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion ter a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to ncur in what has been done and work in harmony with e officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others do the same, because one important thing to remember the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

R DROPS IN PENN STATE.

delphia.—Wages and factory yment in this state during July l more extensively than is or that month and reached the level since the middle of 1924, ing to the local federal reserve

TEN MILLION TAX WASTE.

New York.—The state economic council asserts that $10,000,000 state and local taxes in New York are annually wasted.

"Cost of government"—federal, state and local—has grown from $185 in 1913 to $460 per family in 1929, it is claimed.

CLEVELAND POLICE ARREST 99 PICKETS IN BIG HOTEL STRIKE

Locked-out union hotel workers picketing the Hotel Winton, Cleveland, Ohio.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Whole sale police raids on locked-out waiters and waitresses picketing the big Cleveland hotels have only strengthened the fighting spirit of the workers, who are more determined than ever not to accept the "yellow dog" contract and "open shop" conditions which the hotel managers are trying to force on them.

When Police Judge Moylan discharged twenty pickets arrested while on duty in front of the downtown hotels, the police were angered and Acting Police Chief Matowitz sent out four patrol wagons and a squad of police to wage war on the pickets. The police arrested 99 waiters and waitresses and crowded them into cells in the central police station. They were released under $100 bond pending arraignment in court.

"A good way for police to bring about disturbance is to keep on interfering with the lawful rights of the pickets," Attorney William J. Corrigan, representing the union, declared.

"Trouble that occurs on the picket line from now on will be directly accountable to the action of the police in herding people into jail by the wagon load."

Corrigan also labeled the action of the police as "terrorist methods."

Six hundred workers, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, are taking part in the fight. Pickets are on duty daily outside the Winton, Statler, Cleveland, Hollenden and other hotels. International officers are giving effective aid to the locked-out workers and Cleveland labor is strongly backing them.

Meeting in Columbus, the Ohio State Federation of Labor unanimously endorsed the stand of the culinary workers.

NEW YORK LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ASSAILS PAY CUTS AS DISASTROUS

High Wages Best Answer to Communism, Lehman Tells New York State Federation of Labor—Gov. Roosevelt Advocates Study of Unemployment Insurance by Legislature.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Vigorously denouncing wage cutting as disastrous for the nation, Lieut. Gov. Lehman told the sixty-seventh annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor here that "high wages leading to prosperity and happiness and self-respect and pride in home and country are the best answers to communism." Lehman spoke at the opening session of the convention.

Explaining that he was speaking not as a public official but "as a business man who for many years has followed closely industrial and commercial developments and changes," Lehman said, in part:

"Of late I have been greatly disturbed to hear rumors and reports of actual or threatened wage cuts in some of the industries of our country.

"I am disquieted over such a possibility, because it is my firm and very definite belief that nothing would prevent or delay our return to prosperity so much as a general or even fairly widespread reduction in our wage scale or a lessening in our labor standard.

"Any such course would be a short-sighted and disastrous one for the country to pursue. It would react no less unfavorably on the interests of the manufacturers and merchants than on the workers themselves.

"High wages leading to prosperity and happiness and self-respect and pride in home and country are the best answers to communism. Russia is laboriously trying to effect what we attained in this country a long time ago. It is because of a realization of that fact, I believe, that organized labor has, in the last ten years, been the greatest protection that we have had against the encroachment of communism and hateful communistic propaganda and philosophy."

Discussing the maintenance of prosperity, Lieut. Gov. Lehman set forth these seven factors upon which he said prosperity is dependent:

Good crops marketed at reasonably remunerative prices.

Sufficient credits at reasonable cost to the user thereof.

Large scale production of manufactured goods at reasonable costs.

The maintenance of a satisfactory wage scale and enlightened working conditions.

The maintenance and development of an export trade sufficient to maintain a sound trade balance.

The continuation of a substantial construction program by governmental units, by public utilities, by common carriers and by commercial and home builders.

The maintenance of sympathetic and understanding relations between employer and worker.

Speaking before the convention, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt urged a thorough study of unemployment insurance and remedial measures by the legislature.

Expressing his belief that business depression and unemployment are more serious than at any times since 1893, the governor said:

"I hope the next administration and legislature will take up a definite and practical study of unemployment insurance, avoiding, of course, any form of dole or mere hand-out; for we have seen the danger when we treat a business problem purely as a matter of charity. This study must be made on a sound insurance basis, under which the state, the employers and the employes all will be joint premium payers."

JUDGES WHO PROBE MOONEY CASE DON'T SEEM INTERESTED IN BOMB

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—State supreme court justices held hearings on the Billings pardon plea in Folsom penitentiary, where Billings is confined, but the jurists did not seem to be interested in what happened at the scene of the bombing.

Supreme Court Justice Preston did most of the questioning. He is a former prosecuting attorney and he has made every effort to prove Billings a "red," and an associate of anarchists. Under cross-examination Billings said if he had the power to change this government he would place a democratic president and a democratic congress in power. The "red" claim collapsed.

Billings refused to consider a parole. He insisted on a pardon. "Parole," he said, "is for those who are guilty and have repented."

The failure of the justices to ask about the bombing would indicate that the prosecution has dropped the theory of murder guilt and that Mooney and Billings, while not murderers, are undesirable citizens, and should not be unconditionally released.

This theory is strengthened by Attorney Brennan's statement to the justices. He was an assistant prosecutor in the two trials and said that the defendants were tried on their general reputations "and outside circumstances."

The supreme court, in its recent refusal to favor a Billings pardon, took the astonishing position that even if they did not commit the murders, they knew who did, and that they have not offered to aid the police in apprehending the bomb throwers. In the trials the state made no attempt to create this impression. Witnesses who are now known to be perjurers, swore that Mooney and Billings carried a suit case that was supposed to carry the bomb.

TEXTILE WORKERS OUT; ARE NOT ORGANIZED

Bessemer City.—The cry that "union agitators cause strikes in the south," cannot be used by the management of the American Cotton mills at this place.

Wages were cut from 5 to 20 per cent and the unorganised employes walked out. The management offered to restore the old rates for three weeks, when the cut would be effective. The strikers demand wage increases and a reduction in the rent of company houses. They also ask that the mill superintendent be discharged, as he is to blame for the trouble.

AUTO RACES AND HORSE RACES AT THE CHATTANOOGA INTER-STATE FAIR

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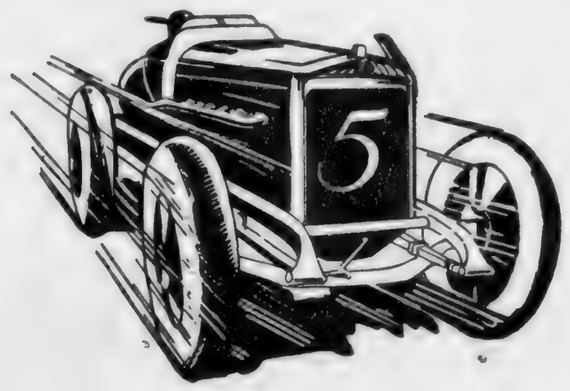

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"Twenty years ago, I was in bad health," says Mrs. J. B. Bean, of Kirbyville, Texas. "I was going through a critical time, and I suffered a lot.

"My back hurt almost all the time, and my legs and ankles ached. My head hurt me until sometimes I would be almost past going.

"As I had used Cardui before, and knew how much I had improved after taking it, I got a bottle and started taking it. I continued to use it for several months. After awhile I regained my health, and I feel that I could never have gotten through that awful time without Cardui."

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BESSEMER STRIKE EMPHASIZES DEPLORABLE SOUTHERN MILL PAY

Chairman Smith, of Labor Organization Committee, Points Out Walkout Was Last Resort Against Starvation Wage Scale — Gastonia Paper Condemns Employers' Action.

By C. S. GARRISON

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 4.—The strike of some 1,200 mill hands employed by the American Cotton Mills at Bessemer City, N. C., a few days ago has emphasized the deplorable wage conditions in the southern textile industry, Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organization committeen of the American Federation of Labor, said today.

The Bessemer City workers are not organized, and the strike was a despairing protest against starvation wages and a further cut in the pittance pay received by these workers, Chairman Smith said.

The mill payrolls show that in full-time operation the workers receive from 13 1-3 cents an hour for sweepers to $12.83, $14.40 and $17.18 a week for weavers. The American mills have been on part-time work for a long period; then the management announced another cut in wages. This was the last straw and the 1,200 employes walked out in protest, declaring they were not receiving a living wage.

Gastonia Paper Deplores Cut.

The strike caused the Gastonia (N. C.) Gazette to say:

"The strike at Bessemer City is most unfortunate. The action of the Messrs. Goldberg in cutting wages, from this angle and the information available, is absolutely indefensible. Cotton mill wages at best are none too good. When a man making only $13 or $15 per week is cut to $10.80 it is time to protest. These figures are contained in news reports from the scene of the trouble; there has been no denial from the Messrs. Goldberg and the supposition is that they are correct. Of all the times to make wage reductions in Gaston county cotton mills, the present is the worst."

Following the walkout a number of communist organizers representing the so-called "National Textile Workers" hurried into Bessemer City to take charge, but were met with such determined opposition from the strikers, and incidentallv with such rough treatment, that they were glad enough to leave town, after being escorted to the city limits.

The mill management had cut wages from 20 to 30 per cent. When the strikers went out they demanded a restoration of a former wage scale; a reduction in house rent on houses owned by the company and the resignation of a mill superintendent.

Two Strikes Take Place.

At a conference with the workers Robert Goldberg, president of the concern, made a proposition that the workers return at the old scale which would be in effect for two and a half weeks, after which the reduction would go into effect. This the strikers refused. Later Goldberg agreed to restore the old wage scale without reservation and not to use discrimination in putting the strikers back to work. Through a misunderstanding many of the workers returned to the mills, it being understood that the management had agreed to all demands of the strikers, whereas two or three points in the demands were not met. This resulted in a second suspension of work.

The wage demands as formulated by the committee of workers handling the strike are:

Card-room workers: Card grinders, $19 per week; picker hands, $15; card hands, $16; sweeper in card rooms, $15; drawing hands, $15; slubber hands, $15; frame hands, $15.

Spinning-room workers: Doffers, $15; spinners, $15; sweepers, $15; oilers, $15; spoolers, 20 cents per box; yarn man, $15; winders, $12; twister hands, $14.40; weavers, 17x17 picks, 90c per hundred; yarn balers in winding room, $14.40.

Minister Represents Strikers.

The schedule, it was said, is lower than the wage scale which prevailed at the mills before the first 10 per cent cut a few months ago, but slightly higher than that which was in effect before the reduction made a few days ago. The Rev. C. J. Black, pastor of the Bessemer City Baptist church, is representing the strikers in their conferences with the mill management.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Let's see! Where is the post office located this week?

* * *

Frank Brooks is back from his vacation. While away he got a telegram from Chattanooga. He said he knew Massey had sent it because it came collect.

* * *

J. L. Turner, of Station A, wife and daughter, are back from their vacation, having visited his old home in South Carolina. He brought back a beautiful coat of tan (and incidentally a blistered back).

* * *

Bob Hodges, of North Chattanooga, is on his vacation.

* * *

J. R. Marshall, of the parcel post truck, is on his vacation also.

* * *

Mr. Brooks told one of his lady patrons he would have a good looking bachelor to work for him while he was away. When he got back, she asked him where the good looking bachelor was. (Gribben worked for him.)

* * *

Luther Sliger was seen sharpening his knife on the grindstone in the basement the other day. Lookout, boys!

* * *

I understand that A. B. Pippin, of Station A, will retire from the service in October.

* * *

J. T. McPherson motored up to Tellico Plains Sunday and back by way of the Kimsey highway.

* * *

W. A. Myers and R. B. Lane went up to Lenoir on a squirrel hunt Monday, visiting Uncle Charlie Davis, who owns and operates the ferry and operates a large farm also.

* * *

I see by the paper that some fellow has preferred charges against the postmaster for political activity.

* * *

Mr. Walker went down into his garden to see about that yellow jackets' nest and found a dog's nest with five puppies in it. Some of the neighbors went down to see them and found the yellow jackets' nest.

* * *

George Forbes says a lady living in the Ferger called him up a few days ago and asked him if it would be safe for her to go on her vacation without storing her furniture. Asked her why, and she said she saw where the government was talking of tearing the building down and building a post office. George asked her how long she expected to be away. She replied, "Well, at least ten days."

Peruchi Players Continue Success

Hundreds of Chattanoogans laughed till the tears rolled down their cheeks at the antics of "Mary," highly imaginative young married woman described by her patient spouse as being afflicted with "plots," and played by Miss Ann Nielson, leading lady of the Peruchi Players, at the Bijou this week. Packed houses at every one of the performances of "Mary's Other Husband," opening with a special Labor day matinee, continued to attest the high standing of Chattanooga's own stock company, and the performers responded to the spirit displayed by presenting one of the best performances of their engagement so far. Miss Nielson was particularly good in the leading feminine role, sharing honors with Mrs. C. D. Peruchi, who early won a place in the hearts of local theatergoers with her impersonations of comedy characters.

"Your Uncle Dudley," recommended by Manager Ed Booth as equal to this week's bill as a laugh-provoker, will be the Peruchi offering for next week, with the usual bargain matinees. Following this production, the company will offer the ever-popular dramatic thriller, "Rain," one of the most successful stage plays of recent years.

Injunction Protest By Philly Unionists

Philadelphia.—Organized labor in this city will stage an anti-labor injunction mass meeting at the National League baseball park on Sunday, Sept. 7.

The demonstration is part of an educational campaign that is being conducted by the unionists against government by equity courts, which is rampant in this city and vicinity.

Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., will be the principal speaker. Other speakers will be Hon. Royal S. Copeland, United States senator from New York; Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer United Mine Workers of America, and John A. Philips, president Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44063
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Minnie B. Hartline vs. Grover Hartline

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Grover Hartline is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of September, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 9-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44064
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mae Daniel vs. Walter Daniel

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Walter Daniel is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of September, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 9-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44065
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. I. Pangle vs. Mary Pangle

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Pangle is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 8th day of September, 19301.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
John D. Pope, Atty. 9-26

MORE ABOUT KNOXVILLE

(Continued from First Page)

a few days ago over the unemployment situation. Mr. Trent quoted Edgerton as saying, "the working man should save while times are good." Mr. Trent said he told the manufacturers over there that the only solution to the problem was the shorter work day, and that they agreed with him.

City Manager George Dempster, a member of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' union, also spoke. Mr. Dempster said first that he was proud of the fact that he was a union man, that he had carried a card for thirty years. "Because of the fact that I carried a union card," he said, "my income was around 60 per cent greater than it would have been otherwise, and what it did for me it will do for every other man."

Sam H. Scandlyn, editor of Progressive Labor, was the next speaker, and told of several things the labor movement had done, but especially stressed what it would take to make the new temple a real home. He said that four walls did not make a home, either for a family or for an organization, but the thing that made the home was perfect harmony among the constituency that goes to make up the home, and with such harmony as that, nothing could stop the labor movement. "We must always remember that there is always three sides to every question—your side, my side and the right side. We must be willing to see your side, then see my side, and then accept the right side." He said that real close co-operation would surely bring success to the movement.

George W. Ford, editor of the Independent, was a speaker. Mr. Ford wrote the letter asking for a charter for the Knoxville Central Labor union forty-one years ago. He was at that time secretary for the Knights of Labor, and was responsible for getting the labor movement of Knoxville to enter the American Federation of Labor. He spoke very freely and feelingly of those times. President Broadwell and the building committee, composed of James Leahy, Vance Stamps and Sam C. Godfrey, were among others who addressed the big crowd. Every speaker was loud in his praise of the new home and all predicted that this is one of the greatest forward steps that has been taken by labor in Knoxville. It is hoped that every craft will be in its new home by the 15th of this month. Several visitors from out of the city were present as well as many friends in the city.

The trade unionist who fails to demand the union label, shop card and working button can not claim any credit for advancing the cause of the workers.

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and the Tennessee Federation of Labor

have declared the

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To Organized Labor

Meatcutters Local No. 600

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CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound		15c
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IT INSURES

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(A HOME OWNED STORE)

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THE LABOR WORLD

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 12, 1930 — Number 20

Executive Officers Of Musicians' Union Local Guests Sunday

seph Weber Heads rominent Visitors.

CAL 80 CALLED IN SPECIAL SESSION

l Make Plans for Inter- ational Convention to Be eld in Chattanooga Next une—Sightseeing Trip to onor Chiefs.

LOCAL GUEST

JOSEPH WEBER

ent American Federation of usicians, Who Will Visit City

By HARRY S. KENNEDY

ident, Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians.

Sunday, Sept. 14, Local No. 80, an Federation of Musicians, ve as its guests the following tional officers: President Jo- N. Weber, Secretary William od and Treasurer Harry E. n. These gentlemen are visit- hattanooga in the interest of 31 international convention of merican Federation of Musi- which will be held here in 1931.

pecial meeting of Local No. 80 en called for 2 o'clock on Sun- ternoon, at the Cadek Conser- of Music, at which time the tional officers will address the rs on matters of interest to the tion. A sightseeing trip to and historical points of inter- scheduled after the meeting. l prominent musicians from sections of the south have they will be in Chattanooga on te to greet the officers.

h N. Weber is one of the utstanding figures in the ranks anized labor in America. He n international president of merican Federation of Musi- or thirty-one years, being re- each time without opposition. itself is a signal honor. The ns that confront the president musicians are many and some- difficult to solve. During the w years the federation has nfronted with one of the most conditions in its history, that unemployment situation about by the introduction of ized music in the theaters. Joe has handled the situation in a ful manner, and at the present e crisis seems to have been and our members are gradu- turning to the orchestra pits. man retains the confidence of 0,000 professional musicians y-one years he seems to have lished the impossible. Brother is also prominently identified merican Federation of Labor. nooga has been signally hon- being selected as the 1931 on city of the federation, as e smallest city to have enter- e convention, with the excep- Colorado Springs, Colo. This will bring to our city many minent in the musical and al fields.

* * *

a temporary absence from ral Trades and Labor council, o. 80 voted at the last meet- affiliate, and Harry S. Ken- Wallace Cash were ap- delegates.

* * *

ers of organized labor visit- fair next week should patron- eating concession of the n Federation of Musicians. s are trying to raise money ain the convention next year. em out.

* * *

Nell Brenizer and her or- were engaged at the radio is week, and were highly complimented for their work. Many prominent radio artists appeared on the program, Miss Brenizer's orchestra furnishing the accompaniment.

* * *

A gentleman entering the Bijou theater was overheard to say, "Well, it looks good to see live musicians in the orchestra pit again." The boys at the Bijou report good attendance at all performances with a prospect of capacity crowds for the coming winter season. Chattanooga has one of the few stock companies in the country.

* * *

J. Frank Worthy has thirty men working the fair this year. Frank's fair orchestra was very highly complimented by all the acts appearing last season, and he says the 1931 aggregation is the best band he has ever sent on the fair job.

* * *

"Jargo" Washburn again is the "head man" of the county school bands. John Washburn has the reputation of making a new band "play a tune" quicker than any other man that has handled the job hereabouts. At the present Brother Washburn's 109th Cavalry band is the best in the state. Their performance in the American Legion parade was most excellent.

Smith Sent On Tour for Friends Of the Workers

Chairman Southern Organizing Committee Will Tour Five States in Interest of Progressive Candidates.

(Special Correspondence.)

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 11.—Paul J. Smith, chairman of the southern organizing committee of the American Federation of Labor, with headquarters in Birmingham, has been assigned by President William Green to make a tour of five states of the northwest in the interest of the election of progressive senatorial candidates from those states.

Mr. Smith will open his speaking tour Sept. 15 in Wisconsin, and will speak in the principal cities in that state, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska and Oklahoma. He will be absent from headquarters about six weeks. During his absence the work of the southern campaign will be directed by Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, and Paul J. Aymon, organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Several senators who are making campaigns for re-election this fall requested that Mr. Smith be sent into their states in the interest of their election, Mr. Green said in making his request.

In leaving headquarters temporarily Chairman Smith said the southern organizing committee has had the hearty co-operation of all those who have any desire to see the southern workers organized. While the battle has been an uphill affair, he said, the success of the campaign has been marked and unusual.

Chairman Smith is held in high esteem by the southern workers, and the leaders interested in organizing the south, for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the campaign thus far. This is emphasized by the fact, leaders say, that Mr. Smith, on Labor day, was the recipient of the medal of merit, bestowed by the Loyal Labor Legion for "most conspicuous service" rendered the cause of labor during the last year.

The organizing campaign is again in full swing, following the Labor day celebrations in towns and cities throughout the south. Scores of cities reported the largest Labor day demonstrations in their history. A mass meeting attended by 25,000 persons was held in New Orleans, while other cities reported large gatherings for the first time in the history of southern Labor day.

Chairman Smith is expected to assume his regular duties with the committee after the November election.

RUSSIA CAN CONTROL HER INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Washington.—"The A. F. of L. does not seek discrimination against Russian products because we are not in sympathy with their political theory," said William Green, president A. F. of L., writing as editor of American Federationist.

The A. F. of F. asked the state department to enforce the law against convict goods in the case of a shipment of pulp wood destined for this country that was produced by Russian convict labor.

"We believe that Russia must make her own internal decisions," said Mr. Green. "The A. F. of L. believes it fundamental that free institutions must be preserved and that we must protect them against menace from all sources. We are urging the application of a general principle—to protect free workers against competition with unfree labor."

CIRCLE TO PLAN FALL PROGRAM

A. I. Hays to Address Members Monday Night—Season of Activity Forecast.

A. I. Hays, industrial secretary of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, will address members of Circle club Monday night at the Deuberry dining room, 11 West Ninth street. Mr. Hays, it is understood, has an interesting message for Chattanooga workers in connection with his experiences during a recent trip through the eastern and northern states seeking new industries for this city.

The program Monday night will mark the official opening of the fall and winter season, members of organized labor's civic organization having been more or less inactive along this line, as usual during the summer months.

Quite a number of projects considered by the club last winter will again be taken up, most of which are of such nature as to require considerable time to put into effect.

Aside from these, the usual program of Circle club in the matter of assisting various local organizations in charitable and civic movements will doubtless be taken up, and members are forecasting the most active and interesting fall and winter season.

The meeting will be held at the usual hour of 7 o'clock, with President W. L. Gardner presiding.

Chicago Musicians Sign New Pay Pact

Agreement, Affecting About 900, Gives Union Members Same Wage Scale as Last Year.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Sept. 11.—A new wage pact, providing for the same scale stipulated under the old contract, has been agreed upon by the Chicago Federation of Musicians and the theater owners, to go into effect for one year beginning Labor day, according to announcement of James C. Petrillo, president of the federation.

The agreement affects all union musicians employed in legitimate or motion-picture theaters in Chicago, numbering about 900.

The old wage scale for union players, which will be maintained under the new contract, ranges from $93 to $130 a week.

PHILLY ALSO SIGNS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11.—Danger of an immediate strike was averted when a temporary agreement between the local union of the American Federation of Musicians and the Fox and Stanley-Warner movie theaters was reached. Negotiations for a permanent agreement are continuing.

The same terms as those in last year's contract are being sought by the musicians, while the movie managers are seeking to reduce the number of musicians employed by 65 per cent.

Trade Union Artists Face "Canned" Music

Washington.—Leading picture theaters in this city would substitute "canned" music for musicians, and refuse to negotiate a wage agreement on the basis of guaranteeing employment to even a single musician. Stage employes are also involved.

The local movement is part of a nation-wide plan to dispense with these trade union artists, who may have to join the great army of unemployed.

This dispensing of labor is bringing rich rewards to the theater owners, whose profits are increasing.

The Fox Film corporation and its subsidiaries reported an increase in earnings of $2,038,340, or 40 per cent, in the past six months.

The Loew corporation reports earnings for the past year equal to $10 a share.

High Wage Fiction Exposed by Survey

New York.—The high wage fiction that has been overworked in this country is exposed by the business survey department of Worrance, Sullivan & Co.

The District of Columbia, the seat of government, stands first among the twelve leading states with an average annual wage of $1,645. Wyoming and Nevada, both non-industrial states, are second and third, with $1,627 and $1,618. Michigan, an industrial state, is fourth with $1,555 and New York is fifth with $1,495.

These figures are ignored by persons who point to a few hundred thousand workers who receive wages of $10 a day and over, and who constitute a small percentage of the millions of wage workers, hundreds of thousands who receive $10 a week and less.

BARBERS' CHIEF

JOHN S. BOYD

Mr. Boyd was recently elected president of Local 415, Barbers, replacing George Perry, who resigned. The new chief has been a continuous member of Local 415 since Dec. 4, 1916, and his many official assignments include that of recorder and of vice-president. He is proud of his record, declaring he "has never been suspended or fined." Mr. Boyd is active in the religious life of his community, having been choir leader of his church, the Missionary Baptist, for about fifteen years.

Frey, Wharton on Hoover Board for Labor Statistics

Employers and Economists Also Named to Commission to Carry Out Purposes of Wagner Unemployment Law.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Sept. 11.—John P. Frey, representing the American Federation of Labor, and Arthur O. Wharton, representing the railroad organizations, head the list of members appointed by President Hoover to the unemployment statistics commission, which, among other things, will work out the machinery to be set up under the terms of the Wagner law for enlarging of the labor department unemployment statistical machinery.

Mr. Frey is secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades department, while Mr. Wharton is vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the International Association of Machinists. The complete list of membership on the new commission is:

John P. Frey, Arthur O. Wharton, Dr. Leon Wolman, national bureau of economic research; Harold F. Brown, national industrial conference board; P. W. Mitchfield, United States Chamber of Commerce; William M. Steuart, director of the census; Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of the bureau of labor; Dr. Joseph H. Willis, advisory committee of the census of unemployment, and Noel Sargent, National Association of Manufacturers.

Milwaukee Hosiery Union Turns Down Proposed Pay Cut

One Reduction Leads to Another, Workers Declare, Announcing Intention to Strenuously Resist Employers' Move.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 11.—The Milwaukee branch of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers has unanimously rejected a proposal of the Phoenix and Holeproof companies for a 22 per cent reduction in knitters' wages.

Resolutions were adopted that no reduction in wages shall be acceptable unless the managements were willing to sign the new national full-fashioned agreement.

"We believe," said Carl Holderman, first vice-president of the national federation, "that a spirit of co-operation between employers and the union in the full-fashioned industry will solve all problems and that a willingness to face facts will be mutually advantageous.

"It is to be regretted that some union employers feel that they should have reductions below the existing uniform rate schedules. Such desires lead to further reductions in wages and the union intends to resist strenuously all such efforts on the part of individual employers."

Wage reductions in the non-union Allen-A Co., hosiery manufacturer of Kenosha, have been reported to Milwaukee union headquarters. It was also reported that a 20 per cent reduction had been decided on by the non-union Real Silk concern at Indianapolis, Ind.

Recently Milwaukee employers stated that they had not lost their confidence in the theory of high wages and that they were reluctantly submitting to a situation which demanded wage reductions as a measure of self-preservation.

NEW HOME FOR CENTRAL BODY

Delegates Vote to Lease Painters' Hall, Market St. Change Effective 15th.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night voted to lease the Painters' hall, on Market street, as a meeting place for Central Body and local unions. This action was taken after a hall committee had endeavored for several weeks to locate a place which would be convenient for and acceptable to all the "family." A labor temple committee, appointed some time ago to investigate the possibility of securing a building to be bought for a permanent home, has been busy also for several weeks, and was granted further time.

The Painters' hall, located at 829½ Market street, is large and roomy, and has been put in first-class condition by members of that craft, who have been meeting there for the past year. A smaller hall also goes with the main auditorium, and still another medium-sized room on the second floor has been rented to accommodate as many local unions as possible.

The change, it is announced, will become effective Sept. 15.

Electricians Hold Enjoyable Outing

"Fish-fry" and picnic-outing, staged by Local 175, Electrical Workers, at the country estate of Emmett Terrell east of the ridge, last Saturday afternoon, was reported as a great success, and several members expressed the hope that the outing will become an annual affair.

Leaving the courthouse at about 2 o'clock, the local unionists and their families, together with electrical contractors and their families, journeyed to the beautiful Terrell home, and it was declared that from the time the party arrived on the scene until long past nightfall everybody enjoyed himself and herself hugely.

E. E. Crosby, Labor World correspondent, said horseshoe pitching contests proved enjoyable until Fred Simons broke up the game, being entirely too good for the wire twisters and their bosses to attempt to compete with. Swimming and other games and diversions were enjoyed until about 6 o'clock, when the committee served the following menu: Fried fish, potato salad, cold slaw, coffee and lemonade. It was past 8 o'clock, he said, when the tired picnickers decided to return to their homes.

The committee in charge of affairs consisted of W. P. Howard, C. E. Cofer, W. L. Williams, E. E. Crosby, E. E. McDaniels and I. Patton.

"Glaring Defects" Seen In Count of Jobless

Royal Meeker, Former Labor Statistics Head, Points Out Weaknesses in Census Unemployment Report.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Williamstown, Mass., Sept. 4.—Several "glaring defects" in the census report on unemployment prevent its acceptance with "complete confidence," Dr. Royal Meeker, United States commissioner of labor statistics from 1913 to 1920, believes.

Commenting on the figures, Dr. Meeker said that the 2,508,141 persons reported "out of a job, able to work and looking for a job" comprise only those found in this condition "on the day in April when the census enumerator made his calls."

"The most glaring defect in the figures published is the total lack of any information as to the duration and seriousness of unemployment," he continued. "We do not know how many of the 'gainfully employed' had been out of work for a day, a month, three months, six months or a year.

"There is no means of estimating whether the average duration of unemployment was at the time of the census. Consequently we do not know and can only vaguely guess at the economic suffering and social damage due to the unemployment recorded.

"The second glaring defect is the exclusion of all those who have not been 'usually employed,' but who are seeking work and are therefore just as thoroughly unemployed as those set down as such by the census agents. Every year not less than 2,000,000 New Yorkers knock at the gates of industry seeking jobs. How many would be added to the recorded number of unemployed were these job-seekers included, we are left to guess.

"A third defect of this census is the failure to include part-time unemployment which in times of depression is sometimes quite as serious in its economic and social effects as full-time unemployment."

FRANK H. PEASE DIES.

Aurorn, Ill.—Frank H. Pease, for twenty years editor the Railway Conductor, official magazine of the Order of Railway Conductors, died in this city. He lived here with a son since the death of his wife a year ago. He was 78 and had been connected with this railroad brotherhood for more than a quarter of a century.

Hoffman, Convicted, Begins Year's Term In Carolina Prison

Unions Big Help During Hard Times, I. T. U. Head Shows

President Howard Declares Despite Depression, Organized Workers Have Much to Be Thankful For.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Asked for an appraisement of the status of American labor at this time, Charles P. Howard, the young and aggressive president of the International Typographical union, said that the organized workers of this country have much to be thankful for despite the unfavorable economic situation, and that labor is upon the defensive to a greater degree than at any time during the last decade.

"In some lines of industry organized workers have been confronted with demands for wage reductions," he said. "In others attempts have been made to increase the working hours. A larger number have suffered from unemployment than at any time during recent years. And in the face of this organized labor has much for which to be thankful.

"Unorganized workers have suffered to a great extent from the application of the moth-eaten industrial philosophy that wage reductions and increased hours will return prosperity to those who measure success by bank balances. With the unorganized there are no protests heard outside the homes of those affected; there is no collective action or strike to prevent placing upon the workers the full burden of the 'business depression;' there is no protection except the conscience of the employer—and business has no conscience. The unorganized worker is inarticulate. He accepts the condition dictated by the business necessity of the day or he walks. When there is prosperity he has less difficulty in finding a market for his labor—at a price made solely by the buyer without voice as to the conditions under which he labors.

"While the organized worker also suffers from unemployment, his organization is a check upon injustice. His union exercises a regulating influence upon the work-day and the work-week to provide opportunity for sustaining employment for the greatest number. A comparison of the condition of the organized to that suffered by the unorganized must impress all with the value of organization.

"In those organizations which have accomplished most for their members the full value of co-operation has been learned. The evils of unemployment have been lessened by the establishment of a system of out-of-work benefits. Available employment is divided in a manner to permit those who have been displaced to sustain themselves. Benefits are provided to relieve the less fortunate during times of stress, and sacrifices are reduced to a minimum.

"As an example of what has been accomplished by workers' organizations through co-operation it is only necessary to refer to the organization for which I have the honor to speak. During the present year the International Typographical union, with 80,000 members, will pay old-age pensions in excess of $1,400,000. It will expend approximately $400,000 to maintain its home for aged members and those incapacitated by disease. In practically every city where there is an aggravated condition of unemployment out-of-work benefits are paid ranging from $12 to $25 per week. During the same period death claims aggregating half a million dollars will be paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members. To guarantee the solvency of these activities the organization has a reserve approximating ten millions of dollars. All of these benefits to lighten the burdens of workers are supported by contributions from the pay envelope enlarged and protected by the organization. Truly a great lesson in the value of co-operation.

"The year has also brought forth evidence that labor is making progress in its fight for equality before the law and fuller recognition of the principle that human rights are superior to property rights. We have witnessed the rejection by the United States senate of an honorable jurist nominated by a popular president because of his record upon the question of injunctions in labor disputes.

"Labor has cause to be thankful for its friends who exert a powerful influence upon national and international policies of government. Labor unorganized is a chattel, except that it benefits from the conditions established and maintained by organized workers.

"Labor organized is exerting a powerful influence to materialize those things which make for happy homes, a more contented people and a better civilization.

"The hosts of labor can be truly thankful for their part in guiding the nation into the path that leads to brotherhood. With organization and co-operation as our watchword labor goes forth confident of fullest victory."

Hosiery Worker Appears to "Do Time."

THREE LOCAL MEN ARE ALSO INVOLVED

Trades Unionists Believe Organizing Activities Indirectly Responsible for Action Against Labor Officials.

GOES TO PRISON

ALFRED HOFFMAN

Trades Unionist, Convicted in North Carolina Courts of "Rioting."

Note—Alfred Hoffman is well and favorably known in Chattanooga, having visited this city several times during the past few years. He is regarded here as a gentleman of unusual ability. A member of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' union, he has for the past several months been engaged in organizing work in textile mills of the south, having been "loaned" by his organization to the Textile Workers for that purpose. Mr. Hoffman is energetic in his espousal of the cause of organized labor, and his conviction of "rioting" will be deplored locally.)

(By International Labor News Service.)

Marion, N. C., Sept. 11.—Alfred Hoffman, organizer for the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and the United Textile Workers, convicted after a trial that shocked conscientious people here, appeared Sept. 8 to begin his year's prison sentence.

Hoffman's appearance here follows refusal of the supreme court to grant a new trial. Indignation has grown since the action of the supreme court and the case seems in a fair way to become a cause celebre.

With Hoffman go three local union men, each sentenced to three months in the chaingang.

Those who dare speak here are saying among themselves that Hoffman was convicted because the bosses had reached the conclusion that his organizing activity had to be stopped.

Hoffman and the three local men were convicted on charges of riot. The trouble involved efforts of a crowd to prevent the sheriff from moving furniture back into a strikebreaker's house from which the crowd had removed it.

GROSS EARNINGS DROP BUT PROFITS INCREASE

Boston.—Financial reports of large corporations for 1930 show that gross earnings are less than 1929, but net profits are larger, said State Representative Joseph Finnegan in discussing his bill that would create a commission to investigate causes of unemployment and recommend remedies therefor.

The increased profits this year, while gross earnings are less, indicate that by a constant cutting down of employes, a smaller number are obliged to do work formerly done by a larger number, said the state lawmaker.

He declared that unemployment in this state, instead of diminishing, seems constantly to grow worse.

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NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1930.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

When the baby swallowed the fountain pen Milt Gross remarked in his funny way and in his funny dialect that meanwhile the family would have to write with a pencil.

Light-headed Marie Antoniette long years ago gave voice to an inane remark about eating cake when the bread supply gave out.

Modern hard-boiled employers talk about cutting wages and discharging workers until things get back to normal.

This employer idea is as foolish in its ill-timed humor as the scrivenings of Milt Gross and as brutally stupid as the twaddle of the frivolous Marie.

Yet nobody laughs and nobody cuts off their heads.

Which proves, among other things, that the world and the ways of men change as the decades roll by.

Today's reactionary employers will seem a lot funnier and a lot more stupid fifty years from now.

* * *

Labor day has gone. The parades have wended their way and the orators have thumped whatever there was to thump.

Some of the best Labor day speeches ever made were made this Labor day.

Great lessons were preached; profound truths asserted.

Well, what does it all come to?

Does everyone say, "ho hum," yawn and go back to whatever they were doing?

Or does the light of knowledge sink in? Does the torch of inspiration get grabbed up by eager hands?

We shall see what we shall see. But this is sure: The arraignment calls for action. Inaction has lost its last justification—or excuse.

* * *

Kids hanging onto the rear ends of street cars and automobiles are a lot like non-union men riding along at the expense of union men.

In many an industry the union scale fixes the rate for all. The non-union man is nothing but a hitch hiker, riding on union gasoline at the expense of those who keep unions going, paying dues and attending meetings—and going on strike when necessary.

If there is any person on earth whose position is unenviable it is the non-union worker who won't get into the union of his calling.

There he goes, hitch hiking his way along to higher wages, better conditions and shorter hours, free to desert and run away when any effort is required to maintain the benefits he gets.

* * *

Conscience is something about which we are inclined to have a false notion. We are inclined to think all consciences are like our own.

That's a good deal like the myth about the sanctity of human life.

Consciences are all things to all men. Consider the conscience of the injunction judge, the scab, the stool-pigeon, the union-hating employer, the subsidized professor.

Each has his view and each somehow justifies what he does.

Men will go a long way to justify the practices out of which they get money.

After all, it is a wonderful and an enviable thing to be able to say you are doing what you are doing because you believe it is the right thing to do. And to be honest with yourself when you say it. It is a boon denied to many.

A new chemical process for separating the complete fibrous contents of flax from the straw has recently been invented in Germany by Reinhold Geiss, of Munich. The flax produced is soft and lustrous and while retaining all its strength (twice that of cotton) can be produced at 30 per cent less than the cost of cotton fibre. The material, fully decorticated and degummed, can be employed directly on the ordinary weaving machines in any cotton mill and will produce a linen that is said to be cheaper than cotton cloth, but of greatly superior texture and beauty.

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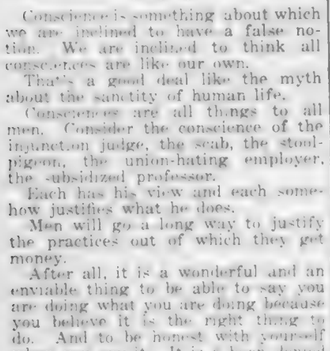

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MR. LEGGE'S BLUNDER.

Mr. Alexander Legge, who went from a great harvester company to the chairmanship of the federal farm board, has attacked labor's wages.

Labor's average yearly wage in the farm implement industry was $1,391. What's wrong with that wage? Is it too much?

Let's go further with Mr. Legge. He talks about pay envelopes that make prices high for farmers. What envelopes were these? Mr. Legge laid it all to labor, but United States government figures tell another story. While, from 1914 to 1927—the latest year for which there are figures—wages rose roughly 50 per cent, salaries rose roughly 100 per cent. If there is too much being paid, there it is!

Mr. Legge is in the salary class. Maybe his salary went up 100 per cent in those years.

There's another point to raise. From the same governmental sources it is shown that in cereal preparations, raised by farmers, out of a total value added by manufacture amounting to $67,938,240, in 1930, just $8,178,357 is wages, while the average wage per worker was $1,369. The average value added per worker in manufacture was $11,374! Those figures are up to date—1930—from the census of last April. Let the farmers look at those figures and ponder.

When Mr. Legge next goes out to do battle it will be well for him to look to his guns, lest he pick another collection of flintlocks.

And as to what he has just said in Syracuse, charging labor, which is criminally underpaid, with being the robber in the equation, it is clearly up to him to retract. He may have been talking to farmers, but workers have ears. And they know the facts.

A HAM AND A GOOSE

A week or two ago The Labor World printed a news story about the custom of certain southern textile mill owners who give their employes a ham at Christmas—and low wages all year 'round.

Now comes the alert and able president of the Building Trades Council of Freeport, Ill., revealing that at Christmas time W. T. Rawleigh, millionaire anti-union manufacture, gives his employes a goose at Christmas.

In the south they "pay plenty" for the ham; in the big Rawleigh plant they pay plenty for the goose, as President Donker points out.

In one big southern mill the workers declared they wanted ham all year through—meaning decent wages. Mr. Rawleigh will find, sooner or later, that the goose idea will play out.

Without difficulty the grim humor of the goose and the hind leg of a hog could be drawn out. But the mere facts in the case seem to serve best to lay bare the hypocrisy of certain types of employers.

A ham and a goose at Christmas! What a recompense for the mill worker who faces starvation week after week! What a recompense for the girl who walks out of the big Rawleigh plant with a $6 pay envelope! How grandly munificent and how filled with the traditions of free America!

PRACTICE, NOT PRETENSE, COUNTS.

Sly wage reductions by employers who profess faith in high wages is the same policy these employers apply in opposing trade unionism. These employers rarely openly attack organized labor. The exception is in areas that are dominated by mill barons and coal-owning feudalists.

Would-be oligarchs are more cautious in other sections of the country. They do not frankly challenge organized labor because of a public sentiment that trade unionists have developed. These anti-unionists either attempt to drug the worker or let an injunction judge smash trade unionism under the plea of "protecting property."

The anti-unionists profess to favor organization of workers—provided, of course, the union "is run right." This stamps the oligarch as a "progressive" among non-thinkers and secret foes of organized labor.

But more important, it paves the way for the company "union" and welfare schemes that are intended to weaken the militancy and deaden the spirit of trade unionists. This crafty scheme, together with government by injunction, is now the general rule among anti-union employers who have abandoned such crude methods as the militia to bayonet strikers.

Preaching high wages and at the same time reducing wages is the "red herring" system of these employers. They loudly proclaim their faith in high wages. They thunder from the house tops the value of a high purchasing power. They are interviewed and photographed by the public press while they apply their creeping wage reductions and gradual layoffs that intensify unemployment.

Trade unionists and sympathizers should not be tricked by wordy abstractions.

Practice, not pretense, counts.

DOWN TO THE LAST EGG.

Here is a story of victory for somebody, or something—perhaps for bureaucracy: Six hundred inspectors, looking for Mediterranean fruit fly larvae in Florida, report that they can find none—not even one! Thus does the federal government's vast expenditure of money justify itself, unless somebody lied somewhere some time. To have so slain the pest that, where millions swarmed a year ago, not one fly is left to lay an egg, seems almost too much to believe. And yet the United States department of agriculture solemnly states it as a fact! If only the government could be as thorough in eliminating unemployment, or in farm relief, or in wiping out pellegra!

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Faith in God.

Text—"Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen."—Heb. 11:1.

Scholars do not agree as to the authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews and the question as to who really did write this wonderful book of the New Testament will undoubtedly always remain more or less a matter of uncertainty. Some say the Apostle Paul wrote Hebrews; others have suggested a woman is the author; still others lay its authorship to some unknown writer of the first century, one with a liberal education of the type of, say, Plato. Though who wrote this Epistle is not known, yet its sublime thoughts, its spiritual teaching and its words of heavenly grace are not susceptible to the slightest doubt—the book, whoever may have been its author, Paul, a woman or somebody else, is in the Bible for us to read with our own eyes and test with our own souls! Our text this week is the first verse of the eleventh chapter of this Epistle to the Hebrews, designated in the King James version of the Bible as "The Epistle of Paul to the Hebrews." I am sure all will grant the text is the best definition of faith ever conceived in the brain of a mortal. Now that we have found what is conceded to be the best definition in words of what faith is, let us look to life itself and find there among mortals equally good examples of faith. Considering the space at our disposal I think two examples will suffice.

WM. L. MOSS

Faith Exemplified.

It was in that world-historic fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar that John the Baptist went forth announcing the Kingdom of God to be imminent and summoning all to prepare themselves for the impending event. John's heart was afire with God's love; his soul was truly a home for God's trust. The Father to John was not an idea, a theological theory, but God was his Creator, who had touched him in no ephemeral way. John was a prophet; God had set him apart among men as His chosen vessel. John knew he was a prophet because he had faith in God—he knew God was big enough to make him a prophet and send him forth as such.

The other example of living faith is that of a man of whom the world has heard practically nothing. He was one of the hundreds who have gone to China as missionaries—a man by the name of Philip Morrison. On the eve of his departure for China a number of his close friends accompanied him to the dock. As he shook hands round with them one friend said to him: "Philip, do you think you can do anything for that immense country?" Mr. Morrison studied for a moment, then his face lighted up, and he quietly replied: "No, but I think God can!" Mr. Morrison knew he was not big enough to do much alone for the millions of souls in China, but he had faith enough to know that God working through him he could accomplish a lot of good that God wanted done.

The Lesson for Us.

The great drawback to our use of faith daily is that we are continually wanting to put our own wills above that of God's will. We feel that our personalities are greater than the will of God. Being worldly creatures and with worldly work to do in a very worldly way, we soon come to believe that only through our worldly wills can we accomplish our tasks. We forget this is God's world, of His own creation; we are only His stewards. The work we do is His work, to be done for Him; we are only His servants. "Oh, ye of little faith," the Master cried in all the depth of reproach and sorrow His lips could give utterance to. He saw that men lacked the faith that will sustain them, that make things possible, that creates a beautiful fellowship in the world, that glorifies God. Above all, He saw that men even lacked faith in themselves! Jesus saw the human mind clothed in childish darkness, refusing to shed its fetter or lack of faith, thereby keeping the faithless from giving expression to fullness of life, the very thing which God the Father desires every human being to possess. The world, as the poet Browning has truly said, is "too much with us." We have plenty of time for the material world but not enough time for God. We readily stake all on some friend's word but lack faith in God's Word. We find time to count our dollars but not God's gifts and blessings. Pleasure and profit open our eyes wide but not a single glance do we cast toward the things of eternity. We seek the glory of this world with eagerness but become shy when the opportunity presents itself to win a soul in God's name. We plunge with joy into gatherings in the secular world but draw back from public worship. We face with conquering determination the realities of this world but abruptly turn our backs upon the reality of God's Kingdom among men.

Our faith should be so deep that it is always to us the substance (assurance) of things hoped for—making us contented. It should be so strong that it is itself the evidence of the unseen—making us happy in our contentment. Phillips Brooks said: "Pray not that God will make our tasks lighter nor the way easier, but pray that He will make us real men and women." The real man or woman—the man or woman complete in the eyes of God as well as of men—has FAITH! Every man or woman of faith is a Gibraltar for humanity.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is the United States women's bureau?

A.—It is a division of the United States department of labor and is an organization whose purpose is to ascertain under what conditions women are working and through scientific investigation set industrial standards which will benefit both employer and employe.

* * *

Q.—When was the first upholsterers' strike in the United States?

A.—In 1850, in New York City. The strike was successful.

* * *

Q.—What was the earliest union of hatters?

A.—The Hatters' Union of Danbury, Conn., organized in 1810.

BILLION FOR BUILDING URGED TO AID JOBLESS

Buffalo, N. Y.—A resolution requesting President Hoover to call a special session of congress for the purpose of appropriating $1,000,000,000 for public construction to relieve unemployment was unanimously passed by the State Federation of Labor convention.

Jewish Clergymen Laud Trade Unions

Baltimore.—American rabbis, in their yearly plea for social justice, declare that organized labor is "perhaps the most potent of all forces for securing hours and wages requisite for neutralizing unemployment and for the civic and spiritual development of the worker."

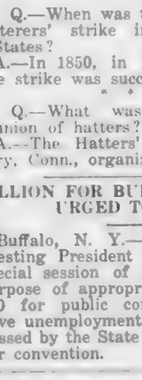
The message was issued by the commission on social justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and will be read from Jewish pulpits.

The conference approves the five-day week and high wages.

"If our constantly improving machinery with its displacement of human workers is not to produce unemployment before it produces aught else, not only must the number of working days a week be reduced; there must also be a diminution of the number of working hours a day with corresponding increases of wage rates, enabling all workers to earn sufficiently," the commission states.

"The issue of organized labor brings to mind the disheartening developments at Elizabethton, Marion and Gastonia as well as the spirit of social endeavor with which Jewish, Protestant and Catholic religious leaders have, during the past year, joined in applying to the turmoil their common principles of brotherly love. It is our profound hope that these principles may soon be accepted and applied in the southern textile situation and in all industry."

The rabbis declare there is weighty obligation on all citizens to consider the various expedients that are deemed helpful. These include placing children in school rather than in industry, mothers' old-age pensions, employment exchanges to eliminate waste; unemployment insurance; long-time planning of public construction and "ampler educational and institutional care for those temporarily or permanently incapable of work."



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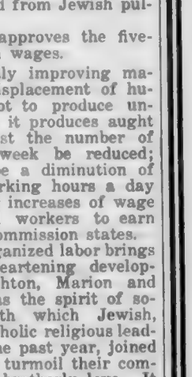

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3. **We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.**
4. **We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.**
5. **We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.**
6. **We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.**
7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**
8. **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**
9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**
10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

BROOKHART URGES LABOR TO USE ALL POWERS TO END INJUNCTION

Iowa Senator Advocates Strongest Kind of Pressure on Congress, in Speech at Big Chicago Labor Day Celebration—Rev. Maguire Sees Shorter Hours as Unemployment Remedy.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Sept. 11.—One of the underlying causes of the present economic crisis in this country is that the banking interests are permitting the credit resources of the nation to be used for gambling purposes, declared Smith W. Brookhart, United States Senator from Iowa, in an address at the Labor day celebration of the Chicago Federation of Labor, held in the stadium of Soldier field, where 100,000 persons assembled to hear the speakers and witness the field events and colorful parade.

Senator Brookhart denounced the misuse of the injunction writ in labor disputes and urged organized labor to use every resource at its command to bring pressure to bear upon congress to pass the anti-injunction bill now pending in the house of representatives.

"It is an old principle of equity that an injunction shall not lie where there is a remedy at law," the senator declared, "and there never has been an injunction issued in a labor dispute in this country where a remedy at law could not have been found, if a remedy were needed."

The senator cited instances where overt acts had been committed by employers seeking injunction writs.

Shorter Work Day Urged.

A shorter work day and a shorter work week were urged as a remedy for the present unemployment situation by Rev. John W. R. Maguire, president of St. Viator's college, Bourbonnais, Ill. The noted Catholic priest ridiculed the claim made by some that the present economic crisis was caused by overproduction. He presented an imposing array of facts and figures showing an appalling lack of luxuries and the bare essentials of life among the great masses of the people to demonstrate that more production is needed rather than less of it.

Father Maguire also dealt at some length with the problem created by the rapid introduction of labor-saving machinery. The remedy, he said, is the shortening of working hours and the increasing of the purchasing power of the workers in order that they may consume more and more of their product and that employment be given to all.

Other speakers were John Fitzpatrick and E. N. Nockels, president and secretary, respectively, of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Mooney Invited to Speak.

It had been planned weeks in advance to have Thomas J. Mooney as orator of the day, provided Mooney were pardoned by the governor of California in time to be present. Not only was Mooney not present, but organized labor of Chicago has abandoned the thought that the present authorities of the state of California will grant the famous trade union prisoner a pardon.

E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who spent several weeks in California recently, accompanied by Frank P. Walsh, attorney, in the interest of Mooney, said to International Labor News Service that he did not believe Mooney has a chance of a pardon at this time.

"But we have not abandoned the fight," said Nockels. "We are going to make the opposition sick of the whole business before we get through with them."

Preston Assailed as Unfair.

Secretary Nockels characterized Justice Preston, who assisted in the investigation of Mooney case conducted by the California supreme court, as a second Judge Jeffreys, of "bloody assizes" infamy. Judge Preston, said Nockels, acted as a bloodthirsty prosecutor throughout the proceedings rather than as a fair and impartial jurist desirous only of ascertaining the truth.

"It made them all sick when we dug up McDonald, the waiter," said Nockels. "They had thought that McDonald was dead."

Glib Talk Can't End Capitalist System

Nottingham, England.—"If glib talk could end it, the capitalist system would be finished in a year or two," said President John Beard, of the British Trade Union Congress, in opening the annual conference here.

The unionist answered attacks on the British labor government by the independent labor party, left wing of the British labor party. The "lefts" oppose Premier MacDonald because he does not install socialism.

President Beard declared there is no present substitute for capitalism. He repudiated the "lefts" slogan "socialism in our time."

"I am not certain," said Beard, "that there is any kind of organization capable of working the change without tremendous dislocation of the social and economic life of the nation."

The task of the labor movement, he said, is to build a new road for progress without obstructing traffic on the old road. He said the "lefts" are obstructors.

"Let us keep the ideals we have always held, but let us be realistic with regard to the actual world situation," he said.

The American Federation of Labor is represented at the trade union conference by Fraternal Delegates John J. Manning and Thomas E. Maloy.

ARE COURTS "REACHED?"

Chicago.—Chief Justice Hughes, of the United States supreme court, said in an address to the American Bar association here:

"Our government is one of laws through men and most of our problems in the administration of criminal law could be solved by the selection of competent men free from the corrupting influence of fear and favor."

TRADE UNIONISTS ARE "FRAMED" WHEN THEY RESIST DYING WAGE

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Sept. 4.—"The North Carolina supreme court's sustainment of the conviction of Alfred Hoffman, United Textile Workers' organizer, and the methods used in his trial, should be connected with the increase of pellagra in that state," said Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative A. F. of L.

McGrady was kidnaped with Hoffman by an Elizabethton mob of so-called respectable citizens, who have not been punished for their crime.

"The growth of pellagra in North Carolina is proof that low wages exist," said McGrady. "The United States public health service has shown that 20,000 cases of this disease, caused by undernourishment, exist in that state, and that 1,500 of the victims will prematurely die.

"Pellagra is the result of a dying wage," continued the trade unionist. "Hoffman was not in Marion when the deputies said they were assaulted. Hoffman and three associates were not arrested until after deputies killed six strikers by shooting them in the back. It was then that Hoffman was arrested and his trial and the prosecution's method switched the popular mind from the murder of strikers.

"Trade unionism is a challenge to the dying wage that anti-union employers would continue in North Carolina. If workers have a wage that will permit them to buy proper food they will not be stricken with pellagra and 1,500 of them will not fill premature graves. To continue this system, murderous deputies are permitted to kill and trade unionists are sentenced to the road chain gang, when they urge workers to prolong their lives.

BANKER IN INDUSTRY; NOT PRACTICAL MAN

Youngstown, Ohio.—Court proceedings on the proposed merger of Bethlehem Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube companies is revealing how bankers who have no knowledge of steel are a factor in this business.

One New York banker testified that his concern bought Youngstown stock to the value of $11,000,000. When asked if he had ever been a practical steel man he answered in the negative. He said he was, for five years, a director of another large steel corporation.

If you have done an injury to a fellfailing to demand union goods or service, there is no better time than the present to atone for the damage done.

Communists Menace American Industry

Detroit. — Representative William Fish, Jr., chairman of the house committee investigating communist propaganda in the United States, declared here that the government of the United States is not menaced by communists, but that the communists do constitute a menace towards industry.

Some of the witnesses before the Fish committee estimated the number of communists in Detroit all the way from 1,500 to 5,000. It was claimed that a communist paper devoted exclusively to the employes of the Ford Motor company has 20,000 circulation.

Rev. Charles E. Coughlin stated that Henry Ford was a great instrument for the growth of communism because of the way the officials of the Ford Motor company handle the employment situation.

LESS MINE FATALITIES, BUT FEWER MEN EMPLOYED

Washington. — Fatalities in coal mine accidents dropped to 1,132 for the first seven months of the year, according to the United States bureau of mines.

This is less than the corresponding period of 1929, but the death rate per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined is higher. There was less production and less men employed in the seven months, but the number of fatal accidents were higher than last year when based on the amount of coal mined.

Despotic Industrial Power Looms; Trade Unionism Single Challenge

(By International Labor News Service.)

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 28.—"Industry is the last stronghold of despotic power and the only effective challenge to this power anywhere has come from organized labor," said Donald R. Richberg, attorney for organized railroad workers, at the Institute of Public Affairs.

"American industry is being concentrated in the hands of industrial autocrats," said Mr. Richberg. "By encouraging such concentration, the government is defeating its own purpose and is opening the way for the destruction of democratic institutions.

"As a result of these industrial concentrations, the doors of opportunity are being closed to the self-respecting worker. There is no place for him in this industrial system. The applicant for a job is not permitted to negotiate a contract. He has no individual bargaining power. He is not a serf because his employer has no property interest in him—only the property interest in keeping him 'free' to be exploited."

The balance of economic power, said Mr. Richberg, is being destroyed by operators of modern industry in America.

"There are millions of unemployed workers ready to break down the wage standards," he continued. "With the constant displacement of workers by machines this unhappy reserve supply of labor is constantly increasing. If it were not for some 4,000,000 trade unionists there would be no weight of any consequence on the employe side of the scales.

"It is true that we see on every hand laudable efforts to render public service by great money makers. Unfortunately, these noble experiments support reams of sophistical argument in favor of still further concentration of industrial power, so that more billions may be pressed out of the natural and human resources of this wealthy nation."

Mr. Richberg predicted that if present policies continue this economic power will be matched by the development and strengthening of labor unions or "all effective, aboveboard labor organizations will be crushed and an underground revolutionary labor movement will begin to rise to power."

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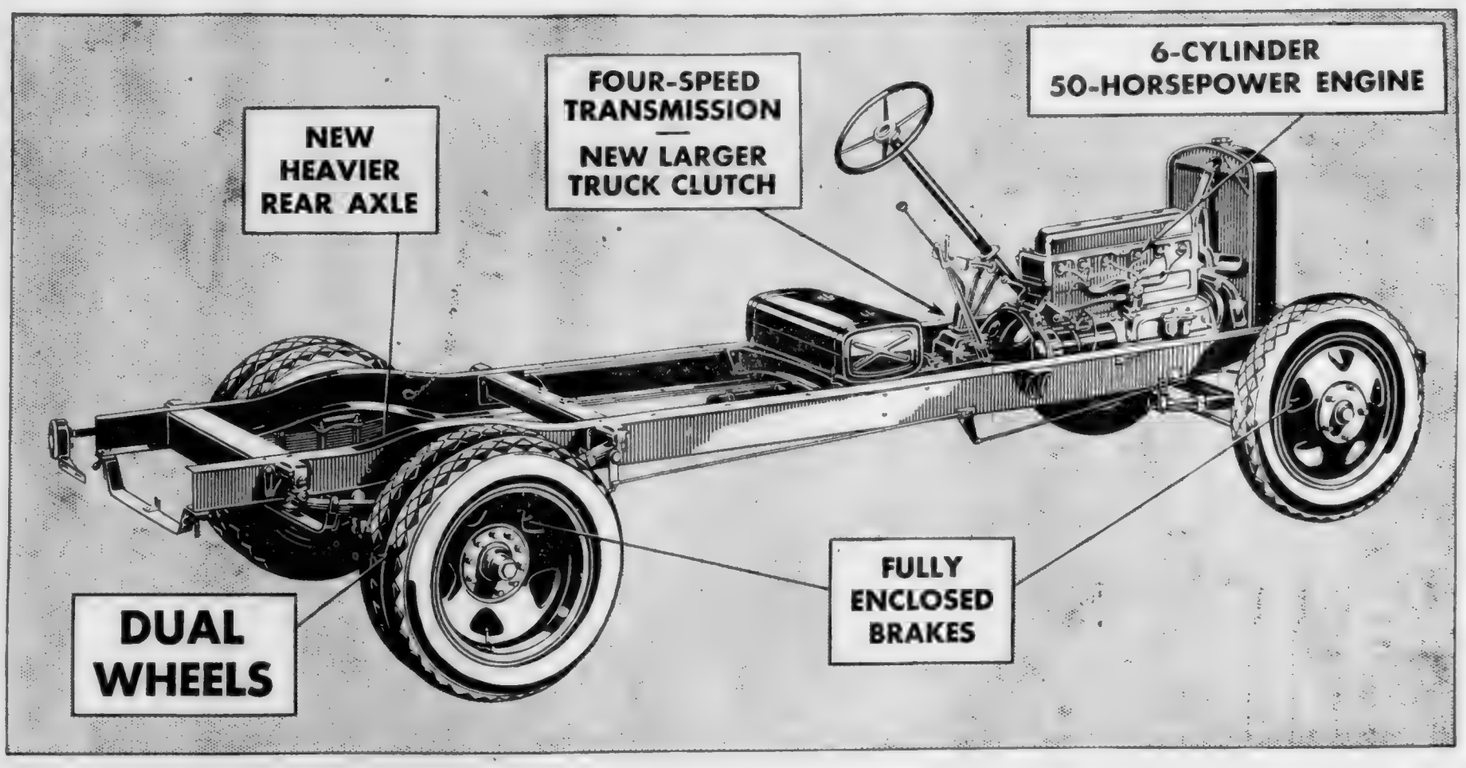

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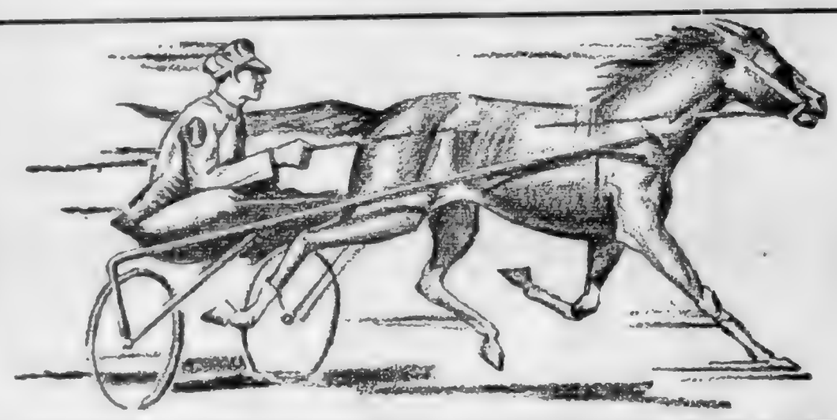

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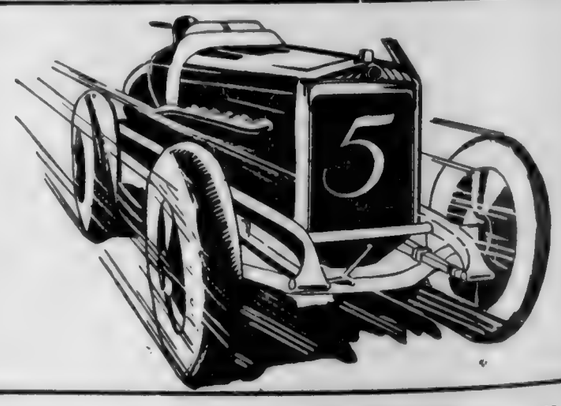

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And Many Other Attractions!

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It is a manifestation of their interest in the success of their Company and an expression of the spirit of cooperation which has made possible the epochal achievements in the telephone industry. They are inspired by pride in fifty years of progressive, unfailing service and loyalty to the ideals and traditions on which the business is founded.

They unhesitatingly recommend the quality, convenience and economy of the service, in the knowledge that no other comparable service or commodity gives to the consumer so much at such small cost.

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Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.
(INCORPORATED)

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

In the long lower reaches of the Volga river, which runs down through an immense territory through the Russian soviet land, grow the great sturgeon. Some of them reach a size and weight of 3,000 pounds, and in the case of a lady sturgeon of that weight one-third of it will probably be roe—which means fish-eggs. And another name for the same is caviar, which the same sells for fancy prices, after it has been put in salt water, and packed in barrels and casks, and then shipped across the lands and the oceans to places where it is put into small bottles with queer labels.

By that time it becomes more or less of a luxury, and somewhat highly flavored for those who are not accustomed to it. And, like other luxuries, fancy prices are collected for its delivery. It seems that this year's caviar crop, or so much of it as was shipped to the United States, brought a wholesale price of six hundred thousand dollars.

But that is only one-tenth of the value of the annual fish crop of soviet Russia, for the total in 1928 amounted to about six million dollars. And it is a part of the soviet policy that as much of this immense value as possible shall be turned into cash, and the cash turned into machines, and the machines taken to Russia. Imagine: fish-eggs hatching into tractors and bombing-planes!

* * *

The necessity for directing efforts toward the prevention of mental disorders, toward the conservation of mental health, and toward the amelioration of adverse mental states is apparent by the ever-increasing number of persons with mental disorders seeking aid in public institutions. During the 50-year period from 1880 to 1930, the rate of persons under care in state hospitals for the insane alone had increased from 81 to more than 220 per each 100,000 of the general population. The rate had almost trebled, but the actual number of cases under care had increased to almost six times the number under care in 1880.

The rapid expansion in public facilities for the care of the group comprising one form of mental illness, insanity — the group for whom the public demands segregation—has entailed an enormous outlay of public funds for buildings and equipment, and required yearly increases in expenditures for the care of inmates. This economic loss is of vital interest to legislators and practical administrators who are equally desirous of reaching an adequate solution of the problem. An intangible, but none the less important, aspect of such a situation is the economic loss to the community through invaliding so many people in the prime of life, and the suffering of individuals whose families are not infrequently impoverished by such diseases.

* * *

Unemployment persists and everything indicates there will be no quick recovery from the present depression. Basic industries are hard hit and the slump is real, not imaginary. As the Guaranty Trust company of New York remarked in a survey of business conditions: "It has become quite manifest by this time that the conditions underlying the present depression are more than psychological."

It is well for organized labor to recognize the true situation and be on guard against the dangers which spring from it — dangers that are more menacing than if the depression was only a passing flurry in the business and industrial world. The chief danger is that shortsighted employers will seek to lower wage and living standards. Labor senses this danger and its leaders, from President Green down, have warned against it.

While on guard against all attempts to lower standards, labor can make the best defense by waging an aggressive campaign to strengthen its forces. This means an aggressive, determined drive for new members. The southern campaign shows what can be done in this regard. The word comes that it has already benefited nearly all organized trades. That is all to the good, but the work needs to be extended to all sections of the country. North, south, east and west there is plenty of opportunity for organization work—work which is more urgently needed now than when the times are more favorable to labor.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The biggest screen triumph of the fall will be taking them down without tearing them to pieces.

* * *

Wedding Guest—This is your fourth daughter to get married, isn't it?

MacTight — Ay; and our confetti's getting awful gritty.

* * *

Walter Gardner knows of an absent-minded flapper who powdered her knees and pulled her skirt over her nose.

* * *

Nephew—Uncle, when are you going to play football again?

Rich Uncle—I don't play football. What makes you ask me that question?

Nephew—Well, father says when you kick off we are going to get a motor car and a house.

* * *

Did you hear about the Scotchman who wrote to his newspaper that if they didn't stop printing Scotch jokes, he was going to read some other paper the next time he went to the library.

* * *

She may be the whole show to her mother, but she's only the intermission to me.

* * *

"Why didn't you walk home from that auto ride last night, daughter?"

Daughter: "He went too far, mama."

* * *

The bootlegger has many temptations but few trials.

* * *

Teacher—Who can tell me why we should always be neat and clean?

Cathleen — In case of accident, teacher.

* * *

A man has to be very good to keep out of jail—or very rich.

* * *

Mother—After all, the boy is only sowing his wild oats.

Father — I wouldn't mind, if he didn't mix in so much rye.

* * *

She — I guess you played around with all the French girls while you were in Paris.

He—No, not all of them. I was only there for two weeks.

* * *

Vitamines and Calories.

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate,
And never, as people do now,
Did he note the amount of the calorie count,
He ate it because it was chow.
He wasn't disturbed, as at dinner he sat,
Destroying a roast or a pie,
To think it was lacking in granular fat
Or a couple of vitamines shy.
He cheerfully chewed every species of food,
Untroubled by worries or fears,
Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy dessert,
And he lives over nine hundred years.

* * *

"Darling," he cried, falling on his knees and covering her little white hands with kisses, "can't you see that I love you?"

She drew herself up to her full height. "Well," she said, "I should hate to think this was just your way of behaving in company."

* * *

The Seven Mistakes.

There are seven mistakes of life that many of us make, said a famous writer, and then he gave the following list:

1. The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others down.

2. The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.

3. Insisting that a thing is impossible because we ourselves cannot accomplish it.

4. Refusing to set aside trivial preferences, in order that important things may be accomplished.

5. Neglecting development and refinement of the mind and not acquiring the habit of reading and study.

6. Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.

7. The failure to establish the habit of saving money.

* * *

Aunt Martha (shopping for a parrot)—Now can you assure me it isn't given to the use of shocking language? Where did you get it?

Proprietor—From a sailor, ma'am, but——

Aunt Martha—Oh, that's all right. Just so you didn't get it from one of those flappers.

* * *

Analogy.

Louise is beautiful, but too slow;
She shakes her head when I entreat,
She's like a Florida bungalow—
Modern, but no heat.

—H. F. B.

* * *

Credit Customer—I'm not the worst liar in town.

Merchant—On the contrary, you are the best.

* * *

He who laughs last sometimes gets the horse laugh for being so dumb he couldn't see the joke at first.

Wage Cuts Increase; Buying Power Less

Washington.—Wage cuts have followed unemployment, says the A. F. of L. Monthly Survey of Business, September issue.

The "gradual rise in the number of firms cutting wages since December, last year" is reported.

"There has been a widespread appreciation of the necessity of high wages to create purchasing power," the bulletin states. "The number of employes affected by wage cuts have been very much smaller this year than in 1924. Even though the depression of 1930 has been worse than in 1924, manufacturers have been less influenced by the fallacy that wage reductions would solve their problems. They did not immediately cut wages.

"But the rapid increase of wage cuts in July shows a dangerous tendency. Workers' incomes have been reduced by unemployment and part-time work more than in 1924. Just at this time when all eyes are turned to the retail market, and wholesale buyers are hesitating to see whether their customers will purchase enough to justify new orders from manufacturers, workers' ability to buy will probably turn the tide. It will largely determine whether business starts upward or stays in the present depressed condition for the winter months.

"The least we can do in the present situation is to avoid wage cuts and maintain workers' buying power at the highest possible level."

LUMBER WORKERS FACING WAGE CUT

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Organized labor protests against the proposed 10 and 15 per cent wage cut by lumber mills and logging corporations.

These concerns smashed trade unions during the world war and installed a company "union" called the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen. The Four L's was supposed to be the last word in solving industrial questions, but has long since been discredited.

KNOW Your Union Labels

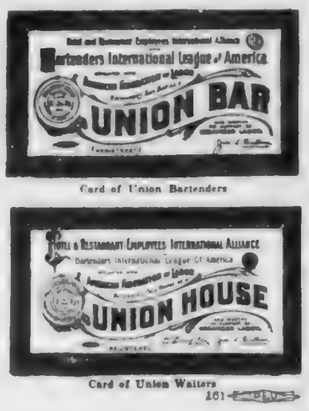
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

Card of Union Bartenders

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

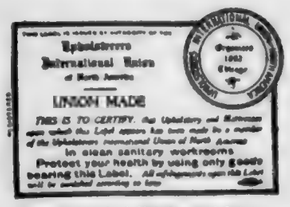


Card of Union Waiters

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Bookbinders' Union Label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UNION MADE
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that Upholstery and Bedding upon which this Label appears has been made by a member of the Upholsterers International Union of North America in clean sanitary workrooms
Protect your health by using only goods bearing this Label.
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Coopers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Paper Makers' Union Labels

United Hatters of North America Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

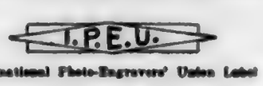
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label — Jewelry Workers Union Label

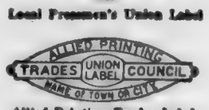


International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Machinists' Union Label



Allied Printing Trades Label

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Local Typographical Union Label

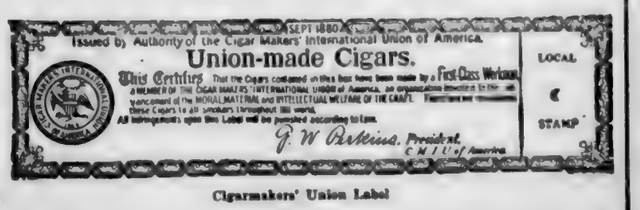
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

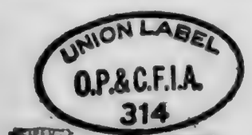
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Stove Mounters

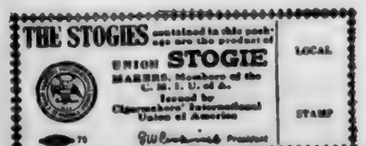
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians



Cigarmakers' Union Label



Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label


THE STOGIES contained in this package are the product of
UNION STOGIE
MAKERS, Members of the C. M. I. U. of A.
Issued by Cigarmakers' International Union of America
LOCAL
STAMP
Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

Thin, Pale, Weak

"I was been through a bad spell of sickness which left me very weak," says Mrs. Virginia Spruce, of Stapleton, Va. "I was pale and felt lifeless, and my strength did not return.

"I spent most of my time on the bed. I was very nervous, and the least thing upset me. I did not have strength enough to lift a broom. At times I would have bad headaches, which would hurt me until I could hardly see.

"Someone asked me why I did not try Cardui. I had read of it, so I thought I would see what it would do for me. It was really remarkable how I came out. My strength returned, and my health was better than it had been in years. I gained in weight about ten pounds. My color was good, and I ceased to suffer from headaches. I have told my friends about Cardui because I was benefited after taking it."

CARDUI

Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. 1 cent a dose. g-1

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Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

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COAL

RED ASH NUT $5.25

FURNACE NUT $4.75

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Well, thank the Lord we have the hall question settled at last. Now let's get together and pull as one and not have so much wrangling over trifles.

* * *

Brother Gardner got in in time to move that we adjourn.

* * *

The Chamber of Commerce was represented, as well as red Russia.

* * *

The Bijou management had the letter carriers as guests Tuesday night, and the entertainment was enjoyed by all.

* * *

D. S. Spitzer is off sick.

* * *

Bob Hodges, L. C. Mosier, M. M. Echols, C. Oakes, Bill Jones and A. B. Pippin are off on vacation. J. R. Marshall, J. L. Turner and O. C. Dillow have returned to work.

* * *

J. H. Guthrie, of the registry division, is driving to Texas on vacation.

* * *

M. E. Rainey has moved back to town, leased his farm. Oehlson says that the wild onions and poke sallet had given out so he had to leave it.

W. J. McGill, W. C. Morgan, J. T. McPherson, with their families, and Mr. and Mrs. Kelley, motored up to Sweetwater and Madisonville to Tellico Plains and up the river to the falls. McPherson got a great thrill out of it as they stopped and had supper, and slept out in the open; that is, Mc. did, as the rest were afraid to sleep on the ground. Mc. spread his bed (a copy of the News) on the ground and did not wake up until morning. (You see they were too close to those Indians up there and were afraid they would get their scalp lifted.)

* * *

Mr. Ganns, of the stamp window, was complaining that he did not get any of the free tickets to the show. Mr. Forbes told him that as Mr. Walker did not have enough to go around, he picked out a few outstanding clerks and gave them tickets.

* * *

Henry Oehlson came in the other morning telling of having stepped on a snake as he entered a patron's gate, and the boys at East Lake are asking what brand he got hold of. He says it was three feet long, and some one wanted to know if he measured it by his feet; if so, it was some snake.

LABOR FACES STERN REALITIES; NATION MUST SOLVE IDLE ISSUE

(By International Labor News Service.)

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Present-day economic problems are in line with social developments and constant change, declared William Green, president A. F. of L., in a Labor day speech in this city. "It is labor, however, that faces the stern realities of life," he said.

"There is no period when society is free to think and act only in terms of absolute relaxation, recreation and tranquillity," said Mr. Green.

"When conditions are approximately normal all groups of people seem automatically compelled to grapple with some phase of a difficult human, social or economic problem. These involve questions of income, suitable employment, human relations, poverty (due to various causes), social justice and collateral questions which develop out of our modern industrial and social life.

"But it is labor, individually as well as collectively, that is face to face with the more stern realities which characterize all phases of our nation's economic and social problems.

"Only those who are forced to balance a family budget with a limited, and, perhaps, inadequate income, can appreciate the mental and physical distress which such an experience involves.

"Those who know and understand the heart and mind of labor, and who have undergone experiences associated with it can understand its difficulties and the underlying motives which inspire it to struggle for the enjoyment of a better day and a better life."

President Green declared that there is no reason for present-day unsound economic conditions. Unemployment, he said, can be stabilized in private industry through scientific production, sales methods and planning over long periods. An annual income, instead of the present system, was also favored.

"In seasonal industries," said Mr. Green, "funds can be jointly created out of which workers can be paid weekly income during unemployment. All of this can be supplemented by systematic expenditure of public funds for building and government construction.

"With all our vast resources to draw upon and with a determination to regularize private industry so that a steady, fixed annual income can be guaranteed to workers, the problem of unemployment can be overcome. The continuation of this uneconomic state of affairs stands as a challenge to our ability and resourcefulness to successfully deal with problems which unremittingly call for a just and rational solution.

"If there is any nation possessing the facilities and is peculiarly fitted to solve the problem of unemployment, it is our own favored country. There can be no hope for a solution of the problem in other countries, if we fail or if we admit failure."

Machine Is Changing Social Life; Nation Faces New Industrial Era

Baltimore, Sept. 11.—"We are at the beginning of a new era because of mergers, combines, labor-displacing machinery and centralized banking that controls credit," said Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., at the Labor day celebration held under the auspices of the Baltimore Federation of Labor.

"Machinery in industry lightens labor, but often eliminates labor," said Mr. Morrison. "More than this, it destroys skill that has been acquired through generations of workers and eliminates pride in craftsmanship and creative faculties that distinguish skilled workers. This is more than an individual loss. It is a social loss because the worker, if he does not pass to the unemployed ranks, secures employment at some repetitive process where skill and initiative are unnecessary.

"From the standpoint of dividends and large output, there is no question that mechanization is a success, but the spiritual values a skilled worker loses, and the passing of a social sentiment based on craft pride and independence can well be considered.

"We are living in a new world. Old policies, old outlooks, old customs, old standards and old shibboleths are useless in the new day. New social and economic paths are being blazed.

"Men are beginning to question the correctness of a social order that displaces workers through machinery, making it impossible for them to buy goods produced by the machine. Business depressions are logical as the machine becomes more perfect and as new scientific processes are installed to place more workers on the streets and enlarge the number of non-buyers."

Mr. Morrison said the economic forces that compelled workers to unite is now operating in other fields, and that these forces must be understood that men may accept remedies, such as higher wages and the five-day week to meet changed conditions.

"Change is the law of life," he said. "This applies to the individual and to every activity of groups of nations. Fixity is no part of nature, that expresses itself in silent transition or physical unheavals that terrify. In either case men are alarmed when they are unacquainted with natural laws and forces that cause these changes."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44063
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Minnie B. Hartline vs. Grover Hartline

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Grover Hartline is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of September, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 9-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44064
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mae Daniel vs. Walter Daniel

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Walter Daniel is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of September, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 9-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44065
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. L. Pangle vs. Mary Pangle

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Pangle is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 8th day of September, 19301.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

John D. Pope, Atty. 9-26

"Just Married" Next Peruchi Offering

"Just Married," one of the most hilarious comedies ever written, and one of the most successful stage productions of the past decade, will be the Peruchi Players' offering all next week at the Bijou. Special scenery and electrical effects are required in the presentation of this merry mixup of honeymooners, and the lines and action will unquestionably be well presented by Chattanooga's own company of players. A special musical program by the Bijou concert orchestra has been arranged, and a continuation of capacity houses is assured throughout the week.

The Peruchi Players have added new laurels to their local record during the past week in the side-splitting comedy, "Your Uncle Dudley," many patrons having expressed the view that the farce is the best thing the players have done so far. Performances Saturday afternoon and night will conclude this week's offering.

INTERNAL REVENUE
$101,091,357 MORE

Washington. — Unemployment is general throughout the land, but this does not affect higher incomes, according to a preliminary report by the commission of internal revenue.

The report shows an increase for the fiscal year 1930 in total collections of $101,091,357 more than the previous year. The larger amount of the increase came from incomes.

Bad Work Conditions Breeder for "Reds"

Albany, N. Y.—Former Secretary of State Elihu Root's suggestion that a special federal police force be created to fight Communists is not favored by the Paper Makers' Journal.

Communists breed under bad work conditions, and Mr. Root, "the cleverest of corporation lawyers" has not been conspicious in leading the forces of reform to abolish iniquities, says this labor journal.

"Communism in this country has never been able to rise above the rank of a second degree nuisance; and it reaches that height only when the police in our great cities lose their heads—plus the greed of employers like southern textile barons and the Mellonized coal interests of Pennsylvania.

"If Communism were a nuisance, Mr. Root recommends the worst possible way of meeting it. Czarist Russia leaned more heavily on police repression than any other modern state except, perhaps, kaiserist Prussia.

"If a special Panama police force had been employed to swat mosquitoes, how long would it take to build the Panama canal?

"Mr. Root may know mathematics to figure it out; we do not. But when General Gorgas cleaned up the breeding places of mosquitoes, building the big ditch became an ordinary engineering job.

"Communism breeds in the swamp of unemployment, the mire of low wages, the stagnant marsh of industrial tyranny. Wipe out these and the country will automatically become immune to Soviet propaganda."

Pinchot Is Pledged To Oust Coal Police

Altoona, Pa.—Former Gov. Pinchot pledged, at a Labor day speech here, that if he is elected governor he will abolish the coal and iron police system in this state before July 1 next year.

He also pledged to urge the next legislature to enact an old-age pension law and he promised to appoint a commission on unemployment that will make recommendations next January to the state legislature. He will appoint the commission before he is inaugurated. He said he will not wait for the legislature to act on the coal and iron police but will wipe out the system by the simple expedient of refusing to sign any commissions for the appointment of any of these officials.

Under the law the commissions of all these special policemen expire with the passing from office of a governor and new commissions must be issued by the incoming governor.

"I here repeat to you my pledge," said Mr. Pinchot, "that if I am elected governor of this state there will not be, on July 1, next year, a single coal and iron policeman left in Pennsylvania."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

BIJOU

Home of Spoken Drama

PERUCHI PLAYERS

Present

WEEK OF SEPT. 15

'JUST MARRIED'

A Side-Splitting Comedy of Honeymoon Mixups

Bargain Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c

BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA

DIAL 7-1764

"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!

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UNFAIR

To Organized Labor

Meatcutters Local No. 600

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MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for	5c
P & G SOAP	10 Bars for	29c
CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound	15c
IRISH POTATOES	Five Pounds for	15c
SUGAR	10 Lbs. Domino	49c
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OF MY NAME

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No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very best grade (Limit 4 lbs.) — 4 pounds	39c
SUGAR	Best grade. 5-lb. bag 24c; 25-lb. bag	$1.19
WINE DRIP COFFEE	Real good pure coffee — pound	16c
WRITING PADS	Public School, 50 Leaves — Each	5c
SNOWDRIFT	2-lb. pail 30c; 3-lb. pail 45c; 6-lb. pail	85c
BUTTER	Highest Grade, Fresh Creamery. Pound	39c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 19, 1930 — Number 21

ELIZABETHTON WORKERS ARE VINDICATED

Appeals Court Reverses Carter Chancellor.

HOLDS INJUNCTION WAS NOT OPERATIVE

Opines, However, If Court Order Had Existed, Would Have Been Violated.

As a condition of the settlement of the first big rayon strike at Elizabethton, an existing injunction was withdrawn, but upon the occasion of the second walkout workers were arrested for alleged violation of the original injunction, and a chancery court in Carter county declared these workers in contempt.

Contention, on appeal, that parties to the original injunction had rendered it ineffective by agreement in ending the first strike has been upheld by the court of appeals at Knoxville, the court also taking the rather peculiar stand, however, that if in fact there had been an injunction these workers would have been in contempt. The court's opinion makes it plain that the chancellor is reversed solely upon the ground that the injunction had been mutually made inoperative.

A special dispatch from the neighboring city explains the situation as follows:

Knoxville, Sept. 16.—Union employes of the American Glanzstoff corporation won a victory in the court of appeals here Friday when Special Judge J. R. Hickerson reversed a Carter county chancery decree which held that the employes were in contempt of court for violating an injunction during the second strike at the plant on April 15, 1929.

Judge Hickerson held that the parties to the suit had previously rendered the injunction in the case of the American Glanzstoff corporation against George Miller and others, ineffective, by an agreement reached on March 21, 1929, at Johnson City. Judge W. W. Faw and Judge John H. Dewitt concurred in the opinion.

The original and amended bills sought to enjoin the defendants from entering into or upon the premises of the Glanzstoff corporation or from interfering with the property or the employes of the complainant, following the first strike at the Glanzstoff plant. The second strike occurred on April 15, 1929, but in the meantime the agreement had been reached in the conference at Johnson City and friendly relations temporarily restored.

The high court ruled that although the strikers were guilty of misconduct, their acts were not violative of the injunction that had been issued during the previous strike, the court holding that that injunction had automatically been dissolved with the ending of the first strike.

The appeals court opinion, by Special Judge J. Roy Hickerson, follows:

In this case, the court of appeals concurred in the opinion and finding of the chancellor that the defendants cited for contempt were guilty of misconduct charged in the petitions, and the court was further of the opinion that such misconduct would have constituted a violation of the injunction previously granted by the chancellor, and a contempt of court, if the injunction had been operative at the time of such misconduct.

But the court of appeals held that the parties to a suit may, by parol agreement, render an injunction ineffective and inoperative, and that such an agreement was made by the parties in this case prior to the aforesaid misconduct of the alleged contemnors. The decree of the chancellor was reversed on this ground alone.

Labor Chautauqua Succeeds in Georgia

Columbus, Ga.—The first Georgia labor chautauqua closed here with an average nightly attendance of 2,000. The Central Labor union sponsored the movement. Addresses were made by trade union officials of Georgia and other states. The address by Dr. Edmundo de Ovies, dean of the cathedral of Atlanta, and a leading southern clergyman, featured this educational movement.

The chautauqua was so successful that unionists in other sections will hold similar meetings.

STEEL TRUST LEADS AS CEMENT PRODUCER

New York.—The steel trust is not only the largest factor in the steel and iron business, but it has taken the lead in cement production by utilizing by-products.

The trust produces 40 per cent of the nation's pig iron and steel. It is also an important factor in the chemical field.

The "Hitch Hiker"

SAYS UNIONS NOT OPPOSED

Hays Finds Little Antagonism Toward Legitimate Organizations.

"In my tour of the north and east seeking new industries for Chattanooga, I found little if any antagonism displayed toward the organized labor movement as represented by you gentlemen here tonight," said A. I. Hays, industrial secretary of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, a guest of honor of Circle club at the regular semi-monthly meeting of that organization last Monday night.

Manufacturers, however, will not locate in a communist stronghold, he said. "Your ideals and those of the communists are diametrically opposed. Big business concerns are not seeking, primarily, cheap labor, but high-class, contented labor. Cheap labor means sloppy labor. It is up to us to show that Chattanooga labor is the kind they are looking for."

Discussing the policy of certain interests in advertising that southern labor is "cheap," Mr. Hays said, "I have never in all my experience sought a new industry with the claim that southern labor is 'cheap.' Such a statement would have been an insult to our workers, and would have done harm instead of good. Wages are somewhat lower in the south than in some northern and eastern communities, because living costs are lower, and the same thing applies to other items which enter into the business of manufacturing.

"In very few instances while on my recent tour was I asked the cost of labor in Chattanooga, but invariably the prospect asked about the skill and contentment of our workers."

Mr. Hays went into considerable detail regarding his trip, and was optimistic with respect to prospects for new industries for Chattanooga.

At the conclusion of the address the fall program of the club was discussed, and several items were outlined and preliminary steps taken toward participation in major civic matters during the coming season.

Veteran Union Man With Coffee Firm

K. M. Bubis, representative of the American Tea and Coffee company, Nashville, has been in the city recently in the interest of his concern, and particularly boosting the capital city company's chief product, "American Ace" coffee.

Mr. Bubis is an old-timer in the organized labor movement, having been for many years an active member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Spokane, Wash. He now has a retiring card from that local union, but declares his interest in the movement has never waned since he entered the business field.

OIL PROFITS IN NEW HIGH.

New York.—Cash dividends by companies in the Standard Oil group broke all profit records for the second three months of this year.

The dividends amounted to $68,859,106. This is an increase of $3,432,125 over the 1929 period and sets a new mark by these corporations.

FIRST SESSION IN NEW HALLS

Central Body Will Have "Housewarming" at Regular Meeting Monday.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will hold its first meeting Monday night in the new home, 829½ Market street. Besides a large hall and a small one on the third floor, a medium-sized room on the second floor has been repainted, papered and decorated and several local unions have already held meetings in each one.

Schedule of meetings for the various locals has been about worked out, Secretary Matt Gerlach reports, and all of the halls will be utilized practically every night in the week.

Moving of chairs, local unions' desks, etc., was accomplished Tuesday, and with a few necessary additions, such as new lights, etc., the new halls will be ready for the winter, Mr. Gerlach said.

The meeting Monday night will be held in the main hall, and a large attendance of delegates is expected for the "house warming."

Colored Workers Name Officers

Stationary Firemen, Oilers and Shop Laborers, a union composed of colored employes in this line of the Southern railroad, has named new officers for the coming year as follows:

President—Steve Locke.
Vice-President—S. E. Bolten.
Financial Secretary—C. Larkins.
Recording Secretary—Jerry Mays.
Treasurer—E. P. Newton.
Guide—Will Powell.

The union meets on the first and third Tuesday nights of each month, at the colored Masons' hall, 411 E. Ninth street.

Peruchi Players To Offer New Comedy

"Take My Advice," a new comedy which ran for a solid year in New York, will be the Peruchi Players' offering all next week at the Bijou. "One of the most recent American comedies, written around an entirely new and original ideal, this play will be found to contain rare and unusual entertainment," says Manager Booth. "Honest, wholesome and clean, and at all times richly humorous, 'Take My Advice' will prove as unique an offering as has been presented."

"Just Married," one of the most enjoyable farces ever written, has played to capacity audiences all week at the popular playhouse, and it appears that the excellent company presented by the Peruchis is just hitting its stride. The "honeymoon farce" will be presented twice Saturday, at 2:30 and 8:15, at the usual low prices of admission at Chattanooga's only dramatic playhouse. Lester Cohn and his nine-piece orchestra will continue as a feature at each performance.

NO JOBS FOR MIDDLE AGED.

New York.—There is no demand for jobless workers over 40 years of age, reports the manager of this city's free employment agency.

NIGHT SCHOOL SESIONS OPEN SEPTEMBER 29

Building Open for Enrollment Next Week.

LARGE VARIETY COURSES OFFERED

Opportunity Given Workers for Improvement in Many Lines of Endeavor.

The free night school, "The People's University," will begin the 1930-31 sessions at the vocational school, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets, September 29. According to O. C. Kirkman, school director, indications are that a large enrollment will feature this year's session of the popular and ever-growing system organized under joint auspices of federal, state and city governments.

Night school sessions will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, with classes in the following subjects offered: Elementary and advanced fundamentals, high school, commercial, professional, technical, home making and others. Day classes will be conducted covering any subject needed by working people, at any hour between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., if as many as fifteen enroll in any one subject.

In addition to age limits, pupils must give evidence that they are qualified to succeed in the work which they undertake. These technical classes in night and day schools are for the purpose of supplementing daily employment or some allied trade.

Classes will be operated in outlying districts where a demand for such is evident. An enrollment fee of $2 is all the cost attached to the courses, with the exception of textbooks.

Among those who may be helped by the adult education system are listed the following: Women who desire to prepare for the duties of the home; women who wish to solve the problems of the family; all whose early education was neglected; those who would supplement their early education with more culture; the foreign-born who would learn the language of America; aliens who wish to become citizens; men and women who wish to prepare for professions; those who wish to advance in their trade or profession; office workers and others who would enter or advance in the world of business; the ambitious who desire self-improvement in any line.

A brief description of technical course offered follows:

Automotive Mechanics—Engine repair, chassis repair, motor block testing, carburetor work, ignition, starting, lighting, trouble shooting, and storage battery work.

Blue print reading, trade drawing, trade mathematics—as required of all skilled mechanics in the various trades.

Boiler Code—A student of the A. S. M. E. standard boiler code as applied to constructive operation and inspection of both low and high pressure boilers.

Cabinetmaking—Woodworking for cabinetmakers, bench workers, and machine operators, including designing, billing and wood finishing.

Drawing and Design—Commercial designing, figure drawing, sign painting, window display.

Home Making Courses — These courses are planned to meet home problems, related to the clothing, food and health of the family and are as follows: Food preparation and serving, food demonstration, nutrition, clothing selection, clothing construction, alteration of ready-made garments, home nursing, child development, millinery.

Mechanical Drawing—The underlying principles of all drawing will be taught. Open to anyone, whether trade worker or not. This course will be followed by special drawing courses such as mechanical and architectural drawing.

Practical Electricity — Electricity and magnetism, batteries, electrical machinery, electrical circuits, direct current generators and motors, inside wiring for light and power, meters and meter-testing, power plant operation, alternating current generators and motors, transformers, armature winding, house wiring.

Plumbing—Theory of plumbing, drawing for plumbers, mathematics for plumbers, plumbing practice.

Printing—Hand typesetting; pressfeeding; presswork; make-ready; imposition and color study.

Sheet Metal Drafing—Principles of sheet metal drafting and laying out of work open to all sheet metal workers.

Structural Design and Structural Drafting—Beginning and advanced classes. Principles of structural design, covering strength of materials, graphic statics, slide rule instruction, use of handbook, etc.

We ran across a fellow who thought Babe Ruth was a chorus girl. We classified him along with the man who thinks an Israelite is a new kind of a floor lamp.

On Unemployment Board

John P. Frey (left) and Arthur O. Wharton, appointed by President Hoover as labor members of the unemployment statistical commission. Mr. Frey is secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Wharton is vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the International Association of Machinists.

PUBLIC WANTS REAL MUSIC

Weber Declares Movie Theaters Are Re-Employing Live Musicians.

By HARRY S. KENNEDY
President Local 80, American Federation of Musicians.

The meeting at Cadek Conservatory of Music last Sunday, honoring our international officers, was the most interesting ever held by Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians. It is not often that locals the size of No. 80 are visited by the heads of the organization.

The visit of the international officers was for the purpose of making contracts having to do with the 1931 convention of the A. F. of M., which will convene at the Memorial auditorium the second week in June, 1931. President Joseph N. Weber said, "I will have to take my hat off to you boys for proposing to entertain a convention of the federation, with only a membership of 100." He expressed himself as being well pleased with Chattanooga, and was of the opinion we would have one of the most successful conventions in the history of the federation.

Mr. Weber addressed the members on the history of the organization and its accomplishments. He also took occasion to tell us of the progress of the federation in its fight to perpetuate the art of music in America and Canada. He brought out the fact that the theaters of America and Canada are controlled by five syndicates with headquarters in New York City. He expressed the belief that their efforts to replace living music by the "canned" variety could only result in failure after the novelty wears off. Statistics show that the orchestras are gradually returning to the pits as the public tires of a counterfeit of the original. It was pointed out that music is an emotional art, and it is impossible to photograph a musician's temperament.

President Weber stated that with the invasion of the machine age it would eventually be necessary to shorten working hours, as the man who works is certainly entitled to a living. It was pointed out that the present unemployment situation was brought about by overproduction, and business can only return to normal conditions when the people consume the surplus. This cannot be accomplished by substituting machine power for manpower, thereby curtailing the income of the purchasing public.

Treasurer Brenton brought out the fact that only 6,000 theater musicians were out of employment at the present time, compared with approximately 7,500 a year ago, which is bad enough, but not so serious when our membership of over 140,000 is taken into consideration.

After the meeting the officers were taken for a short sightseeing trip, and were enthusiastic in their praise of the scenic beauties of Chattanooga. President Weber said the only bad part of the visit was the fact they had to leave, but would look forward to their return for a longer stay next June.

* * *

Ikey Stutz says after hearing Joe Weber speak he is in favor of calling a meeting of the uniform committee, of which he is permanent chairman.

* * *

The president congratulated the local for the fine "turn-out" to the meeting Sunday, saying we have a membership of 100 and there were 112 present. He likened the instance to Stradivarius violins, saying 600 were manufactured and 3,000 have appeared in America.

* * *

Secretary William Kerngood has rented an apartment in the Ayrshire, and he, with Mrs. Kerngood, will make their home there next June, during the convention.

* * *

Several of the boys from Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis were in town Sunday to greet President Weber. Among them were Secretary Charles Bearden, of Atlanta; President Friedman and Secretary C. P. Thiemonge, of Birmingham, and President Joseph Henkel and Secretary James Saxby, of Memphis.

* * *

All agree that Weber made a great talk, but wait until you hear him conduct the convention. "You ain't heard nothin' yet!"

* * *

For the benefit of those who have not been notified, the dance minimum has been changed to seven men, the scale remaining at $6 for three hours, any place within ten miles of the city limits.

ANOTHER GOOD CITIZEN PASSES

C. H. Rogers, Pioneer Resident, Father of "Jimmie" Rogers, Crosses Bar.

Charles H. Rogers, 76, father of James C. ("Jimmie") Rogers, secretary of Lodge 1450, Machinists, passed quietly away at 8:50 o'clock Wednesday night at his home, 2104 Long street.

Mr. Rogers was a pioneer citizen, having come to Chattanooga in 1886 and been active in local affairs since. He was at one time a member of the board of aldermen, and was active in the work of his church, St. Paul's Episcopal. He had been a member of the choir of that church since his residence here.

Mr. Rogers was born in Cornwall, England, in 1854. He was a member of the Men's Service league and a charter member of the local camp, Woodmen of the World. Survivors are two sons, James C., of Chattanooga, and Albert E. Rogers, of Shreveport, La.; one daughter, Mrs. Oscar Bowman, of Bend, Ore.; twelve grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Funeral services were held from St. Paul's church at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Pallbearers were Z. A. McCrary, A. J. Dodds, Joe G. Turner, Jerome Bazemore, C. J. Mertins and C. A. Carpenter.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local union movement in extending sincerest sympathy to Brother "Jimmie" and the other relatives in their bereavement.

MORE IRON FIREMEN.

Portland, Ore.—The Iron Fireman Manufacturing company, manufacturers of automatic stokers, reports that sales during the past eight months increased 99.3 per cent over the same period in 1928.

INJUNCTION TO BE PARAMOUNT AT CONVENTION

Executive Council Lays Foundation for Meet.

SOUTHERN DRIVE ALSO BIG ISSUE

Preliminary Confab Presages Interesting Session American Federation.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT
(By International Labor News Service.)

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 18.—With the election of G. M. Bugniazet, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late James P. Noonan, the A. F. of L. executive council began a quarterly session here that laid the foundation for the coming Boston convention.

Bugniazet was elected after a prolonged consideration of the matter, with two other candidates in the running. These were Arthur M. Huddell, president of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs and former A. F. of L. treasurer.

Bugniazet immediately took his seat as a member of the council.

While, in the report to the Boston convention, the injunction will be rated as the paramount issue, it probably will not be the liveliest, nor will it be by any means the only important issue.

Southern Campaign Big Issue.

The southern organizing campaign will be a big issue and the convention will have before it a report showing just what has been won by the year of work. It will show that 112 new local unions have been formed and that there are five new central bodies. There is no estimate of the new membership, but some really big unions will be reported as chartered, headed in numbers by a Longshoremen's union in New Orleans having 5,000 members. This is trailed closely by the textile workers' union of 4,000 members at Danville and by another textile workers' union at Greensboro, S. C., of major numbers. Both of these are having a testing fire and Danville may be in a state of strike before the Boston gavel is brought down for the first time. President Green said the union members at Greensboro are being "persecuted" and it is known that at Danville wholesale discharges have taken place. President Green said that at Danville the company's so-called industrial democracy schemes had disappeared and that all "welfare" work had been called off. The workers, he said, wanted a union, not schemes.

What may be a real, old-time fight was foreshadowed when President Green, in an interview, declared his opposition to compulsory state unemployment insurance, holding that employment is the best cure for unemployment and that if there is insurance it should be worked out by voluntary agreement between employers and employes. It is predicted that this will come into the Boston convention and will be an issue. Advocates of state insurance have been by no means idle and they may seek to record the convention. The position enunciated by President Green is agreed to be entirely in accord with the traditional philosophy of the movement.

Issue to Go to Floor.

The state-aid proponents may raise the point that since the federation a year ago went on record for state old-age pensions it should take another step and stand for unemployment insurance. On the other hand, there are others who hold that since state unemployment is contrary to the established philosophy, the federation should withdraw its support of old-age pensions and take a position that offers no relation to state-aid projects. If the issue comes to the floor, as it seems destined to do, there is every indication that it will produce what may be called an "old-fashioned debate" that will be a treat to those who revel in philosophical discussions as well as to those who are interested in the practical application of the philosophy.

The council came to grips with unemployment when an official delegation of the United Brewery, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers appeared to ask for modification of the Volstead act as a means of relieving unemployment as well as knocking the props out from under an impossible enforcement situation. This delegation came laden with figures that commanded admiration. The council found itself in entire accord with the demands of the Brewery Workers.

The council considered the situation regarding catholic unions in Canada and will exert fresh efforts to bring about an understanding leading to agreement upon bona fide union lines, President Green said.

Sugar Workers Exploited.

President Green laid before the council a report on labor conditions in the Rocky mountain region sugar beet fields. The report was prepared by C. N. Idar, veteran general or-

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, SEPTMBER 19, 1930.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Old line economists, as they are called, are in the picture again. They are proclaiming, with all the wisdom of the croaking frog on the half-sunk log, that wages must fall as commodity prices fall.

How wonderful it must be to have brains like that. How far above the mob these old bozos must feel, serene in the purity of their intellectual power, untouched by any hurly-burly contact with the living, moving world.

Wages must come down as prices come down. "Now, ain't that sumpin'?"

There ought to be some way by which men could be prevented from calling themselves economists when they are merely so many ancient shells in which a modicum of ossified brain cell rattles from side to side—but there ain't and so we have to draw our own distinctions.

If what these cloistered souls say were true it would mean that the modern mechanized world would shortly undo itself—that the more we make machinery to do the less we get out of it.

The only trouble with the dear old souls is that they have got the cart before the horse, or, putting it in more modern terms, they are in reverse.

The modern system of production would eat itself up if their verdict were true.

But it is not true. It is sheer rubbish.

Machine production, if it accomplishes anything, cheapens the cost of production per unit. If that means anything at all it means that unit selling costs must come down and wages must go up. In addition to that hours of work must be decreased.

We are in our present trouble because the gap between national producing power and national buying power was too wide. Wages were too low and prices were too high.

Too much remained unconsumed.

Falling commodity prices help to close that gap. So do move away the unconsumed pile, help to bring buying power within striking distance of consuming power.

That narrows down somewhat the stream of certain profits, but it makes all profits, as a whole, more stable. And it makes commodities move more readily, regularly, continuously.

And now comes the old line economists, jumping on this truth, trying to put the hand cradle back where the combination harvester is operating under motive power.

But the march of time will not turn back. Machinery will not give way.

All economists, before they can use the title, ought to have to spend months in shops, on railroads, on farms, in banks and in newspaper offices—and all perhaps, in newspaper offices.

They would learn to relate facts to theories instead of theories to facts. Then what is and not should be discredited.

One more thing is that the twaddle of the old fogy economists ought to be worth something to union labor, to sympathetic employers and to the public that the ball is made good use of.

Such economic wool-gathering advice ought to stop.

Patience of cotton mill workers, victims of low wages, long hours and "speed-up" systems is about exhausted and signs multiply that a fight with exploiting employers is coming, perhaps very soon. The fight, when it comes, must be won for labor. Victory will be highly important to all American organized workers, and trade unionists in every section of the nation will help themselves by backing the southern workers to the limit. If southern workers fail and are driven back to work at old wages and conditions of employment, high labor standards in all parts of the country will suffer a hard blow.

* * *

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is showing what can be won for organized workers even in times of unemployment and serious business depression. Undeterred by obstacles presented by industrial conditions, the union goes steadily forward, winning better wages and working conditions for its members.

In the last twelve months, strikes of many thousands of union garment workers have been successful. Only a few months ago cloakmakers in several cities materially bettered their condition after a spirited struggle. Latest to chalk up victories are raincoat makers and children's dressmakers in New York City. Just previous to these walkouts, Baltimore cloakmakers won a decisive victory.

Keep your eye on the Ladies' Garment Workers' union. It's an organization that is doing things.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accs., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

WAGE CUTTERS MAKE FLANK MOVE

The Iron Age, a spokesman for the iron and steel industry, says "we are in for wage reductions" and that "the doctrine of the consuming power of high wages is losing ground."

This statement should be read in connection with the policy of employers who slyly reduce wages while proclaiming their belief in high wages. The Iron Age statement is a hint to these employers and to "me-too" writers and so-called economists to drop the high-wage theory and harp on "the law of supply and demand."

This wretched philosophy for wage standards sets no limit to workers' pauperization, as is illustrated in the bituminous coal industry. The editor does not attempt to prove that the theory of high wages is "losing ground." He seems, however, to be well aware that the high-wage theory must be abandoned before his low-wage objective can be reached.

The public does not approve wage cuts. It understands that reduced buying power prolongs business depression. If wage cutters are successful among their unorganized workers it is necessary that the people be quietly led from the high-wage theory.

This sinister feature of the Iron Age position will not pass unnoticed by trade unionists who should intensify their educational campaign on the value of high wages. It must be remembered that Iron Age speaks for the nation's largest unorganized, low-wage, long-hour industry.

The strategy of these wage cutters is to separate the general public from labor's high wage theory and thus have a free hand in lowering standards of helpless employes. To talk of the "law of supply and demand" in an age of monopolies, mergers, combines and labor-displacing machinery would be amusing but for its malignant purpose.

These hardened exploiters would extend the boundaries of their economic control and industrial anarchy at the price of continued depression and general hardships.

HUMAN NATURE IS SAME.

The tobacco trust's low-wage policy has been extended to tobacco growers who are paid 7½ and 9 cents a pound. This is less than the cost of production. Growers in one North Carolina county, together with business men, agreed to boycott all tobacco products until a fair price is paid. They advised growers to join the co-operative association and declared they will work less hours next year by reducing their acreage 25 per cent. Wage workers, under similar conditions, do likewise, but they run the risk of being enjoined for "interfering with interstate commerce."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What are the employment standards urged by the United States women's bureau for women wage earners?

A.—They include the eight-hour day, Saturday half holiday, rest periods, clean, well aired, well lighted workrooms, guarded machinery and other safety precautions, adequate and sanitary service facilities, wages based on the job and not on sex.

* * *

Q.—Where are the headquarters of the United Textile Workers of America and what is the organization's organ?

A.—Headquarters, Bible House, New York, N. Y. Official organ, The Textile Worker.

* * *

Q.—Where did airship pilots recently strike?

A.—At Amsterdam, Holland. The strike tied up all air service of the Royal Dutch Air Line. The pilots demanded higher wages and better conditions.

What Next!

By running the great generators that furnish electric power to the world in an atmosphere of hydrogen gas, engineers of the future will be able to get 25 per cent higher capacities than in the largest machines now cooled by air. Small inclosed generators have already been run in the light inflammable gas, according to M. A. Savage, a member of the American group at the recent world power conference at Berlin. The experience obtained in these experiments has taught engineers how to apply the gas even to the largest power units.

Duallists Enjoined; Can't Use U. M. W.

Benton, Ill.—Judge Julius C. Kern, of the Franklin county circuit court, enjoined all parties who organized or who are assisting the dual miners' union in this state from using the name "United Mine Workers of America."

The duallists are restrained from claiming dues or assessments payable to United Mine Workers of America or soliciting members of the regular union "on the claim or pretense that such association is the original United Mine Workers of America."

The duallists are restrained from disposing of properties belonging to the Illinois district union of the U. M. W. of A., or interfering with the officers of that organization or the carrying out of the wage agreement.

The duallists formed their association in Springfield, this state, last March, and claimed that the constitution of the U. M. W. had expired. The court enjoins the duallists from making this claim in their opposition to the regular union.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Kingdom of God.

Text—"The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which is lost."—Luke 19:10.

Read Luke 19:1-10.

A few miles from the River Jordan, on the western edge of the valley that spread out before the traveler into a plain, lay a Palistinian city set like a gleaming jewel amidst a luxuriant outpouring of nature's beauty. Its stately palm trees and magnificent gardens were watered by sparkling springs, and a caravan of weary travelers approaching the city saw it in the distance like an emerald set against the limestone hills. This city, the Jericho of the New Testament, was originally set apart for the priests of the Jews, but its population was at the time we have in mind of a rather metropolitan character—in it were Roman officials, soldiery and citizens; Jews of every station of life; swarthy Bedouins of the burning deserts; cultured Greeks, and strangers from every quarter of the Orient. It was the home also of a great many "publicans," those despised tax collectors of Jewish blood in the employ of the Roman government. The publicans were generally wealthy, and accorded by those who called them their minions, because of the publican being in the public service, no small dignity of rank. Their fellow-Jews utterly abhorred them, for they were men who had "sold out" for fat fees to the Roman government and were engaged in the contemptible business of exacting taxes and bribes from their own race. They were a hardened lot, these publicans. Yet, beneath the appearance of worldliness and pride of one of these despised tax gatherers there beat a heart susceptible to divine influence. Do you recall the story of Zaccheaus? I believe old Zaccheaus was the best-hated man in Jericho, for, as Dr. Luke tells us, he was "the chief among the publicans."

WM. L. MOSS

Zaccheaus Meets Jesus.

Passing through Jericho one day on His way to Jerusalem a few hours before His triumphal entry Jesus found Himself surrounded by a dense mob. Those on the outer rim of that great crowd were unable to catch even a glimpse of Him. Everybody was pushing and struggling, there were cries and angry retorts, and the nearer this jostling, milling crowd drew to Jericho greater became its numbers! On the outside of this concourse of excited people stood Zaccheaus, tip-toeing to lift himself above the heads of the others, straining neck and eyes to see our Lord. Tiring of this, Zaccheaus glanced around and espied a sycamore tree some distance down the road. Quickly he raced to it and clambered up among its branches. Breathlessly he saw Jesus approaching. When the Master stood beneath the sycamore into which Zaccheaus had climbed He glanced up and said: "Zaccheaus, make haste and come down." These words of Jesus were naturally the beginning of the existence of the Kingdom of God for Zaccheaus. He finally confessed his sins to Jesus and promised restitution to any man whom he had wronged.

Zaccheaus had found the Kingdom of God! Jesus knew also that Zaccheaus had found the Kingdom of God, and in the joy of the moment He reaffirmed His mission: "The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost!"

The Lesson for Us.

All Zaccheaus needed was someone to make him strong—not as one of the Jewish nation, for he was that both politically and materially. He needed someone to lead him—as one leads the blind—out of his false and selfish world where self-preservation ruled with an iron hand. He found that Someone in Jesus! What prompted Zaccheaus to go to so much trouble to see our Lord that day? We don't really know. Whatever it was, in Jesus he found that Friend he needed! A Friend who would stand by him in spite of the world's scorn. And with such a Friend old Zaccheaus stepped into another world—the Kingdom of God! He came to look upon men and things in a new light. He discovered that this new response to the world that welled up in him was not after all to the world itself but to the best spirit that was in it. Salvation came to Zaccheaus that day because at last he realized that all things, even the drawbacks of life, were working for his good. This attitude is the only one with eternal qualities in it—this attitude toward God and all men. The Kingdom of God, then, is an attitude in life, an attitude maintained unvarying day after day amidst life's storms and calms. There's a mistaken idea abroad, and quite a bit of emphasis is laid upon it by those who are in a position to know better—it is this, that when the Kingdom of God becomes universal it will be a state of life here on earth in which everything will be pleasant and profitable for everybody! Of course, the fact is apparent that in a world where all men have the right attitude toward God and their fellowmen it will be pleasant for us. None can deny that—but, the essential thing for us to consider as individuals is not what nor how much we're going to profit by the Kingdom, but are we helping to bring it about. The Kingdom will always remain as something that is hopeless to think about as becoming a universal fact—we will always see it as a vague outline of something good that is going to take place some distant day—until one thing happens: We must become now—each of us—an individual part of that Kingdom, help to spread it and do our part to uphold it. We just must stop thinking of the Kingdom as a great canvas or picture depicting the Brotherhood of Man that God is painting by Himself while we look on if we expect that Brotherhood to become more than an optimist's dream. As long as we do not feel called upon to do anything more than enjoy the fruit of God's efforts to bring about the Kingdom it will ever remain for us only a vague picture of "what might be!"

To enter the Kingdom of God is not to leave this physical world; it is to be a new person, as Zaccheaus became, viewing all men and all things in a sweeter, a purer, a truer, a wholesomer and a newer light. Nothing less than a renewed, a changed spirit toward the world is adequate to the purpose God has for each of us when He creates that new light within us.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Jones rang the bell at the new doctor's house. The doctor's wife answered the ring.

Young Doctor's Wife—You wish to see the doctor? Couldn't you come tomorrow morning?

Jones—Why, isn't the doctor in?

Doctor's Wife (wistfully)—Oh, yes, he's in, but you're his first patient, and I'd like you to come as a surprise for him tomorrow. You see, it's his birthday.

* * *

Do women have a sense of humor? asks one magazine. Absolutely. Otherwise they wouldn't be living with us men.

* * *

Fred—You're a pretty snappy looking dresser.

Ethel—Oh, I didn't think any of them showed.

* * *

An American who speaks seven languages has just been married to a French lady who speaks four. It is felt that the bride still has a slight advantage.

* * *

A noted doctor predicts that in fifty years all men will be bald. But they will still be buying their hair tonic from bald-headed barbers, says Jim Ball.

* * *

Anxious Daddy—Quick, nurse, will it shave or paint?

* * *

Then there was the timid gentleman who preferred blondes because he was afraid of the dark.

* * *

Nowadays an ounce of operation is more to be desired than a pound of cure.

* * *

An exchange which occasionally becomes impudent, says cave men used to knock girls senseless, but that is no longer necessary.

* * *

The minister announced to his congregation, "Please bring the following books with you next Sunday, your Bible, hymn book and pocketbook."

* * *

The magician spread a blanket over the newspaper and proceeded to read through it. A girl got up and left the show, with the remark: "I can see that this is no place for a girl with a thin silk dress on."

* * *

Bilious Bill calls his new sweetie Dauntless, because she keeps saying, "Oh, Dauntless do this and Dauntless do that."

* * *

She—I certainly would like to get something to stop those mosquito bites.

He—Have you tried clothing?

* * *

When mad a woman gets relief by crying, a man by cussing.

* * *

Mother—Johnny, I told you to give sister her choice of those apples. How does it come she has the smallest one? Did she choose that one?

Johnny—Yes, mother, she did. I told her she could have her choice, that one or none, so she chose that one.

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the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
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Our Nothing Down SALE

Continues Until September 27th

NO CASH REQUIRED

Just think of this most liberal offer! We want you to come to our store and buy what you want without paying any cash—your payments will start later. This sale will last until Saturday, Sept. 17, and that will positively be the last day.

LOWEST PRICES IN CHATTANOOGA

We know that our prices are the lowest in the city and we invite comparison—go to other stores and shop around and satisfy yourself that you can buy here cheaper than elsewhere—the reason is that we have such a tremendous volume that our buying power gives us lower prices.

USE YOUR CREDIT

IT'S GOOD WITH US

Establish your credit—it is your best asset and you may need it mighty bad some day—it is the friend in need and you'll find our credit extensions and terms to be the most liberal in the city.

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NEW GOODS ARRIVE DAILY

Shop through advertisements—watch our ads and see the wonderful bargains advertised several times each week. Our store is a wonderful exhibition of beautiful furniture which changes daily with the arrival of new numbers.

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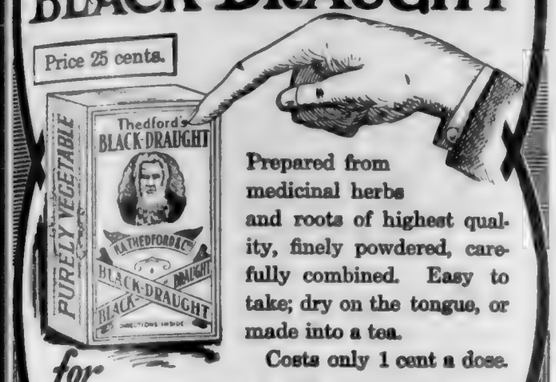
OUR PLATFORM

1. **We stand for the best interest of the working people.**
2. **We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.**
3. **We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.**
4. **We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.**
5. **We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.**
6. **We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.**
7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**
8. **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**
9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**
10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

The Genuine
THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

Price 25 cents.



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Monday Night, Sept. 29
...at the...
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
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Building open for conference and enrollment on September 23, 24, 25, 25, from 6:30 to 9:00 P. M.

Important

We will organize on Monday night, September 29, all classes for which we have an advance enrollment of twelve or fifteen pupils.

You need our help. We want to be of service to you, but must know your needs.

Be sure to tell us the subjects you desire offered.

For Further Information and Bulletin Call 6-3321.

Classes for Colored at Howard High

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State law provides that unpaid taxes shall go to back tax attorney

ON OCTOBER 1st

Instead of February 1st

as formerly. This added cost can be saved by paying city treasurer now.

F. K. ROSAMOND,
Treasurer.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

LABOR CHAUTAUQUA AT COLUMBUS ATTRACTS BIG AUDIENCES NIGHTLY

Affair Is Outstanding Success and Similar Meetings Are Planned in Other Southern Cities — Paul J. Smith Points Out That Labor Organization Is Essential Part of Modern Industrial System.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 18.—Outstanding amongst recent labor events in the south was the labor chautauqua held at Columbus, Ga., which opened Labor day and closed Sept. 6. The attendance at this event averaged 2,000 persons nightly. In addition to labor addresses a program of entertainment was offered, largely by local talent. Paul J. Smith, representing the American Federation of Labor, delivered the opening address. He declared the American Federation of Labor was purely an American institution and was founded on a set of principles that no other organization in America possesses. He pointed out how the organization had shown its loyalty to the government in times of stress, and that it was committed to the policy of fighting for and securing justice, liberty and the rights of common humanity to the workers of the country.

"We have come into the south, as we go into all sections of America, to make the workers better able to do the work they have chosen to do," Mr. Smith said. "We want to help them take their rightful place in industry, the economic and political life of the United States. We have no desire to take over or manage industry, but we do wish to co-operate with the employers to the end that the workers may have their share of the wealth they help to create."

Mr. Smith pointed out that the modern system in all phases of industrial and political life was organization, yet this very factor so dear to the heart of capital is in many instances arbitrarily denied the worker. He denounced the so-called "American plan," which he said became so offensive even to the proponents of it that they changed the name to the "open shop" plan.

During the week's chautauqua, directed by Paul W. Fuller, educational director of the American Federation of Labor, addresses were made by "Parson Jack" Johnson, who lent his tabernacle to the cause of labor without charge; Paul W. Fuller, Dr. Raimundo de Ovies, dean of the Cathedral of Atlanta, one of the best known Episcopal clergymen of the south; George L. Googe, of the Georgia Federation of Labor; Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, and others.

The success of the Columbus labor chautauqua has been impressive and labor organizations in other southern states and cites are planning similar meetings, Chairman Smith said.

That the clergy of the south is becoming more interested in labor and the problems of the worker is indicated by the number of celebrations held in which ministers delivered special Labor day addresses. The Rev. R. H. Crossfield, pastor of the First Christian Church of Birmingham, told his audience that the "status of labor has changed, and the fact should be more widely recognized that the man who labors with his hands deserves as much consideration as the man who labors with his brains; that as between the man and the machine, the men must be given the preference and his rights and privileges guarded more carefully than the capital that produced the machine which he operates."

GREEN BLAMES BLIND EMPLOYERS FOR STATE IDLE-FUND AGITATION

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 18.—"Work, not charity, is the remedy for unemployment," declared William Green, president A. F. of L., at the quarterly meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council. Employers' refusal to face unemployment conditions is responsible for "dole" agitation, he said.

The trade union executive rejects the theory that forced unemployment insurance be substituted for systems that will keep workers employed. The shorter work day and work week, a balanced production with demand, and regularization of employment to meet cyclical unemployment were suggested by Mr. Green.

In seasonal industries, where unemployment cannot be avoided, Mr. Green recommends a joint fund set up by employers and employed to operate during the dull periods. In so-called cyclical depressions, said Mr. Green, work should be divided, rather than discharge men.

"The dole system," he said, "embodies a vicious principle in that it attempts to provide relief by supplying only the minimum of subsistence. The workers deserve more than mere subsistence. The dole system also develops a paternalism that is demoralizing. Men and women should have opportunities to earn their living and not be objects of charity.

"There is a danger that the employing group will fail to properly appraise the situation and be confronted with demands for compulsory employment insurance and the dole, for if people are not supplied with work that they may feed, clothe and house themselves and their dependents they will have to be cared for in some other way.

"The obligation rests upon industry to promote employment. If the dole is established the employers will be to blame because they have failed to deal with unemployment in a way that will stabilize employment.

"The danger is that there is but one step from compulsory unemployment insurance to the dole. The American worker resents being compelled to make a fixed contribution to a fund. In this respect he is different from the European worker. He is, however, willing to develop a system of voluntary payments when worked out by a joint agreement with employers. He objects to being told what he must do."

POSTAL WORKER DROPS HINT FOR TEAM WORK IN CABINET

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Sept. 18.—The president should apply his efficiency ability to his cabinet members who are traveling in opposite directions, suggests Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer National Federation of Post-office Clerks.

Secretary of Labor Davis constantly drives home to private employers the need for reducing working hours as an aid to increasing employment and restoring business conditions.

"In sharp contrast," said Mr. Flaherty, "we find Postmaster-General Brown instituting policies that are calculated to further upset troubled economic conditions. The Brown policy of refusing to fill vacancies has deprived thousands of postal wage earners of steady employment. The methods of his survey inspectors are all directed toward reducing the number of employes. To say that no regular postal employe has been thrown out of work as a result of these surveys is a misleading half truth. The fact is that thousands of substitutes will be deprived of work because of a curtailment in carrier service and the consequent displacement that follows.

"Instead of following the Davis advice the postmaster-general is doing the opposite. He tried unsuccessfully to increase the working hours of rural carriers and he succeeded, temporarily, in defeating the Kendall bill that would reduce hours on Saturdays for various groups of employes.

"President Hoover should insist on his cabinet members getting together on this vital question. If Mr. Davis is correct in his proposed remedies, it is reasonable to ask that they be applied in the government's largest business establishment. On the other hand, if longer hours and fewer jobs —ruthless economies always at the expense of lowly subordinates—are the solution of our troubles, the secretary of labor should be so informed and told to forever hold his peace."

Garment Walk-Out Ended in New York

New York.—Several thousand workers employed in the children's dress-making industry secured a settlement after a ten days' strike. These workers are members International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

They established minimum wage scales and their increased wage demand will be arbitrated. The employers withdrew their demand for the absolute right of discharge.

The employers are organized and the settlement will have an effect on independent employers who are resisting the union.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the international, was forced to retire from the negotiations because of a recurrence of a long illness.

Gladys—How did you get into the habit of wearing a mustache?

Harold—Oh, it just grew on me.

TO HONOR OLD-TIMER

FRANK MORRISON

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, Sept. 18.—Frank Morrison, for thirty years secretary of the American Federation of Labor, will be signally honored by the Boston Typographical union, when he attends the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Boston, during October.

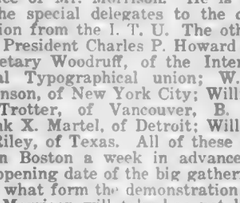
This decision has been reached by members of the Boston local, as a testimonial to the long and faithful service of Mr. Morrison. He is one of the special delegates to the convention from the I. T. U. The others are: President Charles P. Howard and Secretary Woodruff, of the International Typographical union; W. J. Robinson, of New York City; William R. Trotter, of Vancouver, B. C.; Frank X. Martel, of Detroit; William N. Riley, of Texas. All of these will be in Boston a week in advance of the opening date of the big gathering. Just what form the demonstration for Mr. Morrison will take has not been definitely decided on, but this question will be fully disposed of within several weeks.

If you have done an injury to a fellfailing to demand union goods or service, there is no better time than the present to atone for the damage done.

Sweet Young Thing—I'll positively never marry a man who snores.

Roy Luttrell—Good idea, but how are you going to find out?

FINCK'S OVERALLS



$50 Reward

To any Engineer, Fireman or Workingman who can find a better Overall or Jacket than Finck's Red Bar brand. They "wear like a pig's nose."

Mr. Finck's 40 years' experience as a manufacturer of union-made garments has made Detroit famous for high-grade Overalls. Ask your dealer.

Look for the Red Bar on the pocket.

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ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE
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Buy—
Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

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WITH PLENTY OF
NEW FALL SHOES

None Priced Higher Than
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Many at $1.99

Styles which satisfy every feminine fashion need for the new Fall season. See them now!

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"State Seal"
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Only $1 Pair

Fresh new silk from top to toe. The kind you usually pay more for. We show a full range of new shades.

Shoes MILLER-JONES Hosiery
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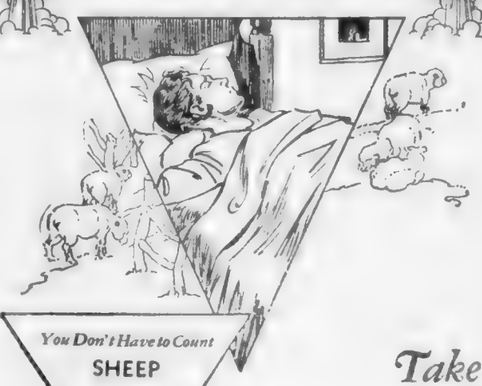

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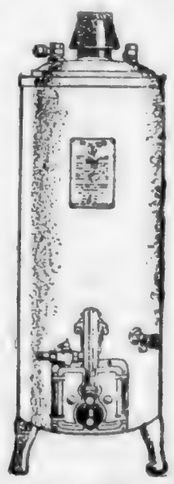
NIGHT-CAP BATH
in Gas-Heated Water

A long warm soak in gas-heated water is the best medicine in the world to send you quickly to a dreamless, refreshing SLEEP. And, believe it or not, a quick, stinging hot water bath is the finest of setting-up exercises in the morning.

RUUD-AUTOHOT gives you Perfect Hot Water Service, instantly ready. Its business-like mechanism starts itself, stores hot water and stops itself. A demonstration will prove its right to a permanent place in your home. See it at our showroom! Name the day and hour!



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30 Days Free Trial
$3.50 per month
$10 for your old heater

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Public-be-Pleased Service

HATTERS JAILED.

Trenton, N. J.—Four striking hatters were sentenced to thirty days in jail for violating an injunction secured by a hat concern at Nutley. The unionists were released on $300 bail pending an appeal.

DIPLOMATS GET FREE RENT.

Washington. — The secretary of state has made sweeping wage increases, in the form of free rent, light and fuel, to hundreds of American diplomats and consuls throughout the world.

Pale and Weak

"I THINK Cardui is a wonderful medicine, for I improved greatly after taking it," says Mrs. A. W. English, of R. F. D. 4, Roanoke, Va. "When I was just a girl of 13, my mother gave this medicine to me, and it did me a great deal of good. I was weak and run-down. After I had taken Cardui awhile, I felt much better.

"In 1924, my health was poor. I felt miserable, and hadn't enough strength to do my housework. It took all my willpower to keep up. I was pale and weak.

"I got Cardui again and took it. My improvement was wonderful. I can recommend Cardui to others, for my health was so much better after I had taken a course of the Cardui Home Treatment."

E-142

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Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

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208 West Ninth St.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

The inter-state fair is on, I know, because it began to rain last Saturday. However, they are having crowds.

* * *

Frank Brooks started home the other evening. Yeah! but his car did not.

* * *

J. F. Daily spent the week-end in Florida. (I don't know which one.)

* * *

Massey was noticed at the ball game Sunday, having the time of his life.

* * *

"I'm the best sub in the office," said Baker. I was the best sub in the office myself one time; they had only one.

* * *

M. M. Echols is off on a vacation. He ate something which poisoned him but is recovering.

* * *

E. H. Dawson, collector, is back from his vacation, which he spent on Sand Mountain, Alabama. He says it is not so dry there, sorghum looking fine.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Brooks and children have been visiting up in the country the past week and, believe it or not, Frank went to church every night while they were gone.

* * *

Fred Oehlson got in the way of a car loaded with girls and got knocked out (nearly) and his car smashed. Boy, you have to give them room.

* * *

H. B. Massey took his family and went to the fair the other day and would you believe it, they had to stop the thing they was riding and make them get off, as they made it run lopsided.

* * *

I see by the morning paper that the big men will be here the first of October to pick a sight for the post office. Hurrah!

WORKERS SEE A RISING SUN

Southern Drive Gives Labor New Perspective—More Gains Registered.

(Special Correspondence)

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 18.—Labor in the south is getting a new perspective. It is seeing itself in the mirror of trade unionism, and the reflection revealed is at least cheerful. It sees itself on the high road to industrial independence. This condition was disclosed after taking stock of the reaction to the many Labor day celebrations in the industrial south, and in going over reports from many sections of Dixie.

A subtle change favoring union sentiment, even in the attitude of many hard-boiled employers, is noted as labor representatives continue their organizing with renewed zest. This change is not voiced, but it is accepted in many quarters as being the right thing at the right time.

The policy of the American Federation of Labor to be helpful and useful, not only to the workers and the employers, but to the public, is being regarded with slightly more attention than formerly.

Further, the theory that there is no "southern labor" policy, save a living wage, improved working conditions and shorter hours, is meeting with approval among thinking people of the south. The demonstration on Labor day has proved that labor, as directed by the American Federation of Labor, is not chasing rainbows or running after false gods.

Good wages, a contented, happy working class spells prosperity for any community, whether north, south, east or west. Even the downtrodden tobacco workers are beginning to show signs of life. The first six months of the campaign in the tobacco section of the south has been trying, but under the direction of E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers' union, and others the organization of the workers has been proceeding despite the great odds against it. The same is true of many other crafts, trades and callings.

No trade in the south has had more opposition than the textile workers, but despite the threats of discharge, evictions from homes and other forms of intimidation, enormous gains have been made by the lowest paid workers in the south.

The [illegible] of the Riverside and Dan [illegible] management in Danville, [illegible] many of their workers, the first week [illegible] have been complacently [illegible] the textile workers. The [illegible] unity with the policy of the American Federation of [illegible] means of eliminating [illegible] expenses incident in [illegible] various welfare activities, [illegible] of stiff salaries to officials to carry out the various schemes, is said by officers of the textile union to be a detriment to the industry, reducing dividends to the stockholders and keeping down the wages of the workers.

Mill workers, in other words, have awakened to the fact that they do not want paternalistic guff thrown in with their jobs. They want a decent place in which to labor, a decent wage and the right to live their own lives, choose their own amusements, buy their own insurance and conduct themselves as independent workers and citizens. "Give us a living wage and we'll attend to our own personal matters," the workers say.

In Danville, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers' International union, said a survey showed that 65 per cent of the working force of the Danville mills are unemployed. Mill officials said the mills were operating 50 per cent of capacity. The attempt by the management to bring in textile laborers from other states is bitterly resented by the native labor of Danville.

In other sections of the textile fields of the south conditions show little improvement, reports show. The talk a few weeks ago by many concerns of shutting down their print cloth and sheeting mills during September has not materialized at this time. The chief obstacle to the shutdown, a dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., says, would be the hardship it would bring to the mill workers. The workers, the dispatch says, have had a poor time of it for many months past and it would unquestionably be a very difficult situation for them if the mill should stand idle for a month.

In the Huntsville textile district, where 5,000 to 6,000 workers are employed, organization work has gone forward and there is much enthusiasm being displayed. The same is true of Columbus, Ga., where a week's labor chautauqua was recently held, attended by thousands of mill workers.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44063
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Minnie B. Hartline vs. Grover Hartline

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Grover H[illegible] is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of September, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 9-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44064
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mae Daniel vs. Walter Daniel

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Walter Daniel is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of September, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 9-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44065
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. I. Pangle vs. Mary Pangle

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Pangle is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 5th day of September, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
John D. Pope, Atty. 9-26

MORE ABOUT INJUNCTION

(Continued from First Page)

ganizer. Idar reported that Filipinos are being imported to prevent organization of Mexican and Spanish workers in those fields. Child labor conditions of the most deplorable type were depicted and "the most primitive" housing was described. Contract systems under which the father contracts for the labor of his children were among the conditions covered in the lengthy report.

The council sent greetings to seven international unions in convention simultaneously, these being: Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers and Commercial Telegraphers at Montreal; International Typographical union at Houston, Tex.; Teamsters at Indianapolis; Lithographers at St. Louis; Boilermakers at Kansas City; United Textile Workers in New York City.

Textile Workers In Philadelphia Prevent Pay Cut

Primrose Mill Strike Settlement Assures Continuance of 17-Year Agreement and Balks "Open Shop" Movement.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18—Peace in the textile trade and a continuation of the 17-year agreement between Upholstery Weavers and Workers Local Union No. 25 and the 27 manufacturers representing about 95 per cent of the trade in Philadelphia, was assured with the settlement of the Primrose Mill strike at 23rd and Allegheny avenue here.

Under the terms of the agreement the union men return to work with full recognition of the union and the abandonment of the proposed wage reduction of 25 per cent, according to William Casey, secretary of the union.

The strike occurred on July 9 last when the Primrose firm forgot about its 17-year agreement, peaceful negotiations and a 30-day notice of wage revision by either side and posted a notice that on and after July 10 the mill would operate as an open shop with a 25 per cent wage reduction. Under the terms of the settlement the Primrose Mill agrees to take back all union members at the old wage rate and to resume peaceful negotiations along with the rest of the manufacturers.

The officials of No. 25, Mr. Casey said, were jubilant over the terms of the settlement and were grateful for the solidarity shown by the Jacquard Loom Fixers, the Beamers and Twisters and the United Textile Workers and agree that the support of these unions was responsible for the strike settlement in their favor.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

New Council Member

G. M. BUGNIAZET

G. M. Bugniazet, international secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who has just been elected a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, has held every job in the gift of his own organization except the presidency. He entered the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in New York City on Oct. 9, 1902, at the age of 24. He was business agent of Local Union 419 of that city for five years, and went through the most devastating strike ever known in the building trades of the metropolis. He was out thirty-three months.

He played a leading part in the councils of his organization even as a young man and has been a delegate to every international convention since 1909. In 1911 he became international vice-president, which job he held until 1925. Just prior to the removal of the international offices from Springfield to Washington, Mr. Bugniazet became national legislative representative for the union.

During the war he was a member of the adjustment board of the United States railroad administration. When vice-president he acted, at one time, both as assistant to President James P. Noonan, and later as assistant to International Secretary Charles P. Ford. He became secretary of the organization in 1925.

Mr. Bugniazet's home is in Washington, D. C. He has two sons of school age.

The trade unionist who fails to demand the union label, shop card and working button can not claim any credit for advancing the cause of the workers.

You have perhaps observed that many a young girl would be willing to trust her whole life to a young man who the butcher wouldn't trust for a dime's worth of liver.

BIJOU

Home of Spoken Drama

PERUCHI PLAYERS
Present
WEEK OF SEPT. 22
The New York Belmont Theater Comedy Success

"TAKE MY ADVICE"

As played for one entire season in New York

Bargain Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c

BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA
DIAL 7-1764
"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."

Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and the Tennessee Federation of Labor

have declared the

Hill Red Stores

UNFAIR

To Organized Labor

Meatcutters Local No. 600

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERS

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

CHUM SALMON	Large No. 1, Tall Size, New Pack — Can	9c
COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
PURE LARD	In 1-Lb. Cartons. Carton	15c
PEACHES	"Rosedale," Large 2½ Size, Can	17c
KARO SYRUP	"Blue Label." ½-Gal. Can, 27c; 1-Gal. Can	53c
OCTAGON SOAP	8c Size (limit 5 bars) Bar	5c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing

AMERICAN ACE COFFEE

"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb.	32c
SOAP	Large Bar, each	5c
CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound	15c
MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for	5c
SALMON	No. 1 Pink, can	10c
NUCOA	1-Lb. Cartons, per pound	21c
PEACHES	Evaporated, pound	10c
BAKING POWDER	Rumford or Calumet—1-Lb.	25c
BUTTER	Clear Brook or Clover Bloom, Pound	40c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES
SANITATION, COURTESY
and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

FAT BACKS	Pound	12½c
COMPOUND LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) Four Pounds for	40c
BACON	Fancy, Rindless, Black Hawk, pound	29c
STEW MEAT	Fancy Kansas City, Pound	12½c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1930 — Number 22

ENTRAL BODY HOLDS SESSION IN NEW HALL

ers Hearty Support to Beauticians.

BEL TALK AMONG SEVERAL FEATURES

usually Large Number of elegates Transacts Routine Business.

iscussion of ways and means to t the newly-organized union of uticians, Local 415-A, chartered the Journeymen Barbers' Interonal union; action regarding sev- important communications from American Federation of Labor, one of the best union label talks many months were among the tures in an altogether interesting profitable session of Central , meeting in the new Central r hall, 829½ Market street, for first time Monday night. An sually large number of delegates present for the "dedication." elegates from the Beauticians' reported the new organization moving forward splendidly, but t advice and assistance in iron- out a few rough spots which been encountered, chiefly due to fact that the organization is the of its kind chartered in the ted States. Following consider- discussion, a motion prevailed executive board of Central be given full power to act in matter where the assistance of abor movement might be needed he new union.

n unfortunate controversy be- n Local 226, Painters, and a lo- hoe concern was aired, and the was formally declared "unfair," members of 226 reported Friday ing that an adjustment of the w was in sight, the concern g indicated a desire to do the t thing.

r. Fullerton, a member of the ting Pressmen's International and representative of the Ax- Fisher Tobacco company, was a or, and upon being introduced to elegates delivered an interesting nstructive discourse on the value e union label on all products. Fullerton was given closest at- n, and his remarks evidently an unusual impression.

mong other items of interest t by the recorder were the fol-

dentials were received for the ing new delegates: Elevator ructors, V. W. Hallmark; Oper- Plasterers, L. T. Adwell, W. L. s, R. F. Shenault and Robert : Beauticians, W. G. Jacobs.

tters from the American Founda- asked indorsement of an inclosed tion dealing with the proposed l court. Action was postponed g receipt of further informa- from the American Federation abor.

tter from Axton-Fisher Tobacco any enclosed check for commis- on sale of union-label Clown cig- n in this territory.

munication from A. F. of L. closest scrutiny of records and de toward labor of all candi- for legislative offices. Record ngressman McReynolds was in- , showing the Third district rep- tative had voted favorably on roposed labor legislation.

her items, some of considerable rtance, relate to "inside" matters outine of the body.

eran Plaster Contractor Dies

n Henry Taylor, one of the known plaster contractors in tanooga, as well as one of the in that business, passed away day night at his home, 1414½ lle avenue.

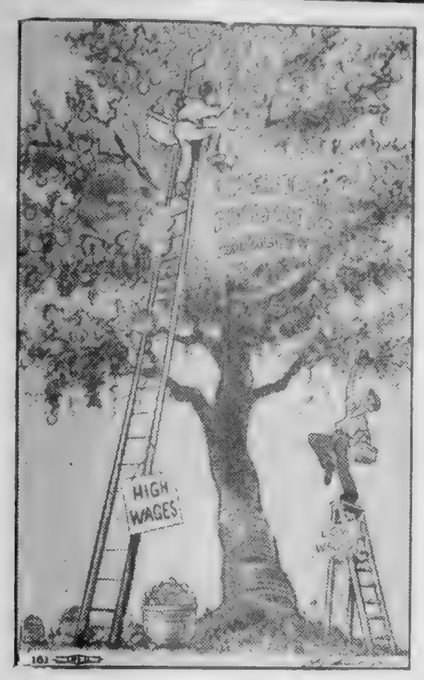
. Taylor was highly respected his community, and particularly e craftsmen which he had for years employed. He was a ctor when the present local was formed, and remained to union labor throughout his .

al 175 expressed their respect a beautiful floral offering, and e number of members attended neral services Monday, which held from the Stone church, east negold.

n Ball Becomes "Single" Again

. W. F. Alley, of Sharonville, been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ball, for several days. Mrs. nd three children left Thursday ng for Miami, Fla., to spend the with her sister, Mrs. W. S. rd. "Jimmie," well-known mem- Local 415, Barbers, has taken sort of far-away look, and his s are guessing just how the old- means to conduct himself dur- temporary period of single ness (?).

Tall Ladder Gets the Fruit



—From the Magazine of Wall Street.

TELETYPESETTER NEWEST WONDER

Union Printer Invents Machine to Set Type Automatically.

(By JOHN H. CRUMP.)

The September issue of the Typographical Journal contains an interesting illustrated article about a new labor-saving device, called the teletypesetter. The following is quoted from the article in the Journal:

"If by chance one should stray into a Westchester county (N. Y.) newspaper office and observe the keys on a typesetting machine bobbing up and down, the disc wheel turning, the distributor and other mechanism performing their intricate duties apparently unaided by human hands, there is no occasion for alarm. Neither ghosts nor hobgoblins are in control. It is the teletypesetter.

"Omitting technical phrases, it may be stated the system conceived employs a combination including the existing typesetting machine, the telegraph printing machine known as the teletype and the stock 'ticker,' the tape of which discloses a 'code' or combination of oddly arranged perforations instead of printed letters and words.

"The operation of these units of the teletypesetter may be explaind thus:

"The keys of the typesetting machine are depressed by electrical impulses transmitted over the wires from a central station sending machine, simultaneously operating typesetting machines at several different points widely separated, but on a single circuit.

"To transmit these impulses over the wire the operator strikes letter keys on a keyboard like a typewriter and code combinations of holes are punched in a paper tape. That tape passing between electrical contacts sends the impulses out and they are received in the newspaper office on another machine which repunches the code holes in a similar paper tape.

"The repunched tape is then passed through an electrified typesetting machine where the impulses are automatically transferred to the corresponding keys of the typesetting machine keyboard. This produces the ordinary operation of the typesetting machine as when controlled by human hands.

"The speed of production is limited only to the capacity of the machine, it is stated.

"Early in August the first actual transmission of 'live' news from a central distributing point direct to typesetting machines at remote localities by use of the teletypesetter was successfully accomplished. From the White Plains (N. Y.) Daily Press office seven newspapers of the Westchester County Publishers, Inc., were served with daily reports.

"While the teletypesetter performs the work of typesetting machine operators, no men have been displaced in any of the Westchester plants, and there is no intention of displacing any, it has been stated by those in authority."

Walter A. Morey, a long-time member of the International Typographical union, conceived the basic idea of the mechanism. In the Journal article he gives a detailed description of the operation of each unit of the machine.

* * *

J. W. Growden, a member of Chattanooga Typographical union No. 89, and for several years a lintotype operator in the composing room of the Chattanooga Times, recently received an appointment in the government printing office in Washington, D. C. Jesse writes that he likes it fine up there, and that there are no women employed on the floor on which he works. The G. P. O. occupies a nine-story building and employs around 6,000 printers, both men and women, white and colored.

* * *

Andrew G. Linn, who for the past seventeen years has been secretary of Chattanooga Typographical union No. 89, has been in bad health for the past few months, and for that reason is not up for re-election at the regular election meeting next month, a fact which is regretted by many members of No. 89. So far there are three announced candidates for the post held by Mr. Linn, and it is expected there will be a hot race. Those who have announced are Finney Carter, present president; M. M. Morris, present vice-president; and H. D. Hix, a member of the present auditing committee. H. Clay Timmons and F. G. ("Pop") Kemper will renew their annual race for recording secretary. It is expected there will be keen competition among other offices in the coming election, also.

REAPER CALLS F. M. JOHNSTON

Well-Known Member Typographical Union, Passes After Long Illness.

F. M. Johnston, aged 74, died at his residence, East Brainerd road, at an early hour Wednesday morning after a lingering illness. He was born in Columbus, Ga., Oct. 12, 1856, and moved to Chattanooga in December, 1887, and has resided here since. Mr. Johnston was a member of Graysville, Ga., Methodist church, south, and a veteran member of the Typographical union, having joined at a very early age. He was for many years connected with the Chattanooga Times, his health having forced his retirement thirteen years ago, since which time he has lived in the community, where he was esteemed by a wide circle of friends. He is survived by his widow, two sons, James and R. S. Johnston, of this city; three daughters, Mrs. S. L. Wilson, of Chicago; Mrs. C. S. Leake, of this city, and Mrs. F. L. Seymour, of West Palm Beach, Fla.

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at 3, from Chapman's funeral home, the Rev. Battle McLester in charge.

Active pallbearers were: I. J. Gardner, W. S. Weitzell, O. G. Elder, T. H. Young, R. H. Dodds and R. M. Cooke.

Mr. Johnston was at one time in the railway mail service, but returned to his chosen craft, printing, after a period in the government employ and as a member of the Times chapel was known and esteemed by all of the older members of Chattanooga Typographical union.

The Labor World joins these and other friends in extending sincere condolences to the surviving relatives of Mr. Johnston.

James J. Naive III. Bids for Citizenship

Many friends in this city of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Naive will be interested in the following announcement received by The Labor World this week from Gary, Ind.:

"Announcing the arrival of James J. Naive III., on September 12, 1930. (Signed) Mr. and Mrs. James J. Naive II."

Mr. Naive was formerly a well-known member of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89. Mrs. Naive was, before her marriage, private secretary to George L. Berry, president of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union.

Congratulations, Jimmie!

NOTICE, PLASTERERS!

Regular meeting nights of Local 175, Operative Plasterers, have been changed from the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month to the first and third Wednesday nights. Next meeting will therefore be held on Wednesday night, Oct. 1, at the new hall, 829½ Market street.

L. C. BATEY, Secretary.

SOUTH'S LABOR CLAMORING FOR ORGANIZATION

Committee Plans Expansion of Efforts.

McGRADY DECLARES PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Reports From Organizers Are Optimistic—Building Trades "Looking Up."

HEADS SOUTHERN DRIVE IN ABSENCE OF SMITH

EDWARD F. McGRADY
(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—Edward F. McGrady, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, is now in Birmingham, directing labor's southern campaign. Mr. McGrady is taking the place of Paul J. Smith, chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign, while Mr. Smith is making a speaking tour of the northwest in the interest of progressive senatorial candidates. Mr. McGrady is one of labor's most able representatives. He is familiar with the southern field, having conducted organizing activities at Elizabethton, Tenn., and other points in the south.

By C. S. GARRISON.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 25.—Following on the heels of the showing made by the southern organization committee of the American Federation of Labor, as indicated in the reports of Labor day meetings over the southland, the committee is extending its efforts to organize the leading industries in the seven states of the south, according to the members of the committee.

During the absence of Paul J. Smith in the northwest, Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the A. F. of L., is acting chairman of the southern committee. Mr. McGrady announced that a ten-day chautauqua would be held in New Orleans, at a date shortly to be announced, as a part of the organizing campaign in Louisiana. Plans for the chautauqua are now in the formative stage. Holt E. J. Ross, president of the Mississippi federation of labor, and a general organizer for the A. F. of L., is in charge of the event, working through the New Orleans Central Trades and Labor council. The Actors' Equity association and the musicians' unions as well as all other union organizations of the city are cooperating. In addition to the regular entertainment nightly an official of the American Federation of Labor will deliver a speech from the federation to the people of the south. The committee plans to invite especially merchants, business men, bankers and other representative citizens of New Orleans to attend.

Chairman McGrady, of the committee, said reports from organizers in various industrial centers of the south were decidedly optimistic; that workers everywhere were clamoring for organization.

The textile situation in the various states of the south has shown but little real improvement and thousands of workers are either idle or working

(Continued on Last Page)

Labor Exhibit at Illinois State Fair

Exhibit of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at the Illinois State fair, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 16 to 23. The federation officials shown in the photograph, from left to right, are Vice-President Thomas Kelly, Secretary-Treasurer Victor A. Olander, Vice-President R. G. Soderstrom, and, on the extreme right, President R. G. Fitchie. The exhibit, which occupied a prominent corner in the exposition building, consisted of display cards, union labels, shop cards and emblems, a series of pictures automatically reflected on a screen by a machine loaned by the American Federation of Labor, and approximately 100,000 booklets, pamphlets and cards for distribution. The American Federation of Labor, the workers' education bureau of America and eighteen national and international unions responded to the request of the Illinois State Federation of Labor for literature and other material for the exhibit.

INTEREST IN TYPO ELECTION

Woods Full of Candidates for Office in No. 89. 3 Seek Secretaryship.

(By CLAY TIMMONS)

The October meeting of No. 89 gives every promise of being one of the largest attended sessions in many years. An election of officers will be held at that time, and the chief plum in the pudding sought by Little Jack Horners is the office of secretary-treasurer. Workhorse Andrew G. Linn, on account of ill health, is not running for the office this year, which he has held for lo, these many years. His election previous to this time was a mere formality, but since he is not running, three aspirants so far have announced for the job and are actively at work on their campaigns.

They all three present long records of service, and they are Finney T. Carter, Harris Hix and M. M. Morris, to name them alphabetically.

All members of No. 89 are familiar with the records of the three candidates and to recite all of their combined service of seventy-five years would take the whole edition.

The offices of president and vice-president are completely in the dark, as no one seems to know who will consent to take over these unsalaried positions.

For recorder, there are William Keels, F. G. (Pop) Kemper, and myself. The rumor has spread that the first-named will run, so it is given here for its face value.

Another job that carries a small plum is the chairmanship of the application and apprentice committee. Remy Cuthbert, present chairman, will be opposed by W. W. (Bow-Wow) Carey, and John H. Crump.

Still another office, that of business agent, also held by Mr. Linn, and which will also be vacated, it is presumed, is the goal of John Haley and some others.

T. J. Davie is sergeant-at-arms for life.

* * *

Hooks Underwood was in a hurry for a cut the other day, and dashed madly back to the electrotype department and roused Wormy Sneed from his enthralled rapture over a wild west tale.

"How about that cut?" yelled Hooks.

Thus rudely awakened, Wormy replied: "They didn't cut him; they shot him," and read on.

* * *

When do parallel lines intersect?

That's a question that bothered me when I got a piece of copy saying a sign was placed at the intersection of Market and Broad streets, and which got by Tinymite Schneider, city desk man. After a lengthy conference it was decided that no algebraic equation could produce such a phenomenon, and that the sign should therefore be placed at the intersection of Broad and Main streets, where it really was all the time.

* * *

Our new meeting place in the Market-street hall will receive a real baptism of fire at the next meeting, when the aforementioned election comes off. It is said the hall is an ideal place for labor meetings, and clean and spic and span. Everybody try and be there on time, and let's get it started as soon as possible.

* * *

R. Sidney Barnes continues on an intermittent honeymoon vacation, with more days off than on. . . Joe Bush was setting a food ad recently, which read, "Rump Roast, 20c." . . . "Haw! Haw! Who ever heard of rump roast?" naively inquired Joe of his type case. . . Miller Bros.' (Wally and Dee) commissary is now open for business . . . carrying a full line of 5-cent candies. . . Moron's and Millers' are about to merge for a monopoly on the dope, candy and milk trade. . . . It has been suggested that a miniature golf course be placed in the corner around the drink fountain . . . It is an ideal spot for one, what with gas and water pipes and metal molds laying around for hazards on which every man who goes to get a drink stubs his toe.

ECHOES FROM RECENT FAIR

Musicians Encounter New Problem as Annual Show Ends.

(By HARRY S. KENNEDY.)

A colored orchestra, playing an opening for the distributors of General Electric refrigerators, were approached by officers of Local 80, and asked if they were members of colored Local 749. They stated they were, but were unable to produce membership cards, as required by law. Upon investigation it was found they were playing a four-day engagement with seven men for $50. This is approximately $134 under the union scale. Upon investigation if it is found these men are members of Local 749, as they claim to be, charges will be preferred against the entire outfit, which may mean their expulsion from the federation.

It was commendable in the colored musicians of Chattanooga in applying for and receiving a charter from the American Federation of Musicians. The loyal members of Local 749 should make it their business to see that the laws of the union are enforced, and if this orchestra in question are really affiliated with their organization, they should cooperate with Local 80 in seeing them get the limit for this violation of the scale of prices.

It is rumored that several colored orchestras are masquerading as union men, when, as a matter of fact, they do not know the first principles of unionism.

Officials of the Chattanooga Radio company state they asked the leader of the accused orchestra if they were union men before the job started, and they were assured they possessed union cards. These gentlemen, of course, took their word.

It has been suggested that a resolution be passed requiring all orchestras engaged in dance work, public openings, and engagements of similar nature, to display a card stating: "This Orchestra Is Affiliated With the American Federation of Musicians." The card could be displayed on the piano or other conspicuous place, and would immediately identify the orchestra as a union organization.

* * *

The question is asked, "Did Dick Stamper leave town with the Nashville exhibit at the fair?" Well, if he did we don't blame him.

* * *

"Pop" Van Arsdale says he is still able to "swaller" the trombone despite the handicap of store-bought teeth.

* * *

Mrs. Hubert Pless, who had charge of the local's fair concession, states we still have some live workers in the outfit, and wishes to thank the great number who assisted her. Ed "Shag" Schwartzmann proved the best drawing card on the fair grounds, and Miss Tommie Lassiter and Mrs. Ruth Wolfram were there all the time. But space does not permit us to give the entire roster.

* * *

Wallace Cash, of the convention finance committee, and Hubert Pless, of the entertainment committee, announce other activities to raise convention funds will be inaugurated shortly. Be at the next meeting and hear about it.

ABANDON PLANS FOR CONVENTION IN CLEVELAND

Great Strike Bars City to A. F. of L.

RAIL UNIONS ALSO TO MEET ELSEWHERE

Walkout of Hotel Employes Costing Merchants Many Thousands of Dollars.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Cleveland, a popular convention city, will lose some large labor conventions if the lockout of union waiters, waitresses and cooks employed by the large hotels is not speedily settled. Decision by labor organizations not to meet here will mean the loss of large sums of money by Cleveland business interests.

As a result of the lockout, which resulted in a sympathetic strike of musicians and operating engineers, the Cleveland Federation of Labor has abandoned its plan to seek the next year's convention of the American Federation of Labor. Similar action is contemplated by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, whose president, A. F. Whitney, has written to all officers and representatives of local lodges of the organization advising them of the situation in Cleveland. After telling of the circumstances leading up to the strike and lockout, which involves 23 of the larger hotels, President Whitney writes from the Brotherhood's headquarters in Cleveland:

"Cleveland, it can be said, has heretofore been recognized as a popular convention city. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has held its international conventions here for many years past, and in 1925 and 1928 the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen held its conventions here, for which we paid out $1,300,052.84. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen intended to hold its 1931 convention in Cleveland, but if this lockout is not satisfactorily settled within the near future. I understand from President Robertson that, without question, they will go elsewhere.

"The lodges of the B. of R. T. have recently been expressing a strong sentiment toward holding our future conventions in Cleveland, but they are as yet not aware of this labor trouble here, and unless the situation is cleared up satisfactorily it will without a doubt have a very decided influence upon our delegates as regards Cleveland as a convention city in the future. The delegates will not consent to be served by nonunion cooks and waiters, and we cannot as a standard recognized railroad labor organization ask our men to come here and help knock down decent wages and working conditions for Cleveland labor.

"It is, of course, sincerely hoped that this unfortunate controversy will be satisfactorily cleared up in the near future, and if such proves to be the case you will all be advised in the connection.

"I convey this information to you brothers so that you may be aware of the conditions which prevail at Cleveland and be governed accordingly."

The Cleveland Press, which has been quite fair in its attitude toward the workers, warns that the strike is hurting the city by keeping business away. The city council is discussing the situation and urging that some understanding be brought about. Declaring that the strike is costing merchants and others thousands of dollars daily, Councilman Alexander I. De Baioribus told the council many conventions had canceled arrangements for coming to Cleveland.

The strikers are standing firm and the local labor movement is giving them strong support.

Chas. Clinton Enters Business for Himself

Charles Clinton, member of the locally-famous family of Clinton brothers, trades unionists, has opened a meat market at Stall No. 9, Central market house. "Charlie" has a splendid line of choice meats, and many friends will wish him well in his undertaking.

JURISTS WOULD OUTLAW CERTAIN WAR CONTRACTS

New York.—The International Bar association, at its conference here, voted to recommend to the governments of the world as a rule of international law that contracts between residents of nations at war with each other should be dissolved at the outbreak of hostilities.

Certain contracts, however, would be exempt from the operation of this proposed international law.

The exceptions affect big business and international bankers who have agreements relating to the exploitation of mines, forests and land and the letting of immovables, or concessions, such as public utility contracts between individuals or companies on the one hand and states or other public authorities on the other.

THE LABOR WORLD

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1930.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Labor is this year passing its half century mark in the United States and Canada.

In just a short time the Jubilee convention of the American Federation of Labor will be called to order by President William Green.

The convention will meet in Boston, where the Central Labor union is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary.

There are many labor organizations on this continent that have seen more than fifty years of continuous existence.

The total history of the organized labor movement in America covers a great deal more than fifty years.

Most union men now living cannot remember the beginnings of their unions.

The birth of trade unions belongs to an earlier generation.

* * *

But there is something impressive about a fiftieth anniversary. As the world wags, a half century is a mere flicker. For most human beings it is the better part of a lifetime. For a great many it is more than a lifetime.

Our movement has lived and struggled and grown through half a hundred years, bringing glory to its standard, health, freedom and higher standards of living to all workers.

In that period of American trade union history all life has changed, save in the most remote places.

Perhaps most important of all the changes has been the bringing of mobility to wage earners. Fifty years ago a journey of 50 miles was a real event. Today it is an incident and men move from town to far-away town in search of work, or in search of change.

* * *

The essence of serfdom was that great numbers of men could not leave the land of the master. In most cases, even with freedom to go they could not have gone far.

When it became possible to say, "you can take your damn job and keep it," a certain kind of freedom was born. When it became possible to cross half a continent to look for another that freedom was immensely broadened. No survey of modern freedom is complete without the picture of modern mobility—the ability to go places.

But along comes modern industry at this half century mark and demands orderly, steady operation with men that stick.

Very well, that being so, fairness must enter the equation.

Fighting through the half century of development, the American trade union movement has generated and brought out of reluctant employers that fairness that makes it possible to "stick on the job."

* * *

But always in the background that mobility lurks as something that unfairness has to reckon with. "I can go somewhere else."

It would be interesting to call the roll of unions that have lived through that half century at the conclusion of which we now stand.

It would be more interesting to be able to see fifty years down the path of the future. We can do the one, but not the other.

Except we do know that if modern industry is to reach its full development it must lean ever more heavily upon trade unionism, that agency through which masses of men and women speak and contribute of their wisdom to the proper working of our miracle machinery.

The world can no longer move without democracy and democracy can grow in industry only through organized channels. The future of trade unionism will be greater than its past.

What Next!

Prof. H. H. Sheldon, New York university, recently gave a demonstration before the New York Electrical society of a new "colorscope" which automatically matches two colors much more exactly than the eye could possibly do it. The principles of the device, which was developed by Prof. Sheldon and his assistant, Dr. W. A. Schneider, is based on the photo-electric cell, already famous as the "electric eye," for its applications in the control of sensitive apparatus.

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INDEPENDENT WORKERS.

Southern tobacco growers are the latest to limit output as a means of securing higher prices. The governor of North Carolina and business men and bankers approve the plan. Wheat and cotton growers throughout the nation are taking similar action with the approval of the federal farm board. Oil producers in the west and southwest are receiving state aid to limit output. This policy is enforced by state commissions and has been upheld by the Oklahoma state supreme court.

Opponents charge that the Oklahoma corporations commission ordered railroads and pipe line companies to refuse to transport oil of any operator who ignores the "slow down" order. Business men everywhere endeavor to "stabilize" output and the old system of "running my own business" is replaced by new economic drifts.

Surface thinkers do not understand how these business men can ask the government to aid them while calling on the government, through its judicial machinery, to check workers from aiding themselves. The answer to this contradiction is that workers are supposed to be inferiors. When unorganized, workers are voiceless, both from an industrial as well as civic and social standpoints. When organized they function as citizens. They challenge wrong in every form. Their collective existence is a menace to privilege, for their power expands with intelligence and numbers.

This is what anti-unionists fear. They can keep unorganized workers "in their place." They can compel them to be satisfied. Wage workers, when united, are beyond the control of industrial autocrats who well know there is no limit to trade union activity that concerns itself with every injustice.

The potential power of organized labor is feared by employers and financial interests who shape the policy of anti-union movements and who understand trade union philosophy. They know, far better than many workers, the possibilities of united labor to check encroachment on human rights and to eventually secure social justice. They also know that the time to resist this menace to established privilege is when wage workers lack organization, not when they are entrenched.

As proof that this summary is correct, let an organized worker point to one trade union that has become an industrial and social factor without overcoming hostile employers.

WHY NOT APPLY LAW?

A Dayton (Ohio) judge refused to enjoin picketing by striking picture operators "as long as the picketing is conducted in a peaceful manner." Someone might suggest to this judge that if strikers do not use peaceful methods they violate statutory law, for which the state provides trial and punishment. An equity judge has no jurisdiction where criminal law is broken. He has no right to be a combined lawmaker, judge, jury and executioner from which there is no appeal.

Injunction judges assume this position by the claim that they do not enforce the law, but protect "property." This so-called "property" is patronage—an intangible thing formerly considered a personal right inherent in each individual. By classifying this personal right as "property" workers are thrown into equity courts where free speech and free press, guaranteed every other class of citizens, are denied.

That Dayton court should rule that picketing is legal and if unlawful methods are used by strikers they violate criminal law and theater managers should call on police authorities and not an equity judge. This system must prevail if government by law is to continue.

The injunction judge is government by conscience, another name for dictatorship that is spreading throughout Europe.

WHY NOT FOR THE WORKER?

"Business as usual" seems to be the key-word in the dividend sector. The Wall Street Journal has made a compilation of the dividend records during the last two summer months, with what must be regarded as a very strong showing.

Initial dividends were declared in twelve companies; two resumed dividends; seven increased their dividends; twenty-six decreased them, and thirty omitted them.

But the great body of business, represented by eight hundred and eighteen companies, made no changes in their dividends during that period. This naturally leads to the question: "If this can be done for dividends, why can it not be done for wages?"

STUDENTS ROUGHED IN GARMENT STRIKE

New York.—A score of college students, principally from Columbia university, forwarded a tart letter to city authorities because they were "roughed" by police when picketing struck garment shops. The strike sympathizers said:

"For college students who have heard phrases about the majesty and impartiality of the law it was a revelation to pickets the last three mornings in the children's dressmakers' strike. The amount of filthy abuse and manhandling that the picket line was subjected to by the police makes a mockery of any theoretical right to picket."

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

The Heavenly Father.

Text—"God is a Spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth."—John 4:24.

Read John 4:1-30.

"The object of life," wrote Augustine, "is to possess the vision of God." Another writer, of our own day, has tersely said, "Man is incurably religious." Why do men feel this urge in a greater or lesser degree to seek affinity with a Higher Being and why does religion—that is, man's relationship to that Being—hold so large a place in the life of the individual? Because religion has its starting point in the first realization of a certain need in life. That need is something to worship—and is a need every normal man and woman feels. "Every man has a god—most men have God." Somewhere in his heart, in his make-up as a human being, every man has to an extent the capacity to worship. In the heart of every being there is a shrine in which is a deity whom he worships—it will always be either himself, or God, or something. Human experience and the mystery of existence has pent up within man's soul the compelling and innate desire to cling to something with faith. When men dethrone God, when they lose the vision of Him who said, "I am Jehovah Elohim, the Lord of thy God," it simply means they enshrine something else within their hearts and worship that!

Man Changes—God Never.

Men have not always held the same idea of God. Nor has the method of their fulfillment of His will always agreed. We can easily scan the centuries of men's thoughts about God in our secular and religious histories. This change in men's idea of God is especially plain in the Bible. The God we meet with in Genesis is not the God we find in Isaiah and Malachi. And the God revealed to us in the New Testament is like a burst of radiant beauty in the midst of a black and murky atmosphere! It isn't that God changed in the ages that went by from the period recorded in Genesis to the time when Isaiah and Malachi were written but that men gradually educated themselves into a truer and higher conception of God! The divergence of men's views concerning God is aptly illustrated for us in the incident related in John 4:1-30 of our Lord's meeting with the Samaritan woman at Jacob's Well. Look at a map of the Holy Land in the time of Christ and you will see to the left of the River Jordan an almost square section designated "Samaria" shut in like an island between a northern province, Galilee, and a southern province, Judea. Samaria had always been a thorn in the side of the true Israelite as it formed a natural enclosure in which was entrenched the ancient worship of Mt. Gerizim, a worship closely resembling and rivaling that of Jerusalem. Judaism had always treated the Samaritans harshly as well as placed them in the ranks of pagans. When wishing to slur Jesus the Pharisees called Him "a Samaritan" (John 8:48).

The Lesson for Us.

One of these hated Samaritans, a woman of Shechem, came to Jacob's Well to draw water. It was near midday, and Jesus, hot, tired and thirsty, asked her to let Him drink. The woman was greatly taken aback, the Jews generally having no contact with her race. Won by the conversation of the Master, the woman gave voice to her recognition of Him as a prophet. Expecting Him to rebuke her about her worship, she anticipated Him by saying, "Sire, our fathers worshiped in this mountain, and ye say that in Jerusalem is the place to worship." Then it was that Jesus showed he was truly the Son of God! He gave utterance to the truth to which is anchored Eternal Religion: "God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." With these words did Jesus fount the pure worship of all ages, of all lands, of all men. Instantly he brushed away all cobwebs of doubt and indecision in men's minds and revealed to them for the first time the truth of God's presence in their daily lives . . .

Speak to Him, thou, for He hears,
and Spirit with Spirit can meet—
Closer is He than breathing, and
nearer than hands and feet.

Jesus knew God as a Father who loved Him! Some religious people when they talk of religion have a bedside manner and tiptoe about in felt slippers. If they speak about God they always tidy themselves first and talk in a whisper. As if a son or daughter's natural respect and reverence for their earthly father should make them awkward and ill at ease! An affected familiarity with God is horrible, but it is not wrong to take seriously the claim of Jesus that we are all to be children of the Father and have a place in His mansion. The Spirit of God seeks the spirit of love in men, not their distant deference! God is King, indeed, but only to reign in our hearts! A picture that Holman Hunt nor any other artist has ever been able to paint would be, if it could be painted, the truest and most expressive picture ever painted of the Master—a picture depicting His living faith in the Fatherhood of God! Jesus was never content to be other than very close to God. To Him, God is He who sends the sunshine and the rain upon the just and the unjust, knows His children as does the shepherd his sheep, and calls home again the spirits of His children when their tired frail bodies fall into the sleep that knows no awakening. God expects love and a close, unaffected companionship with Him on the part of His children. Some people are just a little bit afraid of God, as if He were disposed at times to suffer from sour stomach. They are never really children in their Father's house; they are merely visitors on their best behavior and in their Sunday clothes—too nervous to laugh heartily. They do not see that the greatest glory of God is not their opinion of Him as a majestic and celestial Being, nor His power, nor His Kingship, but that His greatest glory is His love manifested through them in their home life, business relationships and social contacts. If we seek to know the kind of worship God expects of us we must look at Jesus. To know Jesus is to know the Father—to walk in the footsteps of Jesus is to live our faith in the Fatherhood of God and make Him really and truly our Heavenly Father.

Our Friend, the Barber

The following was "swiped" by Tom Hall from the house organ of the Cleveland Steel Tool company, and re-dedicated to A. C. Hester:

Our acquaintance with this necessary personage (the barber) goes back to our childhood days when we finally outgrew the ministrations of ma or pa along tonsorial lines.

At about the long pants period, what had formerly been merely a necessity now became a function, so to speak.

We were beginning to sit up and take notice.

Up to this period of our existence a hair cut was just something which took that much of our time from play, and, like music lessons, measles or mumps, was an inconvenience and a bore.

But, with the advent and assumption of long pants a certain contiguous dignity had to be acquired and maintained. So the barber became a personage of considerable importance in our young life. Perhaps you never experienced the trials and perversities involved in training up a pompadour in the way it should go, that is to say—up.

The barber could do his part in laying out and executing the general plan and design, but like the high-class surgeon of today, his interest ended with the operation successfully performed.

To keep that pompadour standing meant hours of work with the brush, and that it might not fall down while we slept, it was essential to tie it back at night with a towel bound tightly around the head. So eventually we acquired a well trained pompadour which friend barber kept nicely mowed and trimmed and which must have been fearful to behold. And then who can forget the time when our pride in our appearance seemed to justify our first shave. Some of us were bold enough and foolish enough to borrow dad's razor, and those who survived the ordeal know what an undertaking that was. The barber, always alive to trade opportunities, was ever willing and anxious to start us on our shaving career, and once started we became his abject slaves, as no doubt he well knew we would, so his solicitations were not entirely of an unselfish nature.

In ancient times the occupation of barbering embraced also the science of blood letting, and a certain inherent proficiency in this latter accomplishment has been carried down through the ages, and is still evident in greater or less degree among present exponents of tonsorial art.

Since the gentler sex have become steady patrons of barber shops, which heretofore have been maintained inviolate for man's use, a decided change in atmosphere and environment is apparent.

The Police Gazette has given way to the Pictorial Review, and no longer does stale tobacco smoke mingle with the fragrance of bay rum and eau de quinine and what not.

The substantial increase in business and prices due to the advent of the women, has lessened to some extent the importunities of the barber, to us mere men, along the lines of extras, such as shampoos, singes, tonics, etc.

In line with the general evolution of women, sometimes ignorantly termed "emancipation," the average man and the average barber are drifting further and further apart. But perhaps some day we will again have our innings.

Styles change, even with women, and when bobbed hair goes out, we will go in, and assume once more our rightful place as high lords of the barber shop, and enjoy again our Police Gazette, and all the other perquisites which from time immemorial have been vouchsafed to us men who, after all, are the real mainstays of that essentially male institution, the barber shop.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How old is the International Typographical union?

A.—It was 78 years old on May 3, 1930. The recent convention of the union in Houston, Tex., was the seventy-fifth annual meeting, no conventions having been held in 1861, 1895 and 1919.

* * *

Q.—What were the combination laws of 1799 and 1800 in England?

A.—They were laws making it criminal to combine for the purpose of securing an increase in wages, or changes in the hours or conditions of work. They were repealed in 1824.

* * *

Q.—What famous Illinois governor said: "Government by injunction is incompatible with republican institutions?"

A.—John P. Altgeld. The quotation is from a speech at Cooper Union, New York City, Oct. 17, 1896. The full quotation follows: "Government by injunction is incompatible with republican institutions, and if it is to be sustained then there is an end to trial by jury in our country, and instead of being governed by law we will be subject to government by judges, and if government by injunction is to be sustained as to federal judges, then we will soon have it on the part of state judges and the very foundations of free institutions will have disappeared."

If you have done an injury to a fellfailing to demand union goods or service, there is no better time than the present to atone for the damage done.

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the UNION-MADE Favorite
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Asked Mr. Jones from behind his evening paper.

"No answer! They must be out. And I've simply got to reach Jane tonight."

"Are you sure you gave her time enough to answer?" offered Mr. Jones. "I learned my lesson that time I nearly lost Jack's contract because I hung up before he could get to the telephone. Jane may have been upstairs putting Junior to bed when you rang. If I were you I'd try again."

Mrs. Jones did try again and was successful. Jane was busy the first time she called, and had reached the telephone downstairs a moment too late.

How many times have you answered your telephone bell only to find that the person who called you had hung up?

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Instead of February 1st

as formerly. This added cost can be saved by paying city treasurer now.

F. K. ROSAMOND,
Treasurer.

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

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DIAL 7-1764
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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44063
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Minnie B. Hartline vs. Grover Hartline

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Grover Hartline is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 4th day of September, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
C. W. Chamlee, Atty. 9-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44064
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mae Daniel vs. Walter Daniel

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Walter Daniel is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 4th day of September, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
C. W. Chamlee, Atty. 9-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44065
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. L. Pangle vs. Mary Pangle

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Pangle is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 4th day of September, 19301.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
John D. Pope, Attv. 9-26

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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Labor Representation Is Urged In All Educational Activities

Federal Vocational Board Member Says That Wage Earners Should Take Active Part in Work of Board—Opportunity for Skilled Workers Not Gone, He Says, Citing Demand for Trained Men in Newer Fields of Industry.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Bedford, Ind., Sept. 25.—Over 563,000 boys and girls and men and women are enrolled in trade and industrial schools receiving federal aid, Perry W. Reeves, labor member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, told the annual convention of the Indiana Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners held here.

Nearly 11 per cent of this number, Mr. Reeves explained, are boys and girls of high school age who are receiving training before going to work as wage earners, while approximately 90 per cent are undergoing training while actually earning wages.

"As the originator of the agitation which resulted in the creation of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, labor should take an active interest in the board," Mr. Reeves said, "and should see that worker groups are adequately represented on state boards of education, school boards, and committees directing vocational education."

Skilled Workers Still Needed.

Referring to the replacement of labor by machines, many examples of which he cited, Mr. Reeves said: "I have heard it said by wage earners that there is no opportunity for those who toil, since the machine has taken the place of human skill, and that the need for training workers is rapidly decreasing. Yet no machine has been invented that can think and take the place of trained minds. The problem of trained men for new jobs is a problem of vocational education, and it is to the solution of this problem that the Federal Board of Vocational Education is directing a large part of its efforts."

Directing attention to the need for skilled workers in the newer industries, such as aviation, television, radio, motion and talking pictures, and others, Reeves showed that the demand for men in those fields makes the problem of vocational training even more complicated than it has been in the past.

The part-time vocational school, the organization and operation of which is directed by a committee composed of representatives of the school, employers, and workers, is advocated by Reeves as the type which most effectively meets the need for trade apprentices. When this plan is used, he said, employers should provide employment for apprentices at a stipulated rate of pay and for a definite period of time.

How Workers Should Help.

Workers should assist in selecting the apprentices, and should be responsible for their attendance, diligence, and good behavior. The school, on the other hand, should furnish the needed training that can not properly be given on the job.

Mr. Reeves said that over 1,000,000 boys and girls and adults are now enrolling in vocational schools in the United States and Hawaii.

A native of Indiana, where he taught school for several years, Mr. Reeves has seen service as a railroad shop laborer, foreman, brakeman, and conductor. Formerly a member of the Indiana state industrial board, he has been associated with the Federal Board for Vocational Education since his appointment in 1928.

Printers' Union to Vote on Moving Of National Office

Referendum on Proposal Authorized at Houston Convention — Morrison Backed for Secretary of Labor.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Houston, Tex., Sept. 25.—Sessions of the seventy-fifth annual convention of the International Typographical union, held here, were full of interest and there was spirited discussion of the live topics that came before the delegates. Solid, substantial progress in the face of unfavorable economic conditions, were reported by President Charles P. Howard and the other officers. Boston was chosen as the next convention city.

Chief among subjects discussed was the proposal for the removal of the national headquarters from Indianapolis to another location. This was supported by President Howard and Secretary Woodruff Randolph, on the grounds of the unfriendly attitude of the courts in the Indianapolis jurisdiction, and the claim that the present expenditure for attorneys' fees would cover the cost of maintenance elsewhere. President Howard favored Washington, D. C., as a better location. The move was opposed by First Vice-President Theodore Perry. It was finally decided that a referendum be taken on the question, ninety days after Jan. 1, 1931.

After considerable discussion it was voted to leave the matter of the five-day week to be determined by the local unions, with a strong encouragement to the principle involved.

A proposal that local unions should have the right to call strikes without the sanction of the executive council was defeated.

Morrison Urged for High Post.

A resolution urging that President Hoover appoint Frank Morrison to the cabinet portfolio of the secretary of labor was overwhelmingly adopted.

Among the forward looking propositions was the one instructing the bureau of education to prepare and provide courses of study for the members along various lines.

Some of the high lights in the president's report of progress included the fact that the average annual earnings of members during the preceding year had increased, despite the financial depression, from the figure of $2,327.75 for the previous year to $2,372.36 for the year just ending, an increase of $44.61 per member. The aggregate earnings of the members for the previous year were $176,944,051 for 76,015 members, and in the 1930 year for 77,507 members the total was $180,874,801, an increase of $6,930,750. The president pointed out that the increase in average earnings over the year 1920 was an even better index of the improvement in the condition of the membership, and that the amount of that increase was $757.11.

Mortuary Fund Gains.

The increase in the mortuary fund balance in ten years was shown to be $2,331,701.67; the present balance being $3,000,310.97, as against $668,609.30 in 1920.

Another striking increase was shown in the investments of the international, which were $959,404.76 in 1920, and in 1930 were $5,725,163.70. This is an increase of almost sevenfold over ten years ago.

Statistics were presented showing that from 1918 to 1921 there was a decline in the number of daily papers of 526; and in the period of 1922 to 1929 a further decline of 84. Nevertheless, it was stated by the president, incomplete returns indicate that more printers are employed in the production of daily newspapers than ever before in the history of the industry.

Many Increased Scales.

During the last year increased scales of wages on newspaper jobs were reported by 147 unions; and increased job scales by 130 unions. One decrease was reported—a job scale in Florida. The remainder have renewed their previous scales.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a total membership in good standing of 75,958, with a total cash balance in the treasuries of local unions in the sum of $3,188,585.62.

Danville Textile Workers Vote in Favor of Strike

Sentiment for Walkout Almost Unanimous—National Executive Board Approves Move. Conciliator Coming.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Sept. 25.—At the United States Department of Labor conciliation service it was announced that a conciliator would leave at once for Danville.

Danville, Va., Sept. 25.—Forced to act by the hostile attitude of the Riverside and Dan River mill management, Danville textile workers, organized in Local Union 1865 of the United Textile Workers of America, have voted in favor of a strike. Ninety-five per cent of the members voted for a walkout.

Word was received here that the national emergency board of the United Textile Workers, meeting in New York city, had approved the action of the local union.

Announcement was made that a representative of the United States Department of Labor was coming to Danville to make an effort to settle the trouble. The Danville workers welcome this action, as they are anxious to avoid a strike and the strike vote was taken only after all other means of adjustment had been exhausted.

It is common talk about the city that the term of the present management expires October 1, and that the stockholders are planning a complete reorganization at that time.

Union Smashing Plan Fails in Coal Trade

Wheeling, W. Va.—"The anti-union policy of West Virginia, Kentucky and eastern Ohio operators has not solved the coal problem, or will it," declares the Wheeling News, in a leading editorial. The newspaper says wage cutting continues in these deunionized areas.

"It seemed last fall and last winter that the misery of the coal miner and his family had reached the limit, but the misery has sunk below even the level of last year's operation," says the News.

"The latest important coal activity to make a cut is the Consolidation Company, with a 12 per cent reduction. Its reason is the various cuts made by competitive mines in the same territory.

"These operators claimed their difficulties were overcome when they eliminated the union. As a matter of fact, they found that the union was, to a very large degree, the principal protection of the fair coal operator against the hog. In every industry there are some men who want to do all the business; they want to destroy competitors. They are almost invariably price cutters. Having cut the price to get a large contract, they fall back upon their helpless workmen to make up the losses. A few months later another price cutter comes along, the price is again cut, and again the workmen have to pay."

UPHOLSTERERS ACTIVE.

New York.—William Kohn, president Upholsterers' International union, continues to spur these trade unionists to greater activity. The official lists movements throughout the jurisdiction to better conditions and raise wages where possible, and to hold the lines where trade is depressed.

MUSICIANS WALK OUT.

Philadelphia.—Organized musicians in this city suspended work over the "canned" music issue. The theater managers, who are given orders from New York, said they will employ union musicians and pay the union scale, when such workers "are needed." The musicians know what that means.

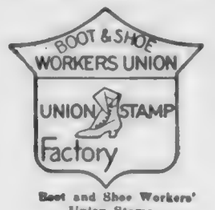
KNOW Your Union Labels

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

(REGISTERED)
Waiters' Button

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union



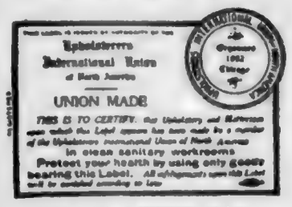
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Card of Union Bartenders

Card of Union Waiters

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America



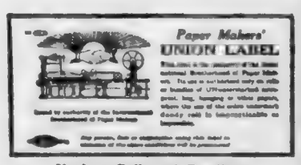
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Bookbinders' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Coopers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings



Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Paper Makers' Union Labels

United Hatters of North America Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

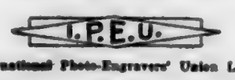
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Stove and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label



International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Machinists' Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

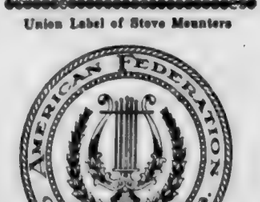
Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

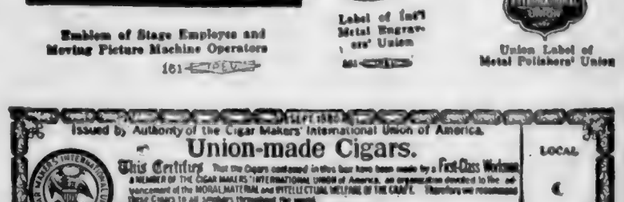
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Stove Mounters

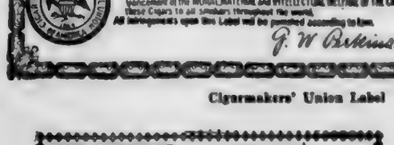


Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

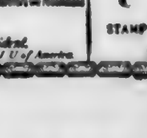


Cigarmakers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label



Label of Stogie Makers


A. F. of L. Label

Painful Condition

"When I was just a girl at home," writes Mrs. B. F. Riggan, of Baird, Texas, "I took Cardui for cramping and pains in my side and back, and it helped me at that time.

"After I was married, I found myself in a weak, run-down condition. I suffered a great deal with my back, which was so weak it hurt me to get up or when I would stand on my feet. I fell off in weight.

"A friend of mine, seeing how bad I felt, advised me to take Cardui, which I did. By the time I had taken two bottles, I felt stronger and better than I had in a long time."

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

And it rains. It always has, and always will.

* * *

It won't be long now until we know where the new postoffice will be located.

* * *

L. C. Mosier has returned to work after visiting all his kinfolks while on vacation.

* * *

Will McGhee has returned to duty after his vacation, which he spent in Hot Springs, Ark.

* * *

J. F. Dailey was off sick a few days since his return from Florida.

* * *

M. M. Echols returned from Decherd, looking like a peddler, with his car full of chickens, sorghum and produce.

* * *

The young daughter of J. L. Turner is ill with scarlet fever.

* * *

Massey says Brother Dailey went to Florida, drank out of the fountain of youth, went out to the beach, saw the bathers, jumped up in the air, cracked his heels together three times with a yell, and boarded the first freight for home.

* * *

E. H. Dawson has returned to work after spending his vacation with relatives in Alabama.

* * *

Roscoe Talley has been transferred to the Highland Park station. We miss him, don't we, Lich?

* * *

The postal employes of Bradley and Monroe county, including the third district, will hold a meeting at Cleveland, Sunday, Sept. 28. Geo. Forbes, W. A. Myers and F. C. Naylor, of this office, are on the program.

* * *

Special Delivery Messenger E. C. Garner has been heard from in California, he and Ray Simmons going overland on motorcycle.

* * *

R. B. L. Stansbury is on his vacation. He will spend his time on his farm in Georgia.

* * *

Oakes says just as soon as he got off and started to do a little concrete work it began to rain, and he had to quit, and as it rained nearly every day, he did not get to finish it. Well, he ought to have known better than to get off Fair week. He might have known that it would rain that week, and the fair officials ought to have had better judgment than to have the fair right at the equinox period, for if it storms at any period it is sure to at that time.

Conference of American Rabbis Urges 5-Day Week for Industry

(By International Labor News Service.)

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 25.—The commission on social justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis has made public a statement favoring a five-day week for industry and "an intelligent attitude toward birth control." The statement is to be read in synagogues during the ten-day Rosh Hashona holiday.

The announcement was made by Edward L. Israel, chairman of the commission and rabbi of the Har Sinai congregation here.

"If our constantly improving machinery with its displacement of human workers is not to produce unemployment before it produces aught else, not only must the number of working days a week be reduced, there must also be a diminution of working hours a day, and also increases of wage rates, enabling all workers to earn sufficiently," the statement said.

"Where intelligent regulation of birth can avert suffering and degradation the voice of mercy speaks. That voice should not go unheeded," the statement said in part.

The statement suggested that investments be "withheld from enterprises where reasonable standards of hours, wages and working conditions are ignored and should be directed to those whose standards are high."

MORE ABOUT SOUTHERN DRIVE

(Continued from First Page)

part time. In New Orleans three committees have been named to assist labor in relieving the unemployment conditions in that city. The battle for better conditions throughout the cities of the south will be kept up by organized labor in the hope that better times will come to the workers, Mr. McGrady said.

Reports from North Carolina, where a concentrated effort is made to organize various crafts, show that the painters and decorators, upholsterers, carpenters and other workers are joining the union. Reports show that the building trades are looking up, despite the propaganda that building has slowed down because of labor costs. Data from one of the largest eastern industrial construction firms in the country show that except for the period of 1922, building costs have not been so low since 1916. The attempt to blame the union for high construction costs has met with little consideration from industrial construction concerns that study such situations, it was said.

The convention, just closed, of the United Textile Workers of America, which discussed the general scope and purpose of the southern organizing campaign, formally outlined a general campaign for organizing both northern and southern textile fields, including a shorter workweek, equalizing of wages, and the application of scientific study to the textile situation, thereby helping both employes and employers. Many textile mill operatives admit they are interested in the co-operative plan of management advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and the Tennessee Federation of Labor

have declared the

Hill Red Stores

UNFAIR

To Organized Labor

Meatcutters Local No. 600

MACHINISTS, 56

Last Tuesday the machinists of Lodge No. 56 had a very good meeting in their new hall at 829½ Market street and everybody was more than pleased with their new home and commented on the cleanliness of the place. Let's hope there will be a larger number of members present next meeting, Tuesday, Oct. 13. Let's go.

* * *

Brother Long brought us a good report from the Trades and Labor council, especially on the benefits we would all receive if we looked closer for the union label when buying our wearing apparel—in fact, ask for labeled goods or workmanship at all times.

* * *

Do not forget next meeting night, as there will be very important business brought before you. We need the assistance of every member.

* * *

The lodge was entertained by an interesting address from Brother Carroll, of New Orleans.

W. L. WERGIN.

Idle Wage Workers Is World-Wide Issue

Washington. — Governments, employers and employes in every country are discussing the unemployment prolem, said Ethelbert Stewart, United States commissioner of labor statistics.

"Industrial leaders evidently are being impressed with the fact that when they turn out a number of workers their own business will eventually suffer," said Mr. Stewart.

"These industrialists are awakening to the knowledge that men who cannot work cannot buy and that an industry cannot produce when it cannot market its goods.

"While consideration is being given various relief measures in the United States, legislation for unemployment insurance and other means of stabilization has not been adopted by the states.

"The gravity of the unemployment situation in many foreign countries has attracted the attention not only of governments and statesmen, but also of the press, organizations and persons."

Our Market Basket

WATCH This Section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER---and save the difference.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

CHAS. CLINTON

CHOICE FRESH AND SMOKED **MEATS**

Stall No. 9—Market House

Union Shop — Of Course!

COME UP AND SEE ME

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb.	32c
PINK SALMON	No. 1 Tall Size, Reg. 15c Seller—Can	10c
MATCHES	Reg. 5c Size, Good Matches, Box	2c
SALT	Regular 5c Size Box, 2 Boxes	5c
WINE DRIP	A Real Good Guaranteed Coffee—Pound	17c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury 24 Lb., Each	95c
IVORY SOAP	10c Size (5 Bar Limit) Each	5c
MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for	5c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 17c 12 lbs.	33c
SUGAR	Domino; 5 lbs. 24c; 10 lbs. 47c; 25 lbs.	$1.19
TOILET PAPER	Northern Tissue, two for	13c
BUTTER	Clear Brook or Clover Bloom, Pound	40c
RICE	Fancy Blue Rose, pound	5c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb.	32c
PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	50c
COMP. LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	39c
BACON	Fancy, Rindless, Black Hawk, pound	29c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Per Lb.	25c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

NON-UNION COAL COMPANY PLANS $1,200,000 HOLD UP

(By International Labor News Service.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 11.—The Pittsburgh Coal company demands that home owners of Mt. Lebanon, a suburb of this city, pay $1,200,000 for permitting coal props to remain in the coal lands owned by the company.

The company mined the coal under these houses, leaving a comparatively few columns of coal to support the mine roof. If these pillars are removed, the land will sag and destroy the homes. The company offers to sell the coal for $1,200,000. More than 3,000 home owners are affected.

Western Pennsylvania is aroused over this attempted hold-up and every Pittsburgh newspaper condemns the proposal of a concern that has total assets of $171,573,321.

The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph says:

"This is the same Pittsburgh Coal company that broke its contract with the United Mine Workers, the same company that subsidized the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and endeavored to give the appearance of disinterested service to its own selfish machinations. It is the same coal company that employed the coal and iron police to beat John Borkowski to death."

The coal company was a leader in the movement to smash the Jacksonville agreement with the United Mine Workers that it and other leading coal concerns signed.

Repudiation of the agreement was marked by a long and bitter strike in which methods were used against the workers that parallel the company's attempted gouge of Mt. Lebanon citizens.

All Records Broken As Labor And N. Y. State Fair Co-operate

(By International Labor News Service.)

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 11.—For ninety years the New York State fair went its even tenor without relations with labor.

This year, the ninety-first, the Syracuse Central Labor council cooperated and President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, came to speak on Labor day under the joint auspices of the fair and the central body.

All records were broken.

In one direction there was a 5-mile traffic jam. Parking space was eaten up like hot cakes. The race track infield, never before used, was quickly turned over to autos and filled. The turn-out was phenomenal.

The chamber of commerce wouldn't co-operate. It was filled with forebodings as to this tie-up between the fair and unions. It got its answer on Labor day.

CITIZENS COME FIRST IN EMPLOYING LABOR

Albany, N. Y.—Contractors on public work must employ citizens of this state as far as practicable, said Gov. Roosevelt in a notice to the state superintendent of public works.

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA

THE LABOR WORLD

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 3, 1930 — Number 23

WORKERS OUT AT D. B. LOVEMAN BEAUTY SHOP

Management Declines to Deal With Unions.

NEW ORGANIZATION HITS FIRST "SNAG"

Barbers Also Affected. Break Regarded as Unfortunate, and Local Unionists Hope Matter Will Be Speedily Adjusted—Several Shops "Lined Up."

First break in the progress of Chattanooga's new Beauticians' union came last Saturday morning, when members of that organization and its affiliated craft, the Barbers, were virtually forced out of the D. B. Loveman beauty parlor and replaced by strikebreakers.

The severance of relations followed months of effort on the part of representatives of the Barbers, Beauty Workers and Central Body to convince Mr. B. E. Loveman, president of the D. B. Loveman company, that the purpose of the organization was to co-operate with his business as well as to make conditions better for the beauticians and barbers employed in the shop. In the early stage of the negotiations Mr. Loveman informed the workers' representatives that the Loveman beauty shop would never be operated non-union, stating that if demands made by the organization were considered unreasonable, the shop would be closed. In spite of this, however, management of the Loveman shop later flatly refused to deal with the workers in an organized capacity, and a virtual lockout was the result.

Acting upon authority of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in regular session Monday, Sept. 22, and upon request from the two local unions, executive board of Central Body has formally declared the Loveman company "unfair to organized labor."

The break is regarded as unfortunate from several angles, and it is hoped that the matter may be speedily adjusted.

The new Beauticians' union, chartered by the Journeymen Barbers' International union, has progressed to the point where a splendid foundation has been laid. A number of the better shops have already signed, and negotiations are still being carried on with two or three others, with prospects that within a short time all of the higher-class institutions will be lined up."

NEW YORK GANGSTERS RULE FISH INDUSTRY

New York.—The fish industry of this city is controlled by profiteers who are backed by gangsters, according to evidence uncovered by the state's food investigation.

Assistant Attorney-General Grout said the city is divided between seven or eight fish jobbers. Strong-armed gangsters, or "guerillas," enforce decisions of the ring's executive committee.

The racketeers are also operating on milk, eggs and flour and the laundry industry.

RAILROADS OPPOSE 8 HOURS FOR LABOR

New York.—Railroads in this state attack the Dunsmore act which provides an eight-hour day for workers employed on the elimination of grade crossings. The railroads also oppose the clause that provides for the prevailing rate of wages."

This construction work involves the expenditure of several million dollars. The railroads insist that the law prevenes the constitutional clause granting interstate commerce powers to congress alone, and that it abrogates the right of contract.

Drink Workers "Dedicate" Hall

Second-floor hall at the new Market-street headquarters of Central Body was filled to capacity Thursday night when the regular meeting of Local 79, Soft Drink Workers, was given over to a sort of dedication of the new home. A committee, consisting of W. F. Strickland, M. J. Costello and Roy Lee, had prepared a splendid near-Dutch lunch, consisting of several brands of that beverage which has been substituted for what these unionists used to make, handle and drink; sandwiches and cigars.

It was announced that the turnout was so encouraging and the get-together so enjoyable that the committee was continued "in office" and instructed to prepare a similar party every once in a while.

Mill Night Work To Go in South, Employers Agree

New Plan, Expected to Help Relieve Depression in Industry, Effective in October, It Is Reported.

By C. S. GARRISON

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 2.—Elimination of night work in the cotton mills of the south appears to be a certainty, according to leaders in the industry and reports from American Federation of Labor organizers in various sections of the south.

While no date has been officially announced for the termination of night work, it is authoritatively reported that the new work plan will go into effect some time in October in the principal mills.

The action of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' association in Greenville, S. C., a few weeks ago, in which it was agreed that it was best for the industry to abandon night work for an indefinite period of time, has set other state associations acting in helping to stabilize the industry.

Move to Help Trade.

Manufacturers of print cloth and narrow sheeting have decided among themselves to take the step as rapidly as the various mills can adjust themselves to the situation, it is said. T. M. Marchant, president of the South Carolina association, is quoted as saying that night workers thrown out of employment "would be taken care of," although he did not specify in what manner.

There is a strong sentiment in the industrial south for the abolition of night work in the textile mills for a period of time in order to relieve the depression in the industry. Some of the mill owners go so far as to say that night work will be permanently eliminated. This is especially true in respect to the employment of women and children at night in the mills, a situation which President William Green condemned as unnecessary and socially unsound.

Complain of Hardship.

In answer to this some manufacturers say that such action would work a hardship on a large number of employes and on the manufacturers themselves. It is pointed out, however, that three shifts of workers at eight hours each would remedy this "situation" and enormously better the condition of the workers, who now work 10 to 12 hours a day.

Reports from organizers of the American Federation of Labor at Greensboro, N. C., say that the mills in that city are preparing to abandon night work. Mills in most of the textile sections of the south have been running three days and three nights a week. Under a plan being considered by some of the mills a six-day week would be inaugurated with the day and night shifts alternating week about, thus giving each the same working time the workers have been having under curtailed working time now in effect.

Machine Is Blamed For Idle Problem

Charlotte, N. C.—"Automatic machinery and mass production are major causes for our business depression," said R. R. Lawrence, president North Carolina Federation of Labor, in a radio address over station WBT.

The trade unionist said we have an untouched home market that would amount to billions of dollars annually if workers had a purchasing power.

"Wages formerly paid workers displaced by the machine have been withdrawn from circulation and have gone into frozen profits," said Mr. Lawrence.

"Industrial magnates and large operators of capital are unable to spend money accumulated so rapidly and at death resort to the appointment of commissions to distribute their vast estates, usually to art, higher education and charitable institutions. Infrequently does the wealth thus distributed return to the workers who shared in its creation.

"When wages of millions of workers are withdrawn from circulation business stagnation follows. We are suffering from just that today.

"With five million unemployed in our land, and countless other workers forced to accept wage reductions, there should be no claim of overproduction. Under consumption is our ailment."

PLASTERERS TO JOIN MOVE TO PREVENT FIRES

Will Co-operate With City and County Officials.

BEGIN PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION

First of a Series of Articles on Plastering Makes Interesting Reading.

PLASTERERS CHANGE HOUR FOR MEETING

Announcement was made in these columns last week that regular meeting night for Local 157, Plasterers, has been changed from the second and fourth Thursday nights in each month to the first and third Wednesday nights. The time of meeting has also been moved from 7 o'clock to 7:30.

By L. T. ADWELL

There are a great number of people who do not fully understand the importance of plastering. Therefore, the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' association, through The Labor World, hope to interest its readers, thereby giving them a better understanding of the importance of better plastering.

There will be a series of articles, one each week. It is requested that those interested will save each article, as they will be of much importance when planning to build or remodel.

An interesting article on "Better Plastering," in a recent issue of the official organ of a national association, points out that in the early days of our forefathers, in this country, there was very little plastering—in fact, it was confined to the "chinks" between the timbers in the log cabins. But as the struggle for a bare existence and life, itself, gave place to greater security and culture, American architecture became a living, beatiful thing. America has a rich heritage in building. Coming to the Atlantic coast, the craftsmen of colonial days brought with them from England the traditions and the taste of the finest old-world builders. And the excellence with which these craftsmen did their work is attested both by the fact that many of their buildings still stand and also by the fact that the architect of today often goes to the work of the colonial builder for inspiration and guidance.

The cost of construction in those days was not as great a problem as it is today, this article continues. Great, sturdy timbers of all kinds were to be had for the cutting. As a consequence, the frames were strong beyond those of the modern home, the entire building was heavier and more stable. The plaster finish in many of these homes is as perfect as the day it was put on. And why? Because of the permanence, the rigidity of the base on which the plaster was applied.

In many instances, partitions were built of solid timbers laid longitudinally and spiked together. To these partitions were nailed rived oak lath. Such a partition and plaster base can neither shrink, swell, buckle, warp or settle to any extent. It formed a perfect base for the interior finish—plaster, of course.

Thus, if we analyze the building of the last 4,000 years we inevitably come to these two conclusions:

1. Plaster has always been, and as far as is known today, will always be the only interior finish of consequence where beauty, economy and safety are objects.

2. The life—the durability—of plaster is determined by the base upon which it is applied, the materials used, and the method of applying, which will be explained later.

—And Fire-Safety!

The very fact that you are considering building a home is ample evidence that you expect it to protect all that you hold near and dear. That home is to be the constant abode of wife and children. Knowingly, no man would build a fire trap for his family, particularly when it is so comparatively easy and inexpensive to build a fire-safe residence. How many men who would not think of having their offices in any but a "fireproof" building, build a fire trap for their families. It may startle you to know that some 15,000 lives, mostly those of women and children, are lost each year through fires. Every two minutes, each day, each year, a home catches fire. In addition to the lives lost, the loss of residence property annually amounts to over eighty-eight million dollars.

If a fire-safe home costs thousands of dollars extra, such losses of life and property might be understandable. But such is not the case. The cost is very small.

Let us analyze the sources of these fires. To begin with, it is surprising to note that 96% of all fires originate inside the building. Fires which originate inside the home are much more dangerous to lives than those which originate on the roof or the siding. An outside fire usually gives some warning, permitting occupants to leave the building. The inside fire may immediately shut off all means of escape by striking up the stair well or using the space between the 2-inch by 4-inch studs in the wall as a chimney, feeding on the combustible lath and finally bursting out in several rooms at once. If, then, some inexpensive means of building fire-safety into the interior of residences were available, 96% of the danger from residence fires would be wiped out at one fell swoop.

That means is at hand. It is a fact. The Underwriters' Laboratories, an impartial body which tests materials for insurance companies, after repeated tests has awarded a one-hour fire rating to ordinary lumber construction with ¾-inch hard plaster and metal lath on ceilings and on both sides of partitions. Interpreted in ordinary, every-day terms, this means that should a fire start in the kitchen, for example, it would take that fire more than one hour to break through the partitions or floor into any other room of the house. You know perfectly well that this interval would give plenty of time, even in the dead of night, for the fire to be discovered; for the fire department to be summoned; for all to make a safe egress from the house; for the fire department to arrive and put out the fire. No lives endangered! All property damage confined to the room in which the fire originated!

James M. Southall, state fire marshal's report of 1929 for Hamilton county, gives the following figures:

Number of fires, 363; value of buildings, $2,869,801; value of contents, $2,623,835; damage to contents, $116,225; damage to buildings, $188,-991.

Report for the state of Tennessee, listed in class of property, shows there were a total of 3,276 fires, of which 2,130 were dwellings.

Kind of structure is listed as follows: Airplane, 2; automobiles, 203; awnings, 10; brick, 357; brick veneer, 200; ironclad, 30; hollow concrete block, 10; reinforced concrete, 5; stone, 24; stucco, 100; wood, 2,285. Total, 3,276.

We regret very much we cannot inform the readers of The Labor World and the entire population of Chattanooga and Hamilton county how to prevent the majority of fires in one publication. The Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' association have gone on record as pledging their support to the county and city officials in wiping out the fire hazard of our county and city. Hope you will do the same. Read every article and save every article; they will be a benefit to you in the future.

HOFFMAN RELEASED

By International Labor News Service.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 2.—Alfred Hoffman, organizer for the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, who was sentenced to a term in jail at Marion, following a farcical trial, has been released and is now here. Three Marion textile strikers, who were sentenced with Hoffman, are still imprisoned.

1,500,000 Lose Jobs In Year, Is Estimate

Unemployment Greatly Accentuated by Part-Time in Many Industries, Federal Reserve Board Believes.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Oct. 2.—It is estimated by the federal reserve board that during the year ending July 1, 1930, 1,500,000 persons were dropped from payrolls in mines, factories and in the transportation industry.

In addition to this it is the opinion of that body that unemployment has been greatly accentuated by part-time schedules in many industries. The board says, "with the greater prevalence of part-time operations this year, the decrease in payroll disbursements was greater than the decrease in employment."

Referring to the efforts reported in the early part of the year to speed up employment on public works contracts, the same body stated, that "in the construction industry the value of contracts awarded in the first seven months of this year was 18 per cent smaller than in 1929, notwithstanding large awards this year for the construction of public works and public utilities."

Inquiries at the highways division of the department of agriculture and of the department of commerce, as to the proportion of appropriations made by congress which have been made available for payrolls this summer, brought the invariable reply that "We have no information on that point."

It is stated that in some states funds were available, with which the federal appropriations for highway construction could be matched, and thus make the increase in work possible. In some states the federal appropriation will wait until another year for use, since these states have no funds available for the purpose, and their governors are not calling special sessions to meet the emergency.

Meanwhile, there are no reports of anything being done in anticipation of the approaching winter season and the hardships accompanying unemployment in both city and country. It will be hard enough in the south, but where the frost and sleet coincide with hunger and poor shelter, there may be worse than breadlines.

LABOR FACES MAJOR ISSUES AT CONVENTION

Boston Meeting Promises Many Problems.

REPORTS WILL SHOW CONTINUED GAINS

Unemployment Situation Outstanding for Consideration of Delegates.

By MATTHEW WOLL
Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

American organized labor is about to gather in annual convention, where through accredited delegates it will survey the past and attempt to chart a course for the future.

It is no small credit to our movement and to its force and virility that we enter this convention with a membership larger than it was a year ago.

The southern organizing campaign has added 112 new local unions to our roster and the fact that these unions are spread among many trades shows how general has been the interest and the response to the appeal of trade unionism.

Generally the year has been one of depression and of continued unemployment. We shall have that issue before us in the Boston convention and perhaps there will be no issue more important—not even the injunction issue.

To maintain life is man's first concern and in an industrial society work and wages. After that other issues come upon us.

There has been much loose talking about unemployment. Little has been done about it. All manner of reasons have been given for unemployment. A great many like to ascribe it to the political party that happens to be in power. That, of course, is a ridiculous assumption. If politics were in control of industry it could be possible for politics to paralyze industry. Much more often we find industry in control of politics. Industrial depression is not caused by the political party in power. And by the same token we need not look for too much relief through political measures.

The trade union movement has repeatedly asserted the causes of unemployment, which is all part of the industrial depression. We have too much production and not enough buying power. Too much is diverted from the masses who constitute the consuming power of America, in so far as we have a consuming power.

We can effect cure only by a general increase in consuming power and by a drastic general reduction in hours of work. There are other palliative possibilities, but they are not cures. The cure is the absolute opposite of that which has caused the trouble. Coupled with increased buying power and fewer hours of work we must have a more active participation by labor in the regulation of industry.

It is folly to think that this cure, requiring these drastic measures, can be brought about with any permanency with our present degree of organization. Before unemployment is finally and permanently cured we shall have to have a degree of organization in all industry that will permit the exercise of an effective voice by labor in all industry. That we have not got and that we shall have to have. That is what Boston has to consider and it is what each future convention will have to consider until the task is accomplished. Furthermore, if we are ever to accomplish that task our movement will find it necessary to adhere to its basic philosophy and to forsake all thought of chasing chimerical and superficially attractive visions.

The Boston convention faces many other issues, but this is the great issue. We shall have the injunction issue and we shall have the old question of communism and the vicious intrigue of communism. These questions will no doubt be dealt with then as we have dealt with them before—along the sound, logical lines of American trade union thought. Considering them all, giving them all their due importance—and they are of tremendous importance—we come back to the job and the possession of the job as the first issue. There can be no dealing with the job, no regulating of its conditions, no thought about its safety or the liberties that it may bring or deny, until there is a job.

Unemployment is our basic issue. It is our Old Man of the Sea, our whole future, our starting point. It is likewise the first problem of all industry and of all America. It demands and must have our best thought, free from prejudices and free from the cluttering fetters of personally patented panaceas.

Our people will go to Boston with great hope. Boston will justify their hope, because every convention of the American Federation of Labor has justified hope. Year by year we move forward and this year will prove no exception.

A half century lies behind this convention—the whole future lies ahead.

MINE WORK DROPS.

Philadelphia. — Employment in Pennsylvania anthracite collieries dropped 13 per cent from July to August, and wage payments declined 6 per cent. according to the federal reserve bank.

Free Night Schools Make Master Stroke

Free night school, which opened last Monday night at the Chestnut street building, bids fair to be the most successful since the system was instituted under joint federal, state and local auspices.

O. C. Kirkman, superintendent, reports a splendid enrollment and a decidedly increased interest in various courses offered, as well as many inquiries regarding subjects which have not formerly been sought.

A master stroke was made by the management of the schools this week when the services of Prof. George Forbes, at the local postoffice, were secured to instruct a class in civil service.

Prof. Forbes will hold forth each Tuesday and Friday evenings, and those who desire information on this phase of government activities would do well to enroll at once.

Consuming Power Must Be Increased, Bricklayers Assert

Wall Street Gets Money Which Should Go to Workers, Convention Says—War Declared on Racketeering.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Montreal, Sept. 18.—"Too much money has been going out of industry into Wall street and not enough into the pockets of wage earners to be put back into buying power to take up the stream of products turned out by the American industrial machine."

That was the verdict of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union convention here, adopting the report of President George T. Thornton.

The question of unemployment and its causes was one of the major subjects before the convention. The only forecast was for slow recovery. The remedy set forth was:

"The nation's ability to consume must keep pace with its ability to produce." The declaration goes on to say:

"That must be interpreted to mean that the whole mass of our population must have ability to consume generously. We have had a condition in which a relative few could consume, because of work at good wages, while great numbers were continually thrown out of work by the very machinery that came to create plenty. Only through an adequate and advancing wage and a properly regulated and shortened work-week for the masses of our people can the specter of calamity be removed with anything like permanency."

Wide Organization Urged

Organization of workers in every field was urged as a requisite to any permanent remedy for unemployment.

A stirring call for action to secure relief from injunction was uttered to restore and protect rights which the convention declared have been all but destroyed by equity courts. "Practically every necessary function of trade unionism has been made illegal by the courts," it was declared. The convention pointed out that both major political parties had agreed upon the proposition of injunction relief and it pointed out also that the senate judiciary committee which rejected labor's bill in the last session was not divided upon party lines, the division having been without regard to party.

A challenge to "complacency" of politicians at the polls was urged as a rebuke to a congress which it was declared had given labor practically nothing.

Racketeering Condemned.

The president's report, which was approved, took an emphatic stand against permitting questionable practices to creep into union affairs for private or gang benefit. "We cannot and will not deny that racketeering has made its appearance in some unions," the approved report said. "Too many men are exercising a power over others to which they have no fair title. A breed of graft that has wormed its filthy way into business, into politics, into civic societies, into charity and into practically every avenue of organized life cannot have left our movement untouched, nor has it.

"Unions are not prosecuting agencies, but they do and must run their own affairs. As far as racketeers in the unions are concerned—few though they may be—they, too, will go, either by pressure from within or without. In our affairs, unions clean their houses or else the parent body wields the broom. Our laws make racketeering difficult. It is our purpose to make it more difficult by a vigilance that is redoubled."

No officers were elected, elections being held once in four years.

DANVILLE, VA., WALKOUT FIRST IN THIRTY YEARS

Four Thousand Textile Operatives Leave Jobs.

REFUSAL TO DEAL WITH UNION CAUSE

Attempt to Force "Company Union" Causes Walkout of Workers.

By C. S. GARRISON

Danville, Va.—For the first time in thirty years a textile strike has upset this town in the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains. The cessation of work in the Dan River and Riverside cotton mills came after months of threatening, and was the result of the arbitrary refusal of H. R. Fitzgerald, president of the mills, to permit his employes to organize a trade union. Big events have hinged on incidents as simple as that.

The temper of the some 4,000 millworkers, 2,000 of whom are directly affected by the strike, has been at the flare stage for weeks over Fitzgerald's stiff-necked attitude. When the mill president told federal concoliators that he would have nothing to do with the union or any of its committees; that the "Industrial Democracy" plan, which has been introduced into the mills here, was answering all purposes of a trade union, the workers resented his attitude. Two factors of vital interest to any worker were left out of the "Industrial Democracy" plan: they had nothing to say about wages or conditions under which they toiled. The members of the "senate" and the "house" of the "Democracy" were permitted to talk and suggest and to act on inconsequential things, but had to "lay off" wages and hours if they expected to remain in the good graces of the bosses. The "Industrial Democracy" plan is merely a company union with new shoes, one worker describes it.

Now that the strike is on the feeling of tenseness in the faces of workers has disappeared. There are no drawn faces among them, but the smile of confidence is there. "Strike and smile" is the slogan. There is, however, a feeling of apprehension among the citizens and business men of Danville, for suddenly cutting off a payroll of some 4,000 wage earners and tying the purse-strings to hold the little savings of these people is no small thing for any community. It takes the wages of the workers to make prosperity anywhere, business men say, and when this factor is missing the community suffers along with the jobless. This, it is pointed out, is the reason why public opinion is largely with the workers in the present dispute. Union leaders disclaim any responsibility for the disruption of the business flow, because, they say, the workers in organizing were only exercising a constitutional right in joining an organization of their fellow-workers, a step which the mill management refused to recognize or sanction. When employes exercised this right they subsequently lost their jobs, with the only explanation that "your services will no longer be required."

This, in a nut-shell, is the cause of the strike at the Riverside and Dan River mills.

The workers are settling down to a contest. Daily mass meetings of the employes of the mills, augmented by those working in other plants not involved in the strike, show the deadly earnestness of their intentions. The strike order, which the workers voted themselves, was ratified at an open mass meeting attended by 10,000 persons. Since that time the daily meetings have been equally well attended by those directly affected by the strike.

There are no disorders and no law violations of any kind. And neither is there any softness in the attitude of the men and women toward the accomplishment of their objective. Pickets guard the various gates of the mills and peacefully persuade those who might be interested in going to work—and they are extremely few—that the union is attempting to establish a new day in the Danville mills and that every worker must be in accord with this effort. In other words, no scabs are wanted. Imported workers get little consideration, and are turned back when they hit the town.

Francis J. Gorman, international vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, is in charge of the activities of the local workers, and is being assisted by Paul J. Aymon, representative of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gorman said the committee was ready at any time to discuss a strike settlement with the mill management on a basis of the right of the workers to organize and to adjust wages and working conditions through properly constituted mill committees of the workers. Thus far nothing has been heard from the employers. In the meantime the mills are silent.

A continuous demand for the union label, shop card and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of trade unionists.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1930.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Hard-boiled employers, who learned most of their lessons in the stone age of American industry, and who are still talking of getting skilled labor down to the level of "basic wages" and dreaming of getting common labor back to pre-war living standards, will find scant comfort in the fact that the drop in prices has stopped, at least for the time being.

The bureau of labor statistics wholesale price schedule shows that the August level is at the same point as that of July. Foods went up from 86.3 for July to 87.1 for August, and farm products generally from 83.1 to 84.9.

Other commodity lists, such as hides, textiles, metal products and building materials, show just a slight drop, but others are holding the previous level—or with only slight fractional drops. Finished products in July were at 86.7, in August 86.4, as against 97.3 in August of last year.

In retail prices there have been slight increases in eggs, butter and canned salmon, but in the main the effect of the previous wholesale decline in prices is now being reflected in a continued slight decline in retail prices, which will again be halted by the change in tendency of wholesale prices above noted.

* * *

The very slight shifting of conditions of employment are indicated by the exceedingly vague language of some of the official reports on the labor situation. The monthly bulletin issued by the United States employment service covers the whole of the United States, by states and cities. But it is all a "blur" of statements showing a comparatively steady stream of industry, somewhat less than normal, with twisted currents and eddies that throw groups of labor in and out of the main stream.

Here is evident a tendency to keep a larger number of employes on part-time, probably more than at any previous period of crisis. "Restricted schedules;" four and five-day week operations; seasonal business employing all available help, occasionally for overtime; all indicate an effort on the part of employers to maintain at least a livable condition in the communities affected.

The outcome, nationally, is a lack of the frantic "job-hunt" and "panic" condition which has often hitherto characterized the times of financial depression. There is probably more quiet, reasonable thinking going on in the minds of workers and business men, as to the fundamental reasons for this curious condition of twentieth century civilization, where we have worked together so effectively to pile up the production of commodities, that we are now somehow prohibited from using.

Government reports seem to aim at a statement of the facts that will make the situation seem better than it really is. It is the same policy that leads a merchant to mark his goods at 69 cents rather than 50 cents—it "seems a better price." "Two and one-half per cent of the total population unemployed" sounds much better than "ten per cent of those usually employed are out of a job." Perhaps this form of "kidding" has helped to prevent the "panic" state of mind, and is to that extent justifiable. But those who are looking at the heart of the problem are not misled.

* * *

"Mass" is the key word in the realm of food production and distribution, if we are to judge by the record of General Foods corporation. This concern is the outcome of a merger of a group of over eighty nationally known food products, formerly distributed by fifteen separate organizations. Production, distribution and advertising now go forward on a "mass basis" in the daily business of this concern. And this is one of the lines of business which has shown an increase of rate of profits, and in which the drop in wholesale prices has not been accompanied by a corresponding drop in retail prices.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What are the organizations in the woodworking and kindred trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, besides the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners?

A.—There are four, International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, Coopers' International Union of North America, International Union of Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union of North America.

* * *

Q.—Are bill posters organized?

A.—Yes, in the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

* * *

Q.—How can trade unionists promote the organization of retail store clerks?

A.—By asking for the services of a union clerk when making a purchase. This is an effective way to assist the Retail Clerks' International Protective association to increase its membership.

DEPRESSION NOT MYTHICAL.

The present industrial depression cannot be explained or excused by false reasoning. This makes it unique in the nation's history. Its cause is lack of purchasing power. Theorists may quibble over the distinction between overproduction and underconsumption, but no practical person denies that wage workers have not the money to buy.

Men are discarding all reasons for the depression save one—that if commodities can't be bought, the industrial machine cannot be operated and unemployment results. It seems unnecessary to state this self-evident fact. It is no longer possible to detract public thought. This, however, has been done, but the time has passed when workers are interested in red herrings that lead into blind alleys.

Organized labor's high wage and shorter hour principles were never so generally accepted. If the nation would end depression these must be applied. The application of these principles will turn unemployed into producers and non-spenders into buyers and consumers. Well wishes and hope will not establish these principles. There must be a will-to-do behind kindly sentiment.

The low-wage, long-hour employer, nor the corporation manager who seeks immediate dividends, will not act out of the goodness of their hearts. They must be forced to change by the power of organized labor and the resistless public opinion it develops.

Citizens in other groups appreciate the social danger of mechanization policies and stabilization systems that enlarge the unemployed army and lower wages for those who are retained. This system will eventually harm the very men who temporarily profit. They lose a potential customer every time a worker is displaced.

Commissions may study, probe, investigate and report, but they must come back to the trade union position. Organized labor believes there is no other way out. We will "muddle through" this depression, but the forces that created it will be operating to create another.

If this system would be changed, old wage and hour standards must be rejected. We must renew the struggle with an idealism and courage that has made other victories possible.

"CANNED" MUSIC HARMFUL.

Organized musicians' challenge to "canned" music is more than a fight for jobs. It affects the cultural life of the nation and should be supported by every one who appreciates spiritual values.

A few corporations that dictate the people's amusements would destroy living music in the theaters. Refinement and elegance that distinguish melodies imbued with the spirit of life would be substituted for the groanings of a sound box called "music."

Dividend-seekers who control amusement corporations are not interested in spiritual values, but citizens who are alert to these life essentials should not ignore their obligation.

It may be said that theater owners have the right to say whom they shall employ. This is true. But it is also true that the public have the right to say they will not be parties to the mechanization of one of the world's most ancient arts, nor will they permit the passing of a skill that is vital to the cultural life of our nation.

If the public takes this position the dividend-seekers will quickly realize that their patrons, as well as they, have legal—and moral—rights.

REVOLUTIONISTS DON'T WORRY.

A New York financial paper, discussing unemployment in Germany and recent election gains by fascists and communists in that country, solemnly declares that this is "no time for small politics."

The editor has the innocence of childhood when considering the psychology of revolutionists. Does he expect fascists and communists to defer their revolution until times are good, until everyone is employed and when they cannot be interested in political and economic unheavals?

If that editor understood revolutionary tactics he would know that industrial unrest is when the harvest is reaped. It is baby prattle to make "let's-get-together" pleas to unscrupulous men who know what they want and when to get it.

What Next!

It will require 45,000 cars to move Washington's apple crop this fall. Paper required for wrapping the fruit would fill 435 cars and nails for making boxes 92 cars. The lumber needed to prepare the crop for market would build a city to care for 25,000 persons. With spraying and irrigation out of the way for the season attention is being paid to box making and marketing facilities.

RAINCOAT MAKERS WIN.

New York.—Striking raincoat makers defeated a 20 per cent wage reduction and forced employers to raise wages 5 per cent before they would return to work.

The employes are members International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

A Thought for Today.

Text—"O God, forsake me not until I have showed thy strength unto this generation and thy power to every one that is to come."—Ps. 71:18.

Read Psalm 71.

WM. L. MOSS

Social institutions that for centuries have been assumed to be deep-rooted in human life—even ordained of God—are frankly discussed these days as things abolished, in need of reform or regarded as having something substituted for them. Family life, love, books, marriage, sex, churches and whatnot are all up for discussion. Movements and counter-movements and the ultra-modern cry of "It's the fashion now"—keep poor old gentle grandmother guessing what is to be regarded as right or wrong! No one wants to be out of step with the world—not to mention his own household—and it is indeed painfully hard at times to keep from swerving too far to the left or right in our allegiance to present-day standards. Past generations have been kept on the jump adjusting and readjusting themselves to the pitiless changes forced on them by a material world. But it is a fact that our standards are changing. Men marked for their sanity and clear thinking find themselves asking what is to be the outcome of the changes transpiring in every phase of life today.

* * *

Out of all this muddle of changing standards there has come to me a thought inspired by God's Word, the Bible, as to what ought to be the principle that guides me as I move and have my being amid all these changes. My inspiration for this thought has come from the cry of the old psalmist who wrote Psalm 71 and found in the 18th verse: "O God, forsake me not until I have showed thy strength unto this generation and thy power to every one that is to come." This psalmist was an aged, gray-haired man and out of the depth of his experience he has written calm and inspiring words that have done much to settle my mind these days. May he do as much for you!

* * *

The Lesson for Us.

Is there any nobler thought than this: To live the higher ideals and pray God that He will let us live long enough to reveal to others what has been wrought out in a life dedicated to those higher ideals? Could there possibly be finer actions or a better prayer? The world needs men and women today just as much as it ever did to live what they know is right. In this day of acknowledged low standards what greater proof of our love for the humanity in man than to live a life that will be emulated! The Arabian word for family means "Those who are cared for." Life has its larger responsibilities in which we must all share—and the care of God's great human family is one of them. Need I look to anyone else than myself to help care for it? Need I pray for anything finer than men will be inspired to greater things because of my life? God may be able to take care of the world without my help, but what can I expect will become of my self-respect if I see a need and deliberately sidestep it? Shall I turn my back upon humanity when I, too, am one of that same humanity—of the same flesh and bone! "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their words," said Jesus in prayer to the Father. This is the Master's soul-thrilling visualization of a man projecting himself into another man's life for the highest possible good. Individuals living in their lives the things that lift little by little the world's moral tone has made the world livable and worthwhile for you and me! Unless we are passing on, not only to this generation but the coming generation as well, a life wrought out through living the higher ideals we do not—we cannot—please God!

* * *

Somebody must always care! Somebody has to care before cruelty ceases in our penal institutions. Somebody has to care enough to hate dishonesty before truth is regnant. Somebody has to care enough to take a little lost child by the hand and lead him to his mother before his tears of fear are turned to those of laughter. People who care have brought to the world the happiness that exists in it. Because people who do care have lived, battled and won the world is as decent as it is. In the triumphs of the ones who care God has won all His victories!

GAIN IN EMPLOYMENT REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR SEPTEMBER

President Green, of American Federation of Labor, Sees Definite Trend for Better in Figures From Twenty-Four Cities—Improvement in Business Situation Indicated, He Says.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Oct. 2.—A "definite trend for the better" in the unemployment situation is shown in reports from trade unions from twenty-four cities for September, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, announced in his monthly employment report. The report shows an unemployment percentage of 21 as "compared with 22 per cent out of work in July and August," which Mr. Green said indicated an "improvement in the business situation, at least seasonally."

"This is the first time in the three years since we have collected figures from trade unions that employment has shown so definite and general an improvement in September," he said.

"This is partly due, of course, to the unprecedented number out of work in July and August. But in the present situation it is encouraging, since better employment means more purchasing power for wage-earners.

"However, the upturn in employment has been only slight in comparison to the large numbers still needing jobs.

"In the building trades, employment was a little better, but 38 per cent are still out of work, a small improvement from the 39 per cent unemployed in August.

"In printing, the situation is generally a little better, except in New York, where unemployment is considerably higher. Metal trades are the only group to show a large increase in the number out of work in September.

"In other trades gains are marked. In textiles and clothing 18 per cent of those unemployed in August are back at work. For musicians and those in theatrical work the approach of fall openings and the cooler weather have brought more work. In service industries and in manufacturing there are distinct improvements, and on railroads, street transport and sea transport, except for a few cities, there have been slight gains."

Aberle Workers Vote 3 to 1 for Unionism

Question of Desire for Agreement Submitted to Secret Ballot — Long Struggle for Recognition Seems Won.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—After months of hedging and dodging the issue, the H. C. Aberle company, makers of full fashioned hosiery, has about reached the point of signing a union agreement after an astonishing demonstration of pro-union sentiment in the mill.

At the conclusion of the strike which raged through January, February and March, union recognition was waived as one of the peace terms. A mediator was installed to act impartially. The original mediator was succeeded by Dr. George W. Taylor, who announced that a secret vote of employes in the mill had gone three to one in favor of a clear-cut union agreement.

The vote was taken without the presence of union or company representatives in order to get the employe sentiment without prejudice. Two questions were on the ballot—"Do you" or "don't you" want a union agreement? It is said most of the small minority against such an agreement are new employes.

The employers now say that, the sentiment of employes being clear, a meeting with the company's bankers, its sales agents and some of its principal customers will be held next week, after which the issue will be settled.

At the time of the strike the company employed 1,400 workers.

NATION'S BUS SYSTEM UNDER RAIL CONTROL

New York.—Railroad managers have ceased to oppose passenger busses, and this new transportation system is passing to the control of former foes.

Railroads first resisted the busses which have taken millions of dollars from railroad treasuries, but the carriers are now taking over bus operating corporations.

The Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific railroads own the Greyhound corporation and the Burlington & Great Northern control Greyhound subsidiaries. Eastern railroads are also acquiring bus competitors.

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STATEMENT

of the

Hamilton National Bank

Chattanooga, Tennessee

In Response to Comptroller's Call at the Close of Business September 24, 1930

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$16,001,557.85
Overdrafts	3,233.53
U. S. Bonds and U. S. Treasury Certificates	2,058,763.45
Premium on U. S. Bonds	44,068.00
Bank Buildings (five offices)	1,461,229.13
Furniture and Fixtures (five offices)	118,558.65
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	97,500.00
State, Municipal and Other Bonds	757,680.30
Other Real Estate	43,218.72
Customers' Guarantee Account Letters of Credit	5,765.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	5,716.37
Cash in Vault and Due From Banks	6,075,095.37
Total	$26,672,386.37

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,555,062.30
Dividends Unpaid	509.00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	2,000,000.00
Contingent Liability Account Letters of Credit	5,765.00
Acceptances Executed by this Bank for Customers	5,716.37
Deposits	21,105,333.70
Total	$26,672,386.37

NEW BUSINESS INVITED

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

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your taxes, improvements on r home, or for other obligations. ns made on most reasonable ms and paid back by the week month.
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CIGARETTE

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BLACK-DRAUGHT
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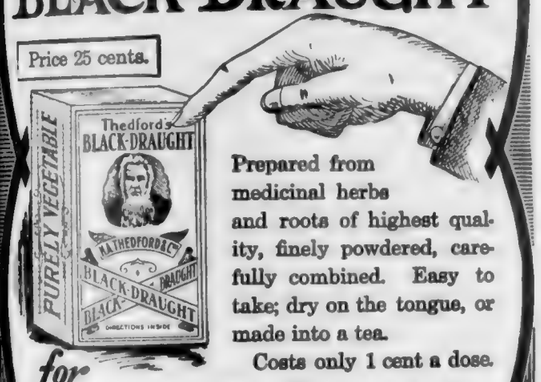

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MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP
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A BIGGER SALARY CHECK for YOU
If you want a Bigger Salary Check, a Better Position, join the group of ambitious young people who are attending
EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Come in and talk over your problems. We shall be glad to advise you concerning your personal advancement. Think It Over!
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7th FLOOR, TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER BLDG.
"The Convenient Downtown School"
30 New Underwood Typewriters purchased for the Fall Term.
PRESIDENT

TWO-SHIFT, FIVE-HOUR DAY PROPOSED BY METAL TRADES IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, Mass., Oct. 2.—Going the five-day plan one better, the metal trades department convention, just opened here, was urged by its officers to support a plan for a five-hour day for men and a ten-hour day for machines.

President James O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey, in their annual report, recommended the five-day week as basic, but added the five-hour day as a necessity forced upon employer and employe alike by the development of automatic machinery.

No Overhead Increase.

The suggestion was advanced as necessitated by the unemployment situation, leaving the conclusion that unemployment cannot be remedied except by reduction of work-time for workers, though not necessarily for machines.

"It is estimated," says the report, "that if our manufacturing establishments, with their present use of power and machinery equipment, were to operate at full capacity four hours per day, that the total volume of production would be greater than at present.

"Overhead costs operate 24 hours a day every day in the year. The enormous investment in plants and machinery make it necessary that they should operate as many hours per day as possible, so that overhead expenses and the amount of capital involved may be reduced.

"It would be more profitable to investors, more beneficial to wage earners, and of greater advantage to the public, if many of our manufacturing plants operated two five-hour shifts per day, for as modern industry is managed, little, if any, confusion and lost effort would take place by having one shift of workmen employed five hours in the forenoon and another shift five hours in the afternoon. The two or three short shift plan of operation during daytime is coming as certainly as the three eight-hour shifts displaced the two 12-hour shifts in continuous production.

Necessitated by Machinery.

"It is inevitable that the rapidly increasing use of power and the introduction of more massive and automatic machinery must be accompanied by a rapid decrease in the length of the work day and the work week in many of our industries.

"A radical reduction in the hours of labor has become an economic necessity to the producer as well as the investor and consumer.

"The attitude of employer toward the age limit of employment has undergone little change. The degree of unemployment existing during the year has enabled a number of employers to replace a larger number of older men by younger ones.

"As a result of trade union effort to deal with the employment problem for middle aged workmen, and the public education which has resulted, there is developing a public sentiment upon the subject which is proving helpful.

Age Limit Attacked.

"The public was aroused years ago when the trade union movement told the story of the 12-hour day, seven-day week condition of employment for many of the employes in the iron and steel industry. This public opinion was of assistance in forcing the partial abolition of this inhumane condition of employment.

"In the same manner, though not as yet to the same degree, public opinion is becoming aroused over the age limit which throws hundreds of thousands of wage earners into the industrial scrap heap while still in their prime.

"Smarting under the public criticism of a policy which led large corporations and other employers to refuse employment to workmen over 40 or 45 years of age, an effort was made by a statistical bureau, maintained by employers, to indicate that no such condition of age limit as we complained against was to be found in industry. A summary of the average age of employes of a number of large corporations, and the number of workmen over 50 or 55 years of age, was published. It was evident that an effort was being made to mislead the public.

Influence of Insurance.

"The issue is not the discharge of employes when they reach the age of 45, but the policy of declining to give employment to men over that age. The employe over 45 who for any reason is discharged, finds it practically impossible to secure work.

"With many of the large corporations it is not wholly a question of employing young men because they may be more active. In their efforts to prevent the growth of trade unions, and in the building up of so-called company unions, corporations have established sick, death and other beneficial systems. To give employment to older men would materially increase the contributions to the funds from which these benefits are paid.

"The industrial depression has worked with special disadvantage to the middle aged. Men over 45 or 50 who have been laid off, have found it practically impossible to secure employment, for in those plants where additional employes have been placed at work, invariably younger men have been chosen."

PICKING POOR FOR ALLEN A SINCE LOCKOUT OF EMPLOYES

Company, Badly Crippled by Loss of Workers and Desertion of Executives, Resorts to Frequent Cut Rate Sales in Endeavor to Recover Lost Ground.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Robert W. Allen, New York capitalist, has learned that he did not do such a wonderful thing when he ordered the lockout of 291 knitters of the Allen A company of Kenosha, Wis., February 15, 1928. His production and financial organizations badly crippled and facing the vigorous competition of his former chief executives, who have deserted him and joined forces with a rival corporation, he now resorts to frequent cut rates of hosiery and underwear in an endeavor to recover lost ground.

Prior to the lockout it was the practice of the Allen A company to stage an "Allen A week" once a year to enlarge the market for the hosiery and underwear products of the corporation. During these periods a 20 per cent discount was made to dealers, who in turn passed it on to the customers with a view of introducing the products to a larger number of persons.

Sales More Frequent Now.

For quite some time past the Allen A company has found it necessary to stage these discount sales five and six times a year, the goods being furnished from the Allen A plants at Kenosha, Wis., and at Bennington, Vt. The next sale will be from Oct. 16 to 20, it is said. Goods not sold by the retailers are subject to return to the manufacturer.

John Brine, former superintendent of manufacturing and in charge of sales of the Allen A company at Kenosha, and who had been with the company there for more than thirty years, is now with the Rollins Hosiery company, of Des Moines, Ia. He and other Kenosha capitalists are said to have invested a half million dollars in the Des Moines company, which now is one of the chief competitors of the Allen A company.

Other Executives Desert.

Chester Allen, a brother of Robert W. Allen, sold his holdings in Kenosha to join Brine at Des Moines, as did William Mewse, former treasurer of the Allen A company. The latest deserter from the sinking Allen A ship at Kenosha is Fred Warren, the paymaster, who has also gone to Des Moines.

Of the 291 knitters who were locked out because they had formed a branch of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and of the thirty-nine girls who walked out in sympathy with them, not one has gone back to work. Sixty per cent of them have left Kenosha, while 40 per cent of them, who cannot leave because of family ties or for other reasons, are earning a livelihood at other lines of work.

Large Number of Arrests.

There were 783 arrests of the locked-out Allen A employes during the heat of the controversy, the large number of arrests being accounted for by reason of the fact that some of the men and women were arrested three and four times each.

The only conviction was obtained against Elmer Hackbarth, who was sentenced to from one to five years in Green Bay reformatory on a charge of having kidnaped a strike-breaker. Action on a petition for Hackbarth's pardon is now pending. Three thousand signatures are attached to the petition, including that of Morris Barnett, the prosecuting attorney who obtained the conviction. Practically all of the city and county officials at Kenosha are among the signers of the petition.

Nation's Home Market Rests on High Wages

New York.—"If powers and machinery are to be beneficial to national prosperity, the public's power to consume must be proportionately increased," said John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer Metal Trades Department A. F. of L., in a leading article published in the Magazine of Wall Street.

Mr. Frey ignored the social and humanitarian values of high wages and spoke in the dollars-and-cents language of the M. W. S.'s clientele. The home market, he said, was the best investment for the capitalist, and the foreign market represented "not over 5 per cent of our manufactured product, and our exports are continually meeting with more active resistance. There are convincing reasons for believing that at its best our future export of manufactured goods will represent but a small fraction of our total production.

"A doubled wage rate over that paid a few years ago has been followed in many instances by trebled and quadrupled production per capita. In some instances the output per workman has increased 1,000 per cent and more. It is largely because of these new conditions in production that we cannot consider the question of wages from the viewpoint of a few years ago.

We have not arrived at the point where automatic machinery and scientific processes will no longer be developed, said Mr. Frey, who declared that "we cannot stimulate industry's capacity to produce by reducing wages; and, through this action, limiting the wage earner's influence as a consumer."

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

Albany, N. Y.—A conference on unemployment has been called by Dr. Charles H. Johnson, state commissioner of social welfare. The meeting will be held Oct. 2 and municipal officials will attend.

Dr. Johnson said the coming winter "may be one of considerable distress by reason of unemployment."

Injunction Process Scored at Meeting

Philadelphia. — Several thousand citizens listened to attacks on the labor injunction at a mass meeting held at the National League ball park under the auspices of the Central Labor union.

The speakers included William Green, president A. F. of L.; Senator Copeland, of New York; Thomas J. Kennedy, secretary-treasurer United Mine Workers of America, and John A. Phillips, president state federation of labor.

The injunction issued against smelter miners by Federal District Judge Scott, of Iowa, was referred to by President Green as a sample of these writs that deny every constitutional right. The Scott order forbade strikers and sympathizers from even stating that a strike existed or that the company compelled its strikebreakers to sign a "yellog dog."

"We put one injunction judge in the cooler," said Senator Copeland, referring to the senate's refusal to confirm Judge Parker. The speaker predicted the five-day week and the six-hour day unless industry reorganized itself. "If there are not enough jobs we must multiply them by shortening hours," said Senator Copeland.

Too Much Production Causes Business Sag

New York.—"Over-production is the basic cause of the present depression," said Richard Whitney, president New York Stock exchange, in an address to the Merchants association in this city.

The speaker ignored such popular excuses as the tariff, want of confidence, the gold reserve and the stock market. The reason, he said, was that output is greater than consumption.

"Theoretical economists," he said, "sometimes tell us that there is no such thing as a general over-production of goods, since the wants of humanity are infinite. However true this assertion may be as a general proposition and over long periods of time, it is certainly not applicable in specific instances."

The stock exchange official said there is too great a tendency "to think of finance as a thing in itself," rather than consider the nation's financial machinery as a facility for the production, distribution and consumption of goods.

"It is a fallacy to think that by juggling with finance, the whole course of trade can be readily diverted or changed," he said.

Mr. Whitney closed his address by again emphasizing that the stock market slump did not cause the present depression. "On the contrary," he said, "it was the general realization of the downward trend in trade conditions which initiated the decline in security prices."

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Such Style—Such Quality
At So Low a Price!
For women who know clothes and values we are offering at this special price—frocks for style seekers whether young or old, showing all the newest details—the modified waist line—cawl neck lines—long slenderizing skirt lines. All the new fall shades.

$9.94
Evening Dresses

Models of Parisian Gowns
$14.50
These are copies of Parisian evening gowns featuring the new cowl neckline, draped bodice puffed peplum and a skirt that falls in drape boice, puffed peplum and a skirt that falls in deep flutings of a Greek column. The colors are white, tearose and sea green.
Try your hand in our Put-Put Contest Today—Second Floor. $5.00 Prize in merchandise given.
Coats...
New Styles and Colors
$39.50

At Miller's you will find coats always new—always Fashion successes. For practically every occasion you will find a coat at this feature price. There are informal models for casual wear, models of the more sophisticated type for the more formal demands. The furs used are sleek and luxurious, wolf, fox, lapin, and sealine.
Children's Coats
Styled correctly for the small miss from 2 to 6 years, and many delightful details of style for the Junior from 8 to 14—every one a practical garment for dress or school.
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Head and Back Quit Hurting

"A few years ago, I found that I was very weak and nothing I ate seemed to give me any strength," writes Mrs. R. B. Douglas, 704 South Congress St., Jackson, Miss.

"I suffered intense pain in my head and back. At times I would have to hold to something to steady myself, so as to do my little work. I was worried about my condition.

"My mother told me that I should take Cardui. After taking two bottles, I felt stronger, but I kept on taking it until my head and back quit hurting. I took about six bottles in all, and have never quit praising Cardui."

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UNFAIR

To Organized Labor

Meatcutters Local No. 600

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

October 7, at 7:30, we will meet at 11½ East Seventh street, upstairs. Some very important business to be attended to, so that means every member be present. Also want to make arrangements to change meeting nights so everybody can attend the vocational training school at Chestnut and Fourth streets.

* * *

We have been wondering about the new postoffice, too. Some of the boys want to make their Christmas money there.

* * *

Mark Straun is still on the sick list and is convalescing at Holland, Ga. A line from some of the boys would cheer him along.

* * *

Windell Worley is breaking in a new Whippet or "Spankit." Anyway, it has enough wheels on it that he don't have to push it around.

* * *

E. E. McDaniels motored down to Atlanta last week to see how things were. He hasn't said much about it, so I guess nothing there to brag about.

* * *

J. G. Stancel says he can tell when he is on Main street without opening his eyes; he says it has more music than any other place in town.

* * *

T. H. Pratt, Jr., thought we wouldn't find out if he got married, but we did. Congratulations from the brothers.

* * *

L. L. Low reported the stork has left a fine baby girl at his house.

* * *

John Kennedy said he was rich now, but he didn't think boils really were worth $5 apiece.

* * *

I have just discovered why so many people sleep so late on Sundays—they think over-sleeping will make dreams come true.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Why don't you come up and inspect the new hall?

* * *

J. L. Clark, carrier No. 8, has gone to Station A to work Route 51, made vacant by the retirement of A. B. Pippin, who has gone to Virginia to live.

* * *

J. L. Turner tried it but didn't like it, so returned to his old route, 52. I understand that they also gave him a present when he gave it up. Eh, Turner?

* * *

The postal employes of the third district held their meeting this year at Cleveland, Sunday, Sept. 28. Senator Brock made an address. W. R. Keyes, postoffice inspector in charge of the Chattanooga office, also spoke. George Forbes also spoke his piece.

* * *

D. M. Raulston has returned from Texas and is telling how he waded the Gulf of Mexico after fish. He has promised to show me a picture which he brought back.

* * *

Dawson says that Ila Robbins had been after him to go to church. He told him he was afraid that they would take up a collection, but he replied, "We don't lock the door," so last Sunday he went, and went down near the front, but there seemed to be only a few present, and after the service he started out and most all the people were seated in the back, and there sat Ila right at the door. He said, "No wonder they didn't have to lock the door!"

* * *

The world series is on, but there does not seem to be as much enthusiasm as formerly over the results.

* * *

Passed Frank Boydston on lower Market street, or, rather, he passed. He was in his car.

* * *

A. W. Lauter starts his forty-second year in the postoffice this week.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By Sax O. Phone

The big theatrical syndicates have again banished orchestras from theaters in Atlanta; this time because the union men would not agree to their sweat shop demands.

We sat at the Bijou theater a few nights ago and enjoyed the program. There was living music in the orchestra pit. The musicians were given an opportunity to express their individual emotions. Real flesh and blood artists on the stage—and when we say artists we mean it. There is not a "ham" actor or actress employed at the Bijou.

Chattanooga people seem to realize this, judging from the large and appreciative audiences at the splendid house.

There is a certain glamor about the theater orchestra and a human, personal touch about flesh and blood performers that is lacking in the "sound" theater, and will win out eventually.

* * *

The war department is trying out a mechanical army band which is hauled on a three-quarter-ton truck, with powerful amplifiers. All of which is quite all right with the musicians of the country, judging from the response to enlistment invitations since the war. Now, if some bright boy in the class would only come forward with some sort of mechanical "cannon fodder."

* * *

Statistics show that it takes four tons of energy to play a 'cello solo. Comparatively speaking, we wonder how hard a xylophonist works.

* * *

Jimmy Cox and His Collegians were the attraction at the opening of George K. Brown's new Palace. It occurs to us that a more frequent appearance of Jimmy and his boys at the Palace during the winter season wouldn't hurt business any.

* * *

Be at the meeting in Little theater of Auditorium Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Important business will come up. Pay your dues at the meeting.

Peruchis to Present Another Comedy

Following what came near to a record for local stage presentations, in that every seat in the Bijou theater has been sold this week for each performance of "Rain," the Peruchi Players will revert to the lighter type of production beginning Monday night, and will offer what is described as a novel story of New York life entitled, "If I Was Rich." Press comments in cities where the Peruchis have formerly presented the play are loud in their praises of the production, and it is believed the local theatergoing public will maintain that "Bijou habit" which has spread so rapidly as the Chattanooga people learn of the splendid offerings of this company of artists.

CHAIN STORE TAX LEGAL, SAYS STATE HIGH COURT

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina supreme court upheld the state chain store tax law which imposes a license tax of $50 annually on each unit of chain and branch store organizations.

The chains claim that the tax violates the uniformity clause of the state and federal constitutions. The law applies to all concerns with more than one store. A similar law, but with the tax starting with the sixth store, passed three years ago, was held unconstitutional by the state courts. It is believed that the chains will carry the present case to the United States supreme court.

It is claimed that the law can be defeated by incorporating each unit of a chain as a separate organization.

Our Market Basket

WATCH this Section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollars do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER---and save the difference

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

THE SOUTH'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY (A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
PURE LARD	4-Pound Pail	65c
PURE LARD	8-Pound Pail	$1.25
MATCHES	Reg. 5c Size, Good Matches, Box	2c
POTTED MEAT	No Cereal. 3 Boxes	10c
PEACHES	"Rosedale," Large 2½ Size, Can	17c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing

AMERICAN ACE COFFEE

"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

TIMES CHAPEL NOTES

By JOHN H. CRUMP

Lee Beaumont has come back from a five-weeks' sojourn in sunny Florida. He and his wife were called to Daytona Beach by the illness of his wife's grandmother. Lee reports that Florida is expecting its largest tourist year since the boom, and says the road is full of people headed there.

* * *

Bill Carey was over here Monday night, campaigning. Boys, take your choice—there's several good men in the race for chairman of the apprentice and application committee, including myself. T. R. Cuthbert, the present chairman, would like to serve again. Bill Carey says he would like to be in charge of the apprentices. Harry Kennedy, chairman of the News chapel and president of the Musicians' local, says he'll take the job. Claude Springfield, Times ad skipper, has put in his bid. And last, but not least, there's myself. I've served as a member of the committee for a year, and would like to be chairman for the coming year.

* * *

T. J. Davie dropped in to see us Saturday night. It's been quite a while since he came up to see his old friends on the Times. Mr. Davie claims the longest continuous membership in No. 89—that is, longest membership with No. 89. His membership dates back from 18—?

* * *

I was out to see Mr. Linn Monday afternoon. He's looking better and says he feels better, but is still quite weak. He was taken to the hospital last week to have some X-ray pictures made. We were all glad to hear the doctors reported the X-rays showed his condition was not serious.

* * *

A. J. Bamforth is off on one of his periodical spells of illness.

* * *

A Miller Bros. proof came back to me practically okeh last Saturday. I wonder what was wrong?

* * *

Claude Springfield said last week he was going to have the union abolish the apprentice committee. And now he says he's in the race for chairman of the committee. I wonder which statement he's going to stick to?

* * *

"Preacher" Lawrence and Bill Carey got into an argument as to who was Cain's wife while Bill was in our precinct campaigning. Neither one could decide the question.

* * *

Charlie Dill bought a brand new Ford last week. It's a lot cheaper to buy one from a dealer, says Charlie, than to buy one from a u-drive-it company.

* * *

I see the Beauticians are having trouble with Loveman's, after Mr. Loveman assured their representatives he would run a union shop. Let's help them out. Tell your wives about it, too.

* * *

Some of the people who oppose the unions seem to think that the women don't pay any attention to the fights their men folk wage against the unfair proprietors, but our wives and mothers and sisters all realize that it's the unions which make it possible for them to have many things which they otherwise wouldn't have, and they act and buy accordingly.

* * *

I saw the W. I. A. Christmas cards which T. R. Cuthbert is selling, and believe me, they are good looking. Boys, let's buy a lot of them, for the entire proceeds from them go to the W. I. A.'s fund for the purpose of building a home something similar to our home at Colorado Springs. Of course, every card carries the union label in an inconspicuous place.

* * *

Say, you printers, anytime you hear of anything that might sound interesting in the Journal, call me at the Times composing room any afternoon at a quarter till six. I'll be glad to get news for Chattanooga's letter in the Journal.

* * *

Thirty.

Boilermakers Exonerate Franklin And Reinstate Him as President

(By International Labor News Service.)

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 2.—After nearly a week's consideration of the charges against J. A. Franklin, who was removed last fall as president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, the fifteenth annual consolidated convention of the brotherhood, meeting here, reinstated Franklin and exonerated him by an overwhelming vote. President Franklin was removed by the general executive board on charges in connection with the administration of the Brotherhood's insurance department.

Immediately on being removed, Franklin announced that he would appeal to the next convention and his appeal was first business to come before the delegates. After hearing both parties to the controversy, the delegates cleared Franklin and voted, 394 to 169, to reinstate him as international president. After the reinstatement, charges were again preferred against him and the convention resolved itself into a committee-of-the-whole and after listening to a full presentation of testimony, returned a verdict of not guilty and declared that the charges were not well founded.

Following the acquittal, the convention formally elected Franklin president with a great display of enthusiasm.

WESLEY RUSSELL DEAD.

Chicago.—Wesley Russell, well-known member Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, died suddenly here following the convention of that organization.

He served as international secretary of the union from 1904 to 1916 and was acting international president during 1928. He had a wide acquaintance in the general trade union movement. The funeral was held at West Hollywood.

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	50c
COMP. LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	39c
BACON	Fancy Black Hawk, Pound	29c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Per Lb.	25c

SOLE OWNER'S HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury 24 Lb., Each	95c
POTATOES	Irish, Fancy Cobblers, 5 Lbs. for	16c
EGGS	Fresh, All White, Cartons, Dozeen	30c
ROSEDALE PEACHES	2½ Size	16c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 17c 12 lbs.	33c
MATCHES	Red Head— 2 for	5c
CATSUP	Van Camp's, Large Size, 2 for	25c
OATS	3-Minute, 2 for	15c
CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound	15c

SOLE OWNER

CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 10, 1930 — Number 24

J. A. CHAMBLISS OFFERS REMEDY FOR INJUNCTION

Senator-Elect Addresses Circle Club.

SUGGESTS PROGRAM FOR LEGISLATION

Eight Proposals Offered for Consideration of Members. Mayor Bass Speaks.

Members of Circle Club were treated, Monday night, to an eloquent and, at the same time, most unusual address from John A. Chambliss, senator-elect from Hamilton county; the unusual feature consisting of the outlining, by the senator, of a program for social legislation which he suggested the club consider, and which he said he was inclined to view with favor.

Of eight proposed laws discussed by Mr. Chambliss six are already a part, in one form or another, of the legislative program of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and it was the general feeling following the meeting that the other two might well be included in proposals to be presented at the coming session.

Senator Chambliss discussed at some length the subject of labor injunctions, and brought out a new thought in the suggestion that such bench ukases be restricted to twenty-four hours' duration, to be dissolved at the end of that time and reconsidered upon the filing of an answer to the bill upon which the injunction is issued.

"It might also be," the speaker continued, "that at the end of this twenty-four hours from the filing of an answer two judges should be required to pass upon the further continuance of the injunction. . . . It would reduce bitterness and yet be effective."

Among other things suggested for the consideration of the club members was changing the small loans act, which legalizes an interest rate of 42 per cent; increasing the amount of wages exempt from garnishment; statewide free textbook law; improvements in the present workmen's compensation law.

Senator Chambliss' discourse indicated a grasp of all matters covered which could only be the result of much conscientious study. He warned the club members, however, that he has many problems to face in his coming term in the legislature, and the points brought out by him were offered merely as suggestions, and must be worked out by someone else.

The senator's remarks were greeted by frequent applause, and at the conclusion of his address he was warmly congratulated by practically every member present.

Mayor E. D. Bass, an honorary member of the club, was present, and, called upon by President Gardner, made a short speech, which was also well received.

Little business of importance was transacted, a few routine matters being disposed of in short order.

Peruchis to Offer Another New Play

The Peruchi Players, Chattanooga's own flesh-and-blood theatrical company, continued their successful run at the Bijou all this week with a pleasing comedy-drama, "If I Was Rich." Packed houses have become the rule since local theatergoers learned that these artists compare favorably with any company of performers ever showing in this city, and last week has been no exception. Next week the players will offer another new comedy entitled "Saintly Hypocrites and Honest Sinners," described as a play which in the most hilariously funny manner bares all the secrets of a smug community and brings it down to good, solid, honest men.

"We will not call it a classic," the players say, "nor is it buffoonery, but straight human and real honest-to-goodness entertainment."

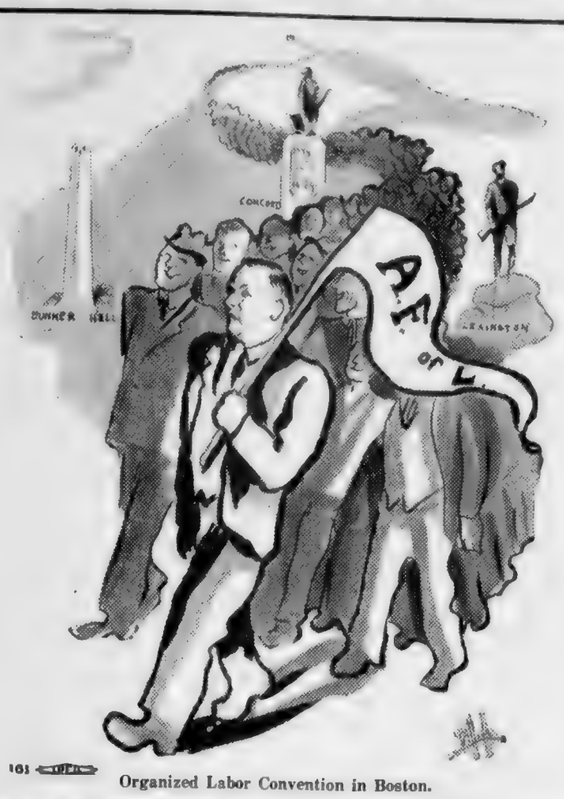
Under Cohn's Bijou concert orchestra continues to feature the stage productions, and the usual low admission rule will prevail.

Women's Night Work Ends In Carolina

Charlotte, N. C.—Sixty textile mill owners, operators of 1,215,000 spindles in this state, unanimously accepted the proposal of the Cotton-textile Institute to eliminate night work for women and for children under 18 years of age. The institute's decision was made in New York, September 12.

The mill owners' action is traceable to the long agitation by organized labor, which has increased since the A. F. of L. started its southern organizing campaign.

Again the Battle Cry of Freedom



Organized Labor Convention in Boston.

GREEN BOOSTS BROCK AND HULL

Labor Chief Commends Records of Two Tennesseans in National Body.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to The Labor World this week, heartily commends the records of Senator W. E. Brock and Representative Cordell Hull, and calls upon Tennessee workers to go to the polls on Nov. 4 and cast their votes for these two candidates for the United States senate.

President Green declares that, in his short stay in the senate, Senator Brock "showed repeatedly that he believed in supporting the cause of the people," and that his Parker vote "should endear him to every forward-looking voter in Tennessee."

Of Mr. Hull, the letter recalls that in his long term he has frequently taken the floor for labor measures, and has evinced a deep interest in the problems of the masses.

The letter follows:

Washington, D. C.,
Oct. 1, 1930.

Wage earners and their friends in Tennessee will have an opportunity Nov. 4 to elect to the United States senate two candidates who have shown themselves to be supporters of remedial legislation.

Senator William E. Brock is a candidate for the short term and Representative Cordell Hull for the long term to the United States senate. Senator Brock has been in the senate only a short time. He showed repeatedly, however, that he believed in supporting the cause of the people. His vote against the confirmation of the appointment of Judge John J. Parker should endear him to every forward looking voter in Tennessee.

Representative Hull is a candidate for the United States senate for the long term, which begins March 4, 1931. He is serving his twelfth term in the house of representatives, where he has proved himself to be a forward-looking legislator. He has repeatedly taken the floor in support of labor measures and has always listened with intense interest to any proposals submitted by labor.

We call upon the organized wage-earners of Tennessee and their friends to take an active interest in the campaign and be sure to vote in the election for candidates who have been ready and willing to support remedial legislation. A campaign should be launched to get out the vote. If all our members and their friends go to the polls on election day there will be no doubt of the result.

WM. GREEN,
President A. F. of L.

DRESS SHOPS YIELD

New York.—Women's tailors employed in fashionable Fifth avenue shops are winning their strike. They demand a $8 weekly increase, improved work standards and withdrawal of employers' demand that when workers are discharged they can not have an impartial board review the case. The strikers are members International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

BIRTHRIGHT IS PROMOTED

Nashville Unionist Named Secretary-Treasurer of Journeymen Barbers.

Many local friends of W. C. Birthright will be interested in an announcement which came this week from headquarters of the Journeymen Barbers' International union that the Nashvillian has been named general secretary-treasurer of the parent body, succeeding H. C. Wenzel, resigned.

Mr. Birthright's ability has been recognized in various ways by the labor movement. He has for a number of years been secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and when, last year, President Green named a committee of three to direct the southern organizing campaign, he chose "Bill" for a member of that committee.

Several months ago the health of General President James C. Shanessy became impaired, and it was found necessary for him to take a long vacation. The general executive board called on Mr. Birthright and the Tennessean has since occupied the president's chair.

Recently Mr. Shanessy returned, and now comes announcement that the post has been tendered Mr. Birthright.

Secretaries of the local Barbers this week received the following letter from Mr. Wenzel:

"October 4, 1930.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"I am hereby advising you that I have tendered my resignation as general secretary-treasurer, which has been accepted by the general executive board.

"Sometime ago I was offered a position in my home city which I have accepted and will assume my new duties during the latter part of the year.

"Therefore, you should address all communications to W. C. Birthright, who has been appointed acting general secretary-treasurer by the general executive board.

"I am very grateful to you, as local secretary-treasurer, and other local officers who have co-operated so splendidly with me while I have been in this office.

"I assure you that I appreciate it and trust you will co-operate with my successor in order that he may give you the best service possible.

"Wishing you every success, I am,

"Fraternally yours,
"H. C. WENZEL,
"General Secretary Treasurer."

Father of Local Unionists Passes

News was received in this city this week of the passing, at his home in Toledo, Ohio, of W. A. Garrigus, aged 69.

Mr. Garrigus was the father of two local trades unionists, H. L. Garrigus, proprietor of the Eighth and Chestnut garage and former member of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, and R. I. Garrigus, member of the local Pressmen's union.

The two sons attended the funeral services in the Ohio city this week.

The Labor World joins many friends in extending sympathy to the bereaved unionists and other relatives.

PLAN PUBLICITY IN LOCKOUT AT LOVEMAN STORE

Barbers to Broadcast Facts About Ousting of Unionists.

Regular meeting of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, Monday night was devoted largely to discussion of plans for publicity in the matter of the lockout of members of that local and its sister organization, Local 415-A, Beauty Workers, at the D. B. Loveman beauty shop.

The situation was reported on by the executive board, and considered from all angles. The final result of the discussions was appointment of a committee of three to direct the campaign, with power to act for the organization.

This committee has held frequent meetings during the week, and plans have been made to acquaint all trades unionists and their friends with the facts in the situation.

It was stated that every possible effort will be made to induce Bernard E. Loveman, president of the D. B. Loveman company, to revert to his first position in the matter and recognize union labor in all departments of his store.

A. C. Clapp, representing the Journeymen Barbers' International union, is in the city representing the parent body.

W. L. GARDNER NEW CHIEF OF LOCAL TYPOS

F. T. Carter Succeeds Linn as Secretary.

WARM RACES MARK ANNUAL ELECTION

Keen Interest Brings Out Largest Crowd in Years to Sunday's Meeting.

W. L. Gardner, who has been fighting the battle of trades unionism in Chattanooga for more years, doubtless, than the old-timer cares to talk about, was last Sunday elected president of Chattanooga Typographical union No. 89, thus adding another official title to a long list which already included president of Circle Club, vice-president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and others. Nor was this the first time Mr. Gardner has been honored with the chief official position in the Typos, having served in that capacity many years ago.

Mr. Gardner succeeds F. T. Carter, who possibly outranks the new president in number of offices held, if not in years of service. Mr. Carter was elected secretary-treasurer of No. 89, succeeding A. G. Linn, who relinquished the position after seventeen years' continuous service, because of ill health.

Sunday's meeting was attended by the largest number of members in years, the large Central Body hall being filled to capacity even after the addition of many chairs. Interest in the annual election was keen, and from the president's office "on down" there was a veritable scramble for every place on the list.

Annual clash between Henry Clay Timmons, incumbent, and Frank G. "Pop" Kemper for recorder ran true to form, the latter succeeding Clay after Clay had replaced him last year and Pop had ousted Clay the year before, and so on—if you know what we mean.

Thomas Jefferson "Tommie" Davie, octogenarian who claims to have been responsible for the organization of No. 89, as well as the Central Body, was again formally declared sergeant-at-arms, having been elected for life a few years after the union was organized.

The complete list follows:

President—W. L. Gardner.
Vice-President—R. M. Cooke.
Secretary-Treasurer—F. T. Carter.
Recording Secretary—F. G. Kemper.
Sergeant-at-Arms—T. J. Davie.
Chairman Apprentice Committee—T. R. Cuthbert.
Executive Committee—R. M. Cooke, Phil Mandre, Archie Underwood, T. R. Cuthbert, J. R. McGhee.
Delegates to Central Labor Body—R. M. Cooke, T. R. Cuthbert, Harris Hix. W. L. Gardner, Frank Clark, W. M. Keels, F. T. Carter.
Allied Printing Trades Council—Phil Mandre, T. J. Davie, John Crump.
Auditing Committee—Harris Hix, Dan Jones, T. C. Kennedy,
Business Agent—John Haley.
Delegate to Kentucky-Tennessee Typographical Conference — R. M. Cooke.

PRESENT LINN WITH DIAMOND.

John H. Crump, member of the apprentice committee of No. 89, reported Sunday that he had personally solicited subscriptions to a fund for the purchase of a fitting token of appreciation for the services of the retiring secretary, Andrew G. Linn, who, as stated above, has seventeen consecutive years' service in that position. Mr. Crump, after consultation with other members, caused to be prepared a beautiful watch fob, with a diamond on one side and the emblem of the I. T. U. and suitable engraving on the opposite side. A committee named by President Gardner went Monday night to the home of Mr. Linn, where the presentation took place, and the retiring official was assured of the love and esteem in which he is held by his fellow trades unionists. The committee consisted of John H. Crump, I. J. Gardner and Phil Mandre.

DEPLORE PASSING F. M. JOHNSTON.

Passing of Frank M. Johnston, who surrendered to the Grim Reaper, September 24, after a life of service to his family and his fellowman, was noted in the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the Angel of Death has entered the home of one of our brother members and taken therefrom the husband and father, Frank M. Johnston; and,

"Whereas, Mr. Johnston was, during the time of his activities, a loyal and faithful member of Chattanooga Typographiial union No. 89; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we deplore the taking of this staunch trades unionist, good citizen and loving husband and father, and extend to his surviving relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, furnished the family of our deceased brother, and The Labor World for publication."

Big Figures at A. F. of L. Convention

Herbert Hoover (left), President of the United States; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

MOVIE OPS TO HOLD BANQUET

Committee Arranging for Eighteenth Anniversary Celebration

Friday, Oct. 17, will be another red-letter day in the history of Local 259, Projection Engineers, that date marking the eighteenth anniversary of the organization, which is always celebrated by the members around the banquet board.

The festival this year will, as usual, be held at Hotel Patten, and will begin at 11:30 p. m. The banquet committee has promised a program which will compare favorably with any in the past, and those in position to know declare that such is a large promise. Among the out-of-town guests who have signified their intention of attending are W. P. Raoul, district representative of the International Alliance, Atlanta; R. E. Morris, secretary-treasurer of District No. 7, Mobile; R. H. Johnson, West Palm Beach, Fla.; several from Jacksonville, Fla., and the entire executive board of Atlanta local.

The local committee is composed of J. Burson Lowry, W. C. Belcher, C. E. Curle, Felix Hamil and John Blanton.

"Jimmie" O'Connor Has More Trouble

Friends of James O'Connor, veteran recorder of Lodge 53, Iron Molders, will regret to learn that the old-timer is still plagued with illness in his family, reports this week from the O'Connor home being that Mrs. O'Connor and a young son are but slightly improved after several continuous weeks of "ailing."

"Uncle Jimmie" and his family have the best wishes of a host of local unionists for a speedy departure of Old Man Trouble from their doorstep.

TELLS HOW TO PREVENT FIRES

Adwell Offers Suggestions for Protection Against Ravages of Flames.

By L. T. ADWELL
(No. 2.)

As this is fire prevention week we will devote this article to fire hazards that should be remedied at once

It is suggested that everyone who is renting the house they occupy inspect it carefully for defects and conditions listed below and report results to owner or rental agent. It is also requested that owners and rental agents request tenants to comply with this suggestion.

1. Inspect basement ceilings over heating plants, wood and coal bins. These should be of metal lath, plastered with portland cement or gypsum plaster. If much dampness use portland cement instead of gypsum plaster.

2. Around chimney flues, walls back of kitchen range and heating stove, defects of this nature are cause of a great many fires that should be prevented. Metal lath and gypsum plaster should be used for this construction.

3. It is very important that ceilings under stairs be inspected. This should be of metal lath and gypsum plaster. Should fire start on first floor while all were asleep above and damage stairs it would endanger the lives of all who attempt to escape by that means. It would hinder the firemen to a great extent in saving occupants and putting out fire on floors above damaged stairs.

4. Inspect between studs especially all bearing partitions for fire stops. The space between the studs at their juncture with the floor and ceiling joint should be properly fire stopped. Fire stops to be of metal lath, basket-shaped to fit between studs and filled with plaster or cement to 3 inches above floor level. Without this fire stop, there is an upward draft. For example, should a fire start in basement heat and sparks would go upward through the studs, setting fire to combustible lath and to the attic, causing fire to break out at several places. Fire stops prevent rats and mice from carrying bits of paper and rags between studding to build nests, as they will invariably carry them to the places where heat is most prominent. To be more brief, kindling a fire which is sure to start from the least spark or over heating from furnace, stove, etc.

The committee on better plastering for fire prevention will be glad to answer any inquiries and assist owners and rental agents in inspection of buildings, making fair and impartial recommendations. We show no preference to any certain material, but give each credit for use in its proper place. The same applies to contractors and workmen.

Additional information along the lines of the above will be cheerfully supplied if the reader will address a letter to "Better Plastering Committee," care The Labor World.

Cochran Benefited By Vacation Trip

H. E. Cochran, proprietor of Cochran's barber shop, 912-A Market St., with Mrs. Cochran, has returned from a stay of two weeks at Hot Springs, whither they trekked when Mr. Cochran developed a twinge of "rheumatics" and decided that a vacation, with the health-giving treatments at Hot Springs, was necessary.

Mr. Cochran looks, and feels, greatly improved after the trip, and has resumed the "sunny smile" which has made his business institution popular for years.

STEEL MILLS CLOSE

Birmingham, Ala.—The unemployment situation in this area is intensified by the closing down of two units of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., at Ensley, a suburb of this city. About 2,000 men are affected.

PRES. HOOVER IN ACCORD WITH LABOR'S STAND

Chief Executive Addresses Big Convention.

FAVORS HIGH WAGES, JOB PROTECTION

President Green Declares for Immediate Inauguration Five-Day Week.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Boston, Mass., Oct. 9.—President Hoover came to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, declaring himself in favor of high wages, for stability in possession of a job, in opposition to the dole and in favor of consultation by labor in keeping industry running in smooth order.

The president said no other depressions had been accompanied by so few industrial disputes. He said construction had gained and that employers, by and large, had kept the November White House conference agreement not to cut wages and to maintain employment as steadily as possible.

When the speech was concluded there were a variety of opinions, some leaders, in carefully considered remarks, holding that President Hoover, as to wages and stabilization, had virtually stated the federation's position as his own.

Few Heard Speech.

Most of the federation vice-presidents, seated to the rear of the president on the platform, did not hear his speech. Most of the delegates did not know what he had said. Only those immediately behind the press table could hear. Amplifiers were not operating and the president used an almost conversational tone.

There was a goodly round of applause when the president entered, and another when he concluded. There was nothing that could be called an enthusiastic outbreak, perhaps because most of those in the hall did not know what had been said.

In the morning session of the opening day President Green had brought cheers declaring for the five-day week immediately, putting his full emphasis back of that demand. Speaking to the largest convention ever held, except the convention held in this same city in 1903, President Green said it was his desire "that the five-day week should be inaugurated immediately in all industries outside the service industries," and he said it ought to be labor's "inflexible purpose to press upon industry an uncompromising demand for the five-day week."

Welcomed by Officials.

The convention was welcomed by officials of the city and state labor bodies and by Mayor Curley and Gov. Allen. Outside the convention hall the city is and has been an American Legion town. Bedlam reigns, bands march and countermarch. Cheering, singing throngs crowd the hotel lobbies and corridors, from which all furniture and hangings have been removed.

John F. White Meets Death By Drowning

John F. White, 48, was accidentally drowned in the Tennessee river last Saturday afternoon while out with a party of friends. The body was recovered Sunday afternoon and funeral services were held Tuesday.

Mr. White was an active member of Local 53, Iron Molders, having served that organization in many capacities during his many years' membership, and his brother workers were deeply shocked at the tragedy. He is survived by his widow and four children.

Funeral services, at 9 a. m., Tuesday, were conducted from SS. Peter and Paul's church, Monsignor Sullivan officiating. Pallbearers were James O'Connor, Jerome West, John Varnell, Ellis Abercrombie, Paul Buchanon, C. A. Carpenter, Frank Delaney and Fletcher Morgan.

The Labor World joins other friends in expressing to the bereaved relatives of Brother White heartfelt condolences.

Hesters Enjoying Visit to Kinsfolk

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hester and daughter are enjoying a visit this week with Mr. Hester's brother in Canton, Ohio. They left last Saturday, motoring through in their new Rolls-Royce, and will be gone about ten days. The boys at the Broadway barber shop this week reported everything "quiet." Wonder what they mean by that.

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NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1930.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How many organizers has the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The federation has 1,619 general and district organizers and 25 paid organizers.

Q.—What are organized labor's three special days?

A.—Labor day, Labor Sunday and Labor Men's Sunday. Labor Sunday is the Sunday preceding Labor day. Labor's Memorial Sunday is the fourth Sunday in May.

Q.—Who was called the sculptor of labor?

A.—Constantin Meunier, a Belgian, many of whose bronzes have been shown in the United States.

What Next!

Announcement of a successful attempt to introduce a new variety of sugar cane has been made in India by government officials. The cane is a cross between ordinary sugar cane and jowar, a tall growing indigenous grain plant. At the end of five months, says the announcement, this new hybrid has matured, which is much less than time is required by the ordinary sugar cane, and analysis has shown that its sugar content is the same as in ordinary sugar cane.

Union Membership Gains During 1930

Boston, Oct. 8.—A. F. of L. membership gained since the last convention, despite the industrial depression.

"The average paid-up and reported membership for the year ending August 31, 1930, is 2,961,096, an increase of 27,551 members over the membership reported upon last year," said Secretary Frank Morrison, in his annual report.

"National and international organizations are required to pay only upon the per capita tax upon their full paid-up membership, and, therefore, the membership reported does not include all the members involved in strikes or lockouts, or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year for whom the tax was not received," said Mr. Morrison.

"A survey of the membership of the national and international organizations and the unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. indicates that because of strikes and unemployment there were at least 500,000 members for whom per capita tax was not paid to the A. F. of L. Adding this number to the 2,961,096 paid-up membership will give a grand total of 3,461,096 members."

Secretary Morrison states that 61 charters were issued by the A. F. of L. during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1930. The charters were divided as follows: Central labor unions, 11; local trade unions, 42; federal trade unions, 8.

Oust Cotton Pickers; Machine Will Do Work

Washington.—The cotton picking machine may revolutionize the cotton industry, said Dr. William J. Spillman of the department of agriculture at the inter-American conference on agriculture.

A few of these machines, that are now being used in the west, can do work of 40 hand pickers. If they are successful and farmers generally use them, Dr. Spillman said, farmers will be independent of negro labor.

Dr. George M. Rommel, agricultural counselor of the department, said many of the best cotton varieties and finest cotton fields are [illegible] of automobiles and [illegible].

JOLLY'S BEAUTY SHOP
711½ Market St. Dial 7-1843
Permanent Waving,
Beauty Work, by
Expert Union Operators
PERSONNEL:
O. W. Hooper, Jack Jones, S. L. Jolly, Mrs. S. L. Jolly, Mrs. Love, Miss Patricia Suddeth, Miss Roselyn Korb (formerly of Loveman's Beauty Shop).
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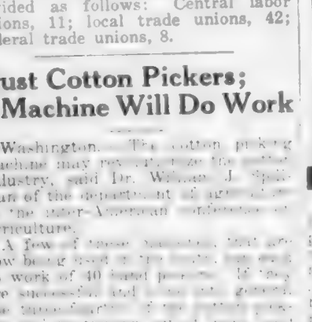


LOOKING BACKWARD—BOSTON, 1889

The fiftieth convention of the A. F. of L., at Boston, is held under social and economic conditions that differ from when the eighth convention was held in the same city in 1889.

The A. F. of L., in 1889, had a membership of 200,000. Its purpose was misunderstood and the workers' right to organize was hotly challenged in every quarter. "Unions interfere with the right of a man to run his own business," was the popular cry.

The unions were then discussing an eight-hour day. The 10 and 11-hour day was the rule and longer hours were not uncommon.

Company script and orders on company stores were used for wages in mining and other industries.

Safety and sanitation in industry were unknown. Workmen's compensation was a dream and employes accepted the common law—assumed risk, contributory negligence and the fellow servant theory. These defenses by the employer made it almost impossible to secure damages for injury or loss of life.

The various states were beginning to give favorable consideration to the system of secret balloting in popular elections. Adoption of the Australian ballot ended the herding of employes in long lines on election day that they could be more easily watched in casting ballots marked by the employer.

Free text books and compulsory education laws were unknown and trade unionists were urging the establishment of federal and state labor departments to collect statistics and to further mediation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

Safety appliances were not discussed. There was no sentiment against convict labor and nation-wide wage reductions was the rule in business depressions, which were considered beyond man's control.

Economists insisted that wages were set by the law of supply and demand and that high wages increased production costs.

The unions were pleading for rigid exclusion of Chinese who were flooding the west coast. Aliens were imported to break strikes. The state militia were used to intimidate strikers and armies of private detectives were assembled with the aid of public officials during large industrial disputes.

The unions were tolerated, but not accepted. They had no chain of benefits, no newspapers, no salaried officials, no homes for the aged. They met in dingy back rooms and they owned no office buildings.

Their theory of non-partisan political action amused a nation gripped by frenzied partisanship, that ignored the purpose of government and brazenly declared: "To the victors belong the spoils."

No "practical" man advocated municipal ownership. Public corporations, like railroads, considered they were under no obligations to the people.

It was an era of rampant individualism, with workers considered no part of the social organism. Employers were referred to as "good men because they give work to the poor."

Organized labor has led in the struggle to establish other social concepts.

Its success is shown by the difference between Boston in 1889 and Boston in 1930.

"Industrial Democracy" Fails Again

The strike of textile workers employed at the Riverside and Dan River cotton mills, Danville, Va., marks the final repudiation of the first "industrial democracy" that employers launched in this country after the world war.

The scheme was modeled along the lines of our federal government—workers' representatives composing the "house" and mill managers and foremen composing the "senate," with veto power in the hands of the mills' executive. This scheme, so glaringly one-sided, actually attracted so-called "students" of industrial and economic problems. Publicity without stint was given the proposal, just as Rockefeller's first company "union" was praised fourteen years before. Both plans were feverishly declared to be the final word in industrial democracy.

Textile workers, in their unorganized state, accepted the Danville scheme, just as Colorado miners were forced to accept the Rockefeller "union," following their defeat in 1913-1914. Both groups were assured that the scheme were "a step in the right direction."

Colorado miners, long ago, repudiated that "union." The usual policy was pursued in Danville. The employers, confident of their power, installed wage cuts and speed-up systems. The workers then joined the United Textile Workers, affiliated to the A. F. of L. More than 4,000 recently voted 95 per cent to strike as a last resort.

The significance of this movement is not that a strike exists or that workers are exploited and victimized, but that a company "union" has collapsed. These workers now realize that democracy is impossible if men are not considered equals when they meet in conference to adjust industrial disputes.

When one side has the final word, the substance of democracy is absent. No form or no system can cloak an autocracy that enforces its edict by hunger or threats.

High-powered publicity may stir men's emotions and blind them to realities, but the pendulum will eventually swing to the center, and has happened in Danville.

The United States supreme court has declared (Brotherhood of Railway Clerks vs. T. & N. O. Railroad) that the company "union" is a mockery.

The Danville conspiracy against workers' freedom had more window dressing than the regulation company "union," but it had the same objective.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

It takes all kinds of people to ruin a vacation . . . Our idea of total depravity is for one to be so mean he would hate a baby . . . A tree is known by its fruit, a brass band by its toot . . . Nothing in the round world beats being square . . . If newspapers printed only good news they'd soon lose all their subscribers . . . Love your neighbor but be discreet and don't ask her to elope with you . . . Maybe giving people all the whisky they want would cure them of wanting it—and help the undertakers, too . . . If you can't be your age you're sure to look it . . . Unnaturalness comes natural with many persons . . . If you don't take life as it comes it will be forced on you . . . A man feels flattered to be called smart, but insulted to be called sharp . . . There are millions in this country today who would gladly look on the bright side if they could find it . . . One pays for everything he gets but dumbness seems a big price to pay for beauty . . . Probably the greatest crime is the tonsil operation because it is usually committed against defenseless little children . . . Usually a nervous person is a great talker—question, does the talking cause the nervousness or the nervousness cause talking?

* * *

Child—Mamma, why do elephants have such big trunks?

Mother—Well, they have to come all the way from India.

* * *

An old-fashioned marriage is one that lasts at least until they get to Niagara Falls.

* * *

Father—I do not favor your young gentleman friend as he lacks industry in his calling.

Daughter—Calling? Why, dad, that sweet man calls seven evenings a week.

* * *

"Somewhere the sun is shining"—and somewhere else somebody's grumbling because it ain't.

* * *

The choir was rehearsing a new setting of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" for the Sunday school convention. They were having some trouble with the third verse. After several attempts to correct the trouble the choirmaster finally exclaimed:

"Now, remember, only the trebles sing down to 'the gates of hel,' and then the rest of you all come in."

* * *

Strange, but the woman will not wear her short dresses any longer because the style is now to wear them longer.

* * *

The women who are wearing the new long skirts had better watch out for prohibition enforcement officials who may arrest them for screening joints.

* * *

Who, my friends, remembers the old-time, small-town girl who thought when she was kissed that she was engaged?

* * *

A married couple have decided that for the next six years they will speak to nobody but each other. Then it will be the husband's turn to say something.

* * *

We are told that there were two dates which caused most of the trouble in the 1930 census enumeration—the men couldn't remember the date of their marriage, and a lot of the women couldn't remember for the life of them when they were born.

* * *

Customer—I don't want any of your crackers. They tell me mice run all over them.

Knoxville Storekeeper—That isn't so. The cat sleeps in the cracker barrel every night.

* * *

My feet are burning like the deuce. Do you think a mustard bath would help them?

Sure. There's nothing like mustard for hot dogs.

* * *

There's a certain Chattanooga young man whose friends all call him Moses, because when he opens his mouth the bullrushes.

100% Tie-Up Is Scored by Union In Big Contest

Courts Recognize Right to Quit Work But Declare Unionists Must Stay Off Company Property and Mustn't "Intimidate."

(By Staff Correspondent)

Danville, Va., Oct. 9.—More than 4,000 striking members of union No. 1658, United Textile Workers, out since September 29, are holding their lines without a break, in the face of two injunctions.

The strike was but in its second day when the lawyers for the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills wrote out two injunction orders, one covering the city, the other the county, and got them signed in chambers by two very estimable judges, Turner Clement and Henry C. Leigh.

Grant Right to Strike.

These two injunctions, identical in wording, graciously admit that workers have a right to cease work and even to picket and to use peaceful persuasion to the end that others may be informed of the situation.

The injunctions, however, declare that strikers must not gather on company property and must not congregate in such numbers as to constitute "intimidation" or "coercion" of non-union workers who may care to go into the mills to take the places of men who have struck against intolerable working conditions and wages and who seek to establish decent contractural relations with the mill owners on a basis of fair wages and recognition of the right of the workers to act collectively through a union.

Injunction Uncalled For.

Union officials declare the injunctions will have no effect on the thoroughness of the tie-up. If all those who wanted to go to work were transported into the mills there would not be a corporal's guard, they say, pointing out the fact that the strike vote was carried by a 95 per cent majority.

Strike machinery is functioning smoothly. Pickets have been put on four-hour shifts and the union rationing organization is being enlarged and perfected.

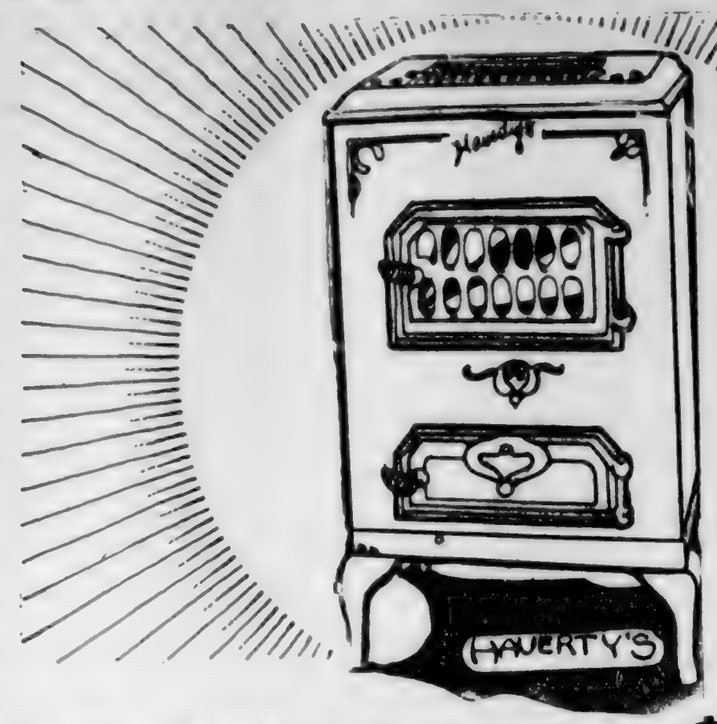
Vice-President Francis J. Gorman, of the U. T. W., arrived in Danville the day after the strike began. At the same time, C. S. Garrison, publicity representative of the American Federation of Labor southern organizing committee, arrived.

ORGANIZED INDUSTRY SHOWS SHORTEST HOURS

Austin, Tex.—The highly organized printing and publishing industries in this state have the shortest hours for both men and women, according to the biennial report of the Texas labor department. These industries also pay the highest yearly wage.

The general average of weekly hours in other industries is 58 for men and 51 for women. Male workers in hotels and restaurants average 70 hours per week, while beauty parlors show the longest hours for women.

Women workers are increasing. A strong recommendation for a minimum wage law for women and minors is made.



$1 Cash Delivers This Circulator Heater

$49.50

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1. DURABLE
2. ECONOMICAL
3. EFFICIENT
4. LOW PRICE
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6. ATTRACTIVE

Old Man Winter is near, but the rays of sunshine may still be felt in your home by installing this beautiful mahogany finished circulator, with 6 advantages over any other style of stoves.

Pipe, elbows and stove mat free. Don't delay installing your heating plant with such an offer as this.

$1.00 Cash—$1.00 Weekly

HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.
619 Market St.
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FREE!

C. ARTHUR BRUCE
Candidate for
GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE
— and —
Major PAUL DIVINE
Candidate for
UNITED STATES SENATOR

will address the voters of Hamilton County and the Third Congressional District at

MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM
on McCallie Avenue

Monday Night, October 13th

Honorable J. Will Taylor, Republican National Committeeman for Tennessee, will be present and speak.

Everybody is cordially invited to attend this meeting.

COAL
Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
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Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
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Opposite Central Market

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Ideal Service at Moderate Cost
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Flowers for All Occasions
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TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
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DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
BL & K R
At Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

YEAR PAST MOST SUCCESSFUL IN LABEL DEPARTMENT'S HISTORY

Interest Aroused by April Drive Proves Permanent, Secretary-Treasurer Manning Reports at Annual Convention—Publicity by International Labor News Service Praised.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, Oct. 2.—Bearing in mind that the object of the union label trades department of the American Federation of Labor is to keep the union label before trade unionists and the general public, it can be safely said that the past year has been the most successful in the department's history, John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer, reported at the annual convention of the department here.

"During the nation-wide campaign in April," Mr. Manning said in his report, "the activity displayed was very encouraging, as it was practically country-wide, and many of the committees formed at that time for label advertising has been continued. This indicates that the interest aroused at that time was permanent rather than temporary, something that we have been striving for for many years.

Publiciay given the April campaign by International Labor News Service was praised by Mr. Manning, who said:

"Through the courtesy of International Labor News Service, the labor press was furnished information as to the progress and accomplishments of the campaign each week. This in itself resulted in considerable more publicity than we had ever enjoyed before."

"The greater number of meetings held and the large attendance reported auger well for the future," Mr. Manning continued. "Radio was one important factor for disseminating information regarding union labels, shop cards and working buttons during the past year. Station WCFL was used extensively by our Chicago league and the label council of Greater New York was on the air one-half hour each week over station WMCA. Salt Lake Citv, through the central body, broadcast several label addresses. Pittsburgh labor council is about ready to use the radio for the coming year and New York is now endeavoring to raise funds sufficient to be on the air one hour each week.

Successful Exhibits Held.

"Successful union label exhibits were held in many cities, and the indications now are that they will be repeated during the coming year.

"Prize contests have also been conducted which aroused deep interest among the members of trade unions.

"All these activities have a decidedly educational value and lend encouragement to trade unionists in localities where carried on.

"Educational work is naturally slow and we must not become impatient because progress is not as rapid as the efforts put forth seem to warrant. We must always keep in mind the human element involved. This, of course, is no justification for the careless or unthinking trade unionist, but if we hope to eventually secure a maximum demand for union labeled goods and union service, we must continue our work with patience and perseverence that knows no defeat and is confident of ultimate success."

Big Literature Distribution.

The report showed that during the year 44,175 directories of union manufacturers, 18,500 label stickers and more than half a million leaflets were issued. Nine union label leagues were organized. The average membership of affiliated organizations was 586,625.

Subjects discussed in the report included the union label in Canada, convict labor, child labor and union labeled goods and service.

In concluding his report, Mr. Manning said:

"At no time in the history of the department has the request for activity in our field of work been so general and so genorously responded to as during the year just closed. In view of the unsettled business conditions and the vast army of unemployed, this is indeed a gratifying result of our activities."

Gamblers Are Blamed For Low Wheat Prices

Washington.—Chicago wheat gamblers, and not Soviet Russia, are blamed for depressed wheat prices by Senator Capper.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde discovered that the reds sold 7,500,000 bushels short and declared this was a major factor in the price drop.

"The selling of even 15,000,000 bushels of wheat by Russia is only a drop in the bucket compared to the short selling by bear interests on the Chicago market," said Senator Capper.

These gamblers, according to official records, he said, sold nearly 300,000,000 bushels short in three days, causing a sharp drop in prices.

"I hope Secretary Hyde will investigate short selling by other interests on the Chicago board of trade. He has the power to do this under the Capper-Tincher grain futures act," said the senator.

Wheat gamblers in this country have done a hundredfold as much to depress the market as has the Russian government, he said.

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
212½ East Third St.
Phone 6-3892

World Wide Idleness During Entire Year

Boston, Oct. 8.—The present depression is world wide, says the A. F. of L. executive council in its annual report. The unionists declare that the "closeness of interest between the nations of the world" was never more clearly demonstrated.

"We have suffered because of the depression abroad, and conditions in foreign countries have been intensified by the depression here.

"European countries were very seriously affected by the stock exchange crash last fall. They had large investments in this country and the Wall street crash was followed by similar disorders abroad. Business depression spread and very few countries were able to hold out against the general downward trend.

"With business depression has come world-wide unemployment. Suffering in the United States and Canada has been severe, but in foreign countries millions more have been out of work. Unemployment and business depression have cut down the market for our goods. Wage earners out of work could not buy our products and merchants cut down their orders. Exports this year have been 23 per cent below last year."

Injunction Evil Must Be Removed

Boston, Oct. 8.—The injunction is classed as "a major obstacle" to the workers' progress by the A. F. of L. executive council in its annual report.

"We do not dispute the jurisdiction of equity against irreparable losses when there is no remedy at law," declared the council. "We object to abuse of procedure and misapplications of injunctions because of the courts' misunderstanding of the rights of wage earners and their exercise under present economic organization and environment."

The anti-injunction proposal pending in the senate judiciary committee, and which is popularly known as the Norris bill, is favored by the council. Every candidate for congress has been asked to specifically state his position on this bill. The query was submitted through state federations of labor. It is the first time in A. F. of L. history that such action was taken. When the council's report was written it was too early to determine the result.

"Candidates for congress who decline to support the measure should be defeated," the council declares. "The issue is now before the wage earners."

Charity Is Harmful; To Labor Is Normal

Boston, Oct. 8.—More than $24,000,000 was expended in charity relief in 79 cities during the first six months of the present year, according to the Russell Sage Foundation of New York City. Unemployment was the cause of a very large portion of this relief. More than 160,000 families, on an average, applied for help each month. Even in the most prosperous three months of 1929 charity organizations expended more than $1,000,000 a month.

"These figures, impressive as they are, can not show the full extent of the human and economic waste resulting from unemployment," says the A. F. of L. executive council in its annual report.

"To give a man charity when he wants work is to teach him dependence and takes from him the satisfaction of earning his living by constructive activity. It is equally unsound, economically, to give men charity while they are idle, instead of letting them create wealth by their labor. Unemployment is an indictment of our economic control.

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT
LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

A. F. OF L. DEPARTMENTS RE-ELECT OFFICERS AT BOSTON CONVENTIONS

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, Oct. 9.—All department conventions re-elected their officers and concluded spirited, constructive conventions, clearing their decks prior to the opening of the main event—the American Federation of Labor convention.

George W. Perkins is again president and John J. Manning again secretary of the Union Label Trades Department. This department, after having recorded a year of unusual achievements, laid plans to go after new laurels during the coming year.

The Building Trades Department re-elected M. J. McDonough president and William J. Spencer secretary-treasurer.

The Metal Trades re-elected James O'Connell president and John P. Frey secretary-treasurer.

The Building Trades Department ratified the plan for a national board of trade claims for the handling of jurisdictional awards, but a goodly sized fly remains in the ointment. President H. H. Broach, of the Electrical Workers, announced that he does not approve of the present draft of the plan and his organization is counted out, at least for the time being. Neither the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers nor the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are in the department. Thus the three largest internationals are not in the new set-up.

The Building Trades convention rang with condemnation of the national administration in Washington because of its method of awarding contracts and with charges that there is lack of sincerity in the program to rush construction to relieve unemployment.

The proposal that industry adopt a five-hour day for men and a ten-hour day for plant and machinery, submitted to the Metal Trades Department convention by its officers was approved and ordered laid before the American Federation of Labor convention.

Pre-convention sessions also were held by the board of governors of the Allied Printing Trades and by the executive board of the Photo Engravers' union.

LABOR DEFEATS LOCKOUT

Long Beach, Cal.—Plasterers and hod carriers defeated a five months' lockout and secured union conditions.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY

25 Years of Service

25 Years of Progress

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, October 10, 1905, the Hamilton National Bank, after being duly organized, opened its doors for business.

The building of such a large financial structure, as this institution today represents, was not the task of a day nor the labor of a few, but it is the result of the long hours of many days of many months of many years spent in an honest endeavor to aid progress.

At first it was a struggle to become known and recognized, and then down through the years the task of commanding the confidence of the public—the one absolute essential in the successful operation of any financial institution. A complete co-operation on the part of each stockholder, director, officer and employe, working in thorough accord with one ideal, and that ideal was and is to provide for Chattanooga and Chattanoogans an efficient and modern banking system, backed by resources sufficient to meet the most exacting needs of a growing city.

WITH a revelation of the facts concerning the policies of this bank it is easy to understand why there is such a spirit of cordiality and co-operation existing among the departments of this large institution and its patrons.

It is this spirit, together with sound and conservative banking principles, that has brought to this bank each year a steady growth that has caused to be recorded on its books in many instances the accounts of father, son and grandson; that has brought to it a nationwide patronage and recognition as one of the outstanding banks of the south.

On the occasion of this, the twenty-fifth, anniversary of the Hamilton National Bank, the directors, officers and employes wish to thank the thousands of patrons and friends whose loyalty as made this memorable occasion possible and to rededicate their efforts to a continuation of the same cordial relations throughout another twenty-five years.

Outstanding Facts Concerning the Policies Governing the Operation of This Particular Institution:

Its depositors' money has at all times been safe.
Every man serving in official capacity began as a clerk and worked himself up to his present position.
An aggregate of more than 500 years of banking experience is represented by its officials.
It was the first bank in this city to enter the field of branch-banking, and it now serves its patrons through five offices strategically located in the leading business districts, housed in buildings owned outright by this bank.
The officers and employes are permitted to share in the profits of the institution.
At no time in its history have salary reductions been put into effect.

We invite our patrons and friends, and especially those of 25 years' standing, to visit our head office at Market and Seventh Streets, and see our lobby display of Hamilton National records and banking facilities of that day.

THE HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK
OF CHATTANOOGA

NOTICE
OF
SUPPLEMENTAL REGISTRATION

October 13, 14 and 15

Notice is hereby given that the books for the Supplemental Registration for the November Election will be open at the various Wards and Precincts of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on October 13, and will continue open up to and including October 15, 1930. The hourse of Registration are from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The following have been appointed Registrars in their respective Precincts:

FIRST WARD—First Precinct, Courthouse—
Mrs. J. N. McCutcheon, Mrs. George Gresham.
FIRST WARD—Second Precinct, Courthouse—
Miss Kate Williams, Mrs. L. M. Burkhart.
SECOND WARD—Schindler Drug Co.—
Miss Frances R. Brennan, Miss Margaret Guider.
THIRD WARD—Carter Street Fire Hall—
Morris Koblentz, C. H. Crowe.
FOURTH WARD—Nicholson Grocery.
J. C. [illegible], Mrs. M. L. Bridgeman.
FIFTH WARD—Stone's Garage.
Mrs. J. D. Little, Miss Elizabeth Sivley.
SIXTH WARD—City Hall—
Miss [illegible] F. Kelly, John Childress.
SEVENTH WARD—First Precinct, Cherry's Place—
Mrs. Alf Handman, Mrs. Mollie Kelner.
SEVENTH WARD—Second Precinct, Basement Park Place School—
Mrs. W. W. Sullivan, Gus A. Wood.
EIGHTH WARD—Andrew Lee Drug Co.—
Mrs. Walter Lane, Andrew Lee.
NINTH WARD—First Precinct, Little's Grocery Co.—
Mrs. W. B. Crabtree, Mrs. B. H. McLaughlen.
NINTH WARD—Second Precinct, Fire Hall—
Mrs. J. L. Fox, Mrs. Dorothy Raulston.
TENTH WARD—Main Street Fire Hall—
Mrs. F. B. Hughes, Rosalyn David.
ELEVENTH WARD—First Precinct, Dodds Ave. Fire Hall—
[illegible], A. B. Nicholson.
ELEVENTH WARD—Second Precinct, Corner Willow and Fourteenth Sts.
[illegible], Mrs. C. H. Springfield.
TWELFTH WARD—First Precinct, Bacon Drug Co.—
[illegible] Bacon.
TWELFTH WARD—Second Precinct, East Chattanooga Pharmacy—
[illegible].
TWELFTH WARD—Third Precinct, Cate's Store—
Mrs. Fred Enger, John Tinker.
TWELFTH WARD—Fourth Precinct, Cor. E. Third and Hickory Sts.—
Marie Byers, John P. Smith (c.).
TWELFTH WARD—Fifth Precinct, Mrs. Clarence Jones' Garage—
Mrs. Clarence Jones, Mrs. F. M. Dearing.
THIRTEENTH WARD—First Precinct, Caruther's Store—
[illegible], Paul Caruthers.
THIRTEENTH WARD—Second Precinct, East Lake Drug Co.—
Miss Mildred Hatfield, J. J. Anderson.
THIRTEENTH WARD—Third Precinct, Lay's Drug Co.—
Mrs. Charles W. Clark, H. H. Cook.
FOURTEENTH WARD—Mission Ridge Fire Hall—
H. L. Fisher, H. L. McFarland.
FIFTEENTH WARD—117 Brainerd Road—
Mrs. J. W. Gillespie, Mrs. Victor Williams.
SIXTEENTH WARD—Riverview Pharmacy—
Mrs. May E. Butord, H. C. Thompson.
SEVENTEENTH WARD—First Precinct, North Side Pharmacy No. 1—
Mrs. W. L. Gordon, Mrs. R. C. Stewart.
SEVENTEENTH WARD—Second Precinct, North Side Pharmacy No. 2—
Mrs. F. W. McDowell, Mrs. Mabel Meroney.
EIGHTEENTH WARD—First Precinct, Fire Hall—
Mrs. J. R. C. Watson, Mrs. S. P. Henderson.
EIGHTEENTH WARD—Second Precinct, Ashburn Grocery—
Mrs. George W. Alley, Mrs. J. P. Hester.
NINETEENTH WARD—First Precinct, Fire Hall—
Mrs. E. C. McCormic, Allen Morgan.
NINETEENTH WARD—Second Precinct, 1016 W. 33rd St.—
Mrs. Joe F. Shipp, Elijah Leonard.

SECOND DISTRICT.

AMNICOLA—Spivey's Store.
J. A. Clark, Mattie May Griffith.
KING'S POINT—Potter's Store—
[illegible] P. E. Glover.
BARTLEBAUGH—Champion's Store—
[illegible], Miss Daisey Riddle.
CHICKAMAUGA—Price's Store—
[illegible], Mrs. S. D. Price.
EASTDALE—Varnell's Store—
Mrs. A. T. Morgan, Mrs. F. A. Genung.
EAST RIDGE—Snyder's Store—
M. C. Snyder, Mrs. C. C. Miller.
TYNER—Tyner Motor Company—
Mrs. Mary Cooper, W. C. Gibson.
WORLEY—Mosier's Store—
Samuel Julian, Will Carmichael.

THIRD DISTRICT.

BAKEWELL—Barnes' Store—
Miss Blanche Clift, W. N. [illegible].
DAISY—Poe & Son's Store—
Mrs. Mae Blacker, M[illegible] George Hennessy.
FAIRMOUNT—Old Academy
[illegible]
FALLING WATER—School's Place
A. F. Selcer, M[illegible]
GANNS—Community House
[illegible]
GOLD POINT—Robert[illegible]
[illegible]
GRANDVIEW—Cor. Wauhatchie Pike and Grandview Ave.
[illegible]
HINSON—W. E. H[illegible] Store
Mrs. Walter Messick, Miss Ruth Swingle.
JONES' STORE—Jones' Store
W. [illegible]
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—Incline Station—
C. C. Brand, Mrs. Gus A. Wood, Jr.
LUPTON CITY—Company's Store
J. B. [illegible], H. H. Weatherford.
MIDVALE PARK—Midvale Barber Shop—
Mrs. Emma Lingenfelter, Walter T. Wood, Jr.
RED BANK—Gilbert's Store—
[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Gilbert.
SALE CREEK—Coppinger's Store—
J. A. Coppinger, Edwin McEwin.
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN—Signal Mountain Hotel—
Mrs. C. B. Adams, Frank Thomas.
SIVLEY'S—Mrs. Standifer's Place—
Mrs. Minnie Standifer, Mrs. Sam Walker.
SODDY—Hale's Drug Company—
Fred Skillern, John R. Newman.
WAUHATCHIE—Fryar Store—
Mrs. William Fryar, Mrs. R. J. Massey.
WOODLAND STATION—Freudenberg's Store No. 2—
W. F. Minton, W. J. Black.
FLAT TOP—Postoffice—
Luther Young, J. F. Young.
MOWBRAY—Millsap's Store—
L. H. Hatfield, Adam Millsaps.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

APISON—Wilson's Store—
Mrs. Virgil Wilson, Mrs. W. J. Jones.
BIRCHWOOD—DeFriese's Store—
Milton DeFriese, N. W. Roark.
HOWARDVILLE—Marshall's Store—
G. C. Tankersley, J. S. Marshall.
NEW UNION—Old School House—
Ed Edwards, A. P. Gamble
OOLTEWAH—Squire Robinson's Office—
G. L. Seagle, J. A. Hunter.
SNOW HILL—Lee Bros. Store—
George M. Taliaferro, Claude Davis.
WHITE OAK—Mosier's Store—
Mrs. F. L. Boyd, J. P. Mosier.
WORK—Malone's Store—
Jack Davis, G. W. Malone.
MADDOX—Lowe's Store—
Mrs. Chassie Lowe, J. A. Ramsey.
SALEM—Salem Baptist Church—
Berry Roark, R. C. Dunnegan.

WILEY COUCH, Chairman.
GUY LANDIS, Secretary.
P. H. THACH.
Hamilton County Election Commission.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Well, the representatives of the postoffice department are in town to select a site for our new postoffice.

* * *

Clay Gothard, of North Chattanooga station, and Earl Catlin, of Highland Park station, are on vacation, as well as John Whitman, of main office.

* * *

J. M. Langston, of East Chattanooga station, and J. H. Tittle are off sick.

* * *

"Who is Lefty Grove?" asks Clarence Oakes. After the world series had been going for a couple of days, Oakes asked Lichtenstetter, "Who is playing?"

* * *

Massey and his troupe of barnyard fowls caused quite a stir during the game. People at the Hotel Patten opened their eyes and thought they were in the country.

Brooks went out to Oehlson's house the other night and thought he would get a good supper, but Henry fed him on white beans.

* * *

When Mrs. Oehlson wants to go to visit Mrs. Brooks, Henry drives her over before he goes to work. The other morning Brooks says he was afraid he would not get his breakfast, so got there by 5 o'clock and woke Brooks up. He sure wanted his breakfast.

* * *

L. L. Miller is liking his route. A good-looking girl asked him to take a letter and put a special delivery stamp on it for her as she did not have any change and would pay him the next day. It being a pretty girl, he did.

* * *

It's "Professor" George Forbes now. I don't know if he has any D. D. Phd. or Do. Do. after his name or note.

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

The following resolutions were adopted by Local 175 at our last meeting:

It is with deep regret that members of local union No. 175 learns of the death of Brother L. L. Lowe's infant daughter.

It is our sincere desire to pay tribute to her memory and sympathize with the members of the family.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the home of the Brother, and a copy be spread on our minutes and sent to The Labor World for publication.

W. M. WILLIAMS,
VANCE TALLENT,
A. E. BUTLER,
Committee.

* * *

J. C. Fournier and I. Patton have been working at Copper Hill. Sounds like the place they make pennies.

* * *

W. D. London was all full of smiles.

He said there was a little baby girl at his home now.

* * *

We met at our new hall last meeting. Nearly every one was present to inspect it.

* * *

T. W. Lowery's "missus" says she can tell when he loses the grocery slip even if he does bring home all she wants, because there's several things extra.

* * *

W. B. Jennings says there's one thing certain when he says "So long, Jack." It never comes back.

* * *

Changed Again—Meeting will be held on first and third Wednesday nights at 7 o'clock sharp. The more there are present the better the meeting. Next meeting October 15th.

* * *

E. E. McDaniels got bit by the golf bug. Yes, sir; he has a complete outfit in his back yard.

NOTES FROM THE NEWS CHAPEL

By CLAY TIMMONS

Milt says Joe Bush brought about two inches of 12-point type back to Milt's ad machine and said: "Milt, for some reason or other you set this piece of copy twice, and I've tried for an hour to get it in the ad, but she won't go."

* * *

Walter Gardner made Henry Arnold, of the pressroom staff, "back up" on the last world series game. Henry was a-raring to bet $25 to $20 on the A's. He jumped on all the married men who never have had and never will have that much dough for a bet. Walter heard his vociferous yelping and planked down a couple of tenners and told Henry to put up or shut up. And the last seen of Henry was a cloud of dust descending the stairs.

* * *

The auditing committee has put its O. K. on the books of the Credit Union bank, which has just about curled up its toes and passed out. Everybody wants to put in $5 and take out $100. And limited capital can't stand that, you know. President Poyer expects to call a meeting of the stockholders soon and see what they want done with it.

* * *

Another Timmons boy was added to the ranks of card holders in No. 89 at the lengthy meeting last Sunday.

He is Julian (Goober). That makes four of us now, equaling the record of the Times Gardners. However, we all have a long way to go to equal the long record of honorable service of I. J. Gardner, Sr. He's a square shooting foreman, or was to me, and I have always held a deep respect for his methods of getting results out of the men under him. Truly so.

* * *

To Andy Linn: Old-timer, everyone in the union is rooting for a comeback on your part. We know you are getting along in years, but stay in there and fight 'em, old boy, and we'll soon be seeing you back at the union meetings, if not at work. We all regret your passing as secretary-treasurer, in which capacity you served for seventeen years, with never a black mark on your escutcheon. So, battle down the illness that has you in its grip, and come back to our midst.

Two Five-Hour Shifts Would Take Up Slack

Boston, Oct. 8.—Two five-hour shifts—one in the morning and one in the afternoon—is submitted as an unemployment solution by James O'Connell and John P. Frey, president and secretary-treasurer Metal Trades Department A. F. of L., in their annual report.

The two-shift system would reduce overhead. This plan is as certain as when the three eight-hour shifts displaced the two 12-hour shifts in continuous production, the unionists say.

"If our manufacturing establishments, with their present power and machinery, were to operate at full capacity four hours per day, it is estimated that production would be greater than at present. Industry is equipped, in fact it is over-equipped, to produce, but because of new inventions the machinery of today will be largely obsolete."

The report suggests that trade unionists keep in mind the difference between wages and hours. "There is an economic relationship between the two, but they are distinct problems. Wages determine the people's capacity to buy. Shorter hours might be accompanied by even greater unemployment than now if wages were so out of proportion with the wealth created that the people could not consume."

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 12915

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
D. B. Loveman Co.
vs.
R. C. Coleman

In this cause it appearing by the officer's return that R. C. Coleman, defendant, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Fleet sewing machine, which has been possessed by the sheriff, he is hereby required to appear on or before November 3, 1930, at 9 a.m., before this court at his office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing. It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tenn.

This October 8, 1930.

J. B. Bayless,
Justice of the Peace.

Awake Half the Night Weak and in Pain

Nights after night I could not sleep," writes Mrs. Mary J. Roberts, 117 West Franklin St., Raleigh, N. C. "I would lie awake half the night. I was dizzy and weak, suffered frequently with pains in my side and small part of my back.

"When I was a girl, my mother gave me Cardui, and it did me so much good, I thought I would try it again. I took five bottles, and I feel like a new person.

"I think it is fine. I would advise every woman who is weak to try Cardui, for it has certainly put me on my feet."

For Over 50 Years Women Have Taken CARDUI with great benefit

E-168

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

BIJOU

Home of Spoken Drama

PERUCHI PLAYERS

Present

WEEK OF OCTOBER 13

HYPOCRISY

One of the World's Greatest Evils, will be shot and buried every night next week in Charles Harrison's wonder play

"Saintly Hypocrites and Honest Sinners"

Bargain Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c

BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA

DIAL 7-1764

"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

SPLENDID BREAD

SLICED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

COLONIAL SLICED BREAD

ALWAYS FRESH

AT YOUR GROCER'S

Speaking of Cakes--

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

THE SOUTH'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very best grade (Limit 4 lbs.) — 4 pounds	39c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	Lb.	32c
PINK SALMON	Tall 15c Size, Can	10c
SNOWDRIFT	The Better Shortening, 6-Lb. Pail	89c
OCTAGON SOAP	8c Size (limit 5 bars) Bar	5c
TOMATOES	Size 2 Can, New Pack, Best Grade — Two Cans	15c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

SOLE OWNER'S HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 Lbs.	87c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 17c 12 lbs.	33c
BEANS	& PEAS, New Crop, Gr. N'thrn, Pintos, Black-Eye Peas 2 Lbs. for	15c
BUTTER	Clearbrook and Cloverbloom, Pound	39c
JELLO	Assorted Flavors, Three for	20c
OLEO MARGARINE	Tropico Nut	15c
MATCHES	Red Head—Box	2c
NORTHERN TISSUE	Toilet Paper, Three for	17c
P & G SOAP	10 Bars for	29c
CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound	15c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY. That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	50c
BACON	Fancy Black Hawk, Pound	29c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Per Lb.	25c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH D. B. LOVEMAN COMPANY
STERCHI STORES RESTORED TO LABOR'S "FAIR LIST"

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 17, 1930 — Number 25

CONFERENCE PAVES WAY FOR ADJUSTING UNFORTUNATE BREAK

Only Minor Details Remain to Be Worked Out—Negotiations Conducted in Friendliest Spirit, and All Parties to Short Controversy Are Pleased With "Peace."

At a conference Thursday afternoon between representatives of Barbers' Local 415, Beauticians' 415-A, and Chattanooga Trades and Labor council on one side and Mr. Bernard E. Loveman, president of the D. B. Loveman company, on the other, agreement was reached on all points involved in the dispute which culminated some two weeks ago in employes of the Loveman beauty shop leaving their jobs. There remains only a few minor details to be worked out, when the unionists who left the shop will return and it will become "100 per cent. union."

Negotiations for adjustment of the unfortunate disagreement were carried on in the most friendly spirit, and each party to the settlement was pleased with the outcome.

The short break in relations was marked by an unusual absence of bitterness or unfriendly feeling on either side, representatives of the union side of the argument having felt free at any time to discuss the situation with Mr. Loveman, and having been extended at all times the utmost courtesy.

AMERICAN FEDERATION VOTES FOR CONTINUANCE OF GREAT SOUTHERN ORGANIZATION DRIVE

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, Oct. 16.—In a session running a full half day, turning heavy guns on unfair employers of the South, the American Federation of Labor, by unanimous vote, determined to continue its great organizing campaign, endorsing at the same time the textile strike at Danville and auth[orizing] an appeal in behalf of the 5,000 workers who are battling for the right to organize in that struggle.

Pilot E. J. Ross, president of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor and an A. F. of L. organizer, led the parade of speakers who ripped into the southern industrial autocracy.

Ross, who puts into his truly southern oratory a wallop that holds audiences and carries conviction, laid down a terrific indictment of southern employers and business organizations that seek to put southern workers in pawn to northern capital under low wages and long hours of toil.

Lauds Educational Work.

He paid tribute to the many fair southern employers and he held forth with a promise of success because of the educational work being done in the southern campaign. "The greatest achievement thus far," he said, "is not the record of 112 new unions, but the great educational work that has been done. President Green's two years of the south gave our people a new vision; they brought enlightenment. We have held labor chautauquas where thousands have been reached away. These have spread information about our movement.

"Southern employers have been doing what reactionary employers have always done—they have spread lies. And they have paid lower wages in the south than are being paid in New England. But our campaign is uncovering the lies."

Ross came armed with exhibits which he showed to the convention, one after the other. One was a leaflet issued by employers advising workers that if they joined a union they were, like the old woman of fairy tale fame, killing the goose that laid the golden egg. He said the attitude of the employers is summed up in a quotation from one of them who said, "We will speak for our employes."

Describing a visit to Philadelphia and the Liberty Bell, Ross said: "It's a pity we can't take that old bell down to Danville and there let it ring out a plea for those who have no more rights than did those for whom it first rang out."

Danville "Turning Point."

Ross declared that Danville is a "turning point" in southern organizing.

Resolution No. 62, introduced by Ross, calling for militant continuance of the southern campaign, was adopted at the conclusion of his remarks, the vote being unanimous.

President Thomas F. McMahon and Vice-President Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers of America and Matilda Lindsay, fresh from Danville, joined their pleas in a vivid and dramatic appeal for help, not only for the strikers of Danville, but for the complete realization of labor's aims in the whole southern campaign.

McMahon made it clear that the workers of Danville struck only when no other recourse was open. He declared the workers were being discharged because they refused to sign yellow dog contracts and that they were forced to strike to protect any semblance of their rights. "Never will the day come," he said, "when our union will send forth the order to sign a yellow dog contract and go back to work so we can maintain a semblance of organization. The late Samuel Gompers said it was better to have fought and lost than never to have fought and that is our motto. President Green's appeal rang through the south like the shot that was fired at Lexington."

Urges Speedy Help.

Pleading for help for the strikers at Danville, McMahon said, "Do what you can as quick as you can for those in the trenches in Danville."

Vice-President Gorman followed, going over the history of the Danville situation, step by step. He made it clear that the constant advice had been not to strike, until no other possibility was open. "Hundreds of times we've said in the fields of Danville, 'now isn't the time to strike'," Gorman said. But, he pointed out, there came an end to peace because of the tactics of the Dan River and Riverside mills. He paid glowing tribute to the discipline, self-possession and orderliness of the unionists of Danville.

"We're making the fight of the labor movement in Danville," Gorman concluded, "for the right to organize, the fight against the injunction and the yellow dog contract, and the workers of Danville are going to continue that fight for the right to belong to a union until they have won."

LIVING CONDITIONS AS LONGEVITY FACTOR

Springfield, Ill.—Living conditions are more important than heredity in determining the length of life of an individual, according to the state department of public health.

The person with long-lived parentage has a distince advantage over the person of short-lived ancestry, if all other factors are equal. Living conditions, however, dominate, it was stated.

Danville Textile Strikers at Big Outdoor Meeting

First meeting of textile mill strikers following suspension of work at Danville, Va. The meeting was addressed by Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America,

Textile Workers, "Stretched Out" to Limit, Finally Forced to Rebel in Big Virginia Mills

Pushed to Limit by New System of Making Them Produce More for Less Money, Toilers Had No Other Recourse Except to Quit Work and Make a Stand for Justice, Story Told by Veteran Weaver Shows.

By C. S. GARRISON

Danville, Va., Oct. 16.—He was just a weaver of cotton cloth and didn't know much outside of his job of weaving, but he did know that, and he knew it from the ground up and back again. This skilled workman had given many of his best years to his employers at the Riverside cotton mills here, that are now on strike because the bosses hold the opinion that "industrial democracy," as practiced in the mills is superior to trade unionism, wherein collective bargaining is the basis of all negotiations.

"I can tell you about the stretch-out system," he began.

I told him to proceed; that I thought it would be interesting in view of a recent incident in which I had been asked how the stretch-out worked, and if it tore the cloth.

"Stretch-out" Tears Workers.

He laughed. "The stretch-out don't tear the cloth, but it sure tears the worker, or I reckon tires him would be better. Do you want to hear about it?"

I told him yes, and I let him tell it in his own way.

"The stretch-out in No. 3 began in 1928," he said reflectively, "after the old two-box looms on section A had been removed and replaced with 36-inch drapers. The draper weavers at that time operated from 16 to 22 looms, with an average pay of $28 to $30 a week.

"After putting in the new drapers the bosses decided to try them out by giving 30 looms to each weaver instead of the usual 16 to 22. The first 'stretch!' The weavers were given such a reduction in base pay (10 per cent) as to push them—or stretch them—to come up to the average wage received before the stretch was put in operation. This stretch-out has been continued up to the present.

Limit Is Reached.

"The efficiency men, after checking up on the weavers, decided, after several weeks with the stop-watch, that the weavers were 'stretched' about as far as they could go and left off further checking or making any changes.

"The fixers on these looms were placed on 180 looms sections, the largest fixing job in the country in any mill. At that time no draper fixer had over 96 looms, and he averaged $28 a week while men on the big job—with 84 looms added to their work—averaged only $30.10 a week, or $2.10 for looking after the other 84 looms. Some stretch, I'll say, although a small bonus was added. This bonus, however, was a joke, as it was reduced by the 10 per cent cut which entirely did away with the percentage bonus.

More Work Put On Fixers.

"These fixers were solemnly told by the bosses that they would not be expected to do any warping at any time, that they only would be expected to repair the looms. The bosses kept their promise for some time. Finally it was decided, if the fixer had any spare time, he must not soldier on the job, but keep busy 'helping' the weavers. The bosses have the stretch-out down pat. It was at this point that they began stretching the fixers. In order to save more expense the feeler man was put off the job entirely and his $22.50 a week pay was turned into profit, for the fixers inherited the feeler man's job—at no increase in pay. It was only a short time after this that the company abolished the job of warp hauler and delegated it to the fixers, who got no extra pay for this extra work. The fixers now had two extra jobs besides that of loom fixing and the old stretch-out was batting around a thousand. Following this efficiency move the company broke its first promise, in which it said the fixers would not be required to do the warping. Of course the fixers put up an awful holler, not getting any pay for all this extra work, but they were told flatly that if they did not want to do what was put on them they could quit. You sure can't beat the stretch-out for making a machine out of a man.

Weavers' Pay Docked.

"Referring again to the weavers in the department where I work, they were docked unmercifully in the recent months before the strike, for damaged cloth or 'seconds' which could not be humanly avoided by any one running the same number of automatic draper looms. The weavers have been so 'stretched' that they can't do first-class work. They can't stand the pace.

"I know of one smash hand who was taken off her job and it turned over to two other girls to do—and this without extra pay. The man who takes up the cloth for the weavers in one section was removed from his job and the weavers compelled to carry up their cloth themselves, in addition to their many other duties. I know also of several colored workers who were put off their jobs and the work turned over to others, but in each case without any additional pay. Stretching is a great game if it's all on your side.

"The four box magazine weavers in this department have been jumped from 12 to 14 looms each to 16 and 18 looms each, thus reducing their price per cut and causing them scarcely to average the same pay, but with a lot more extra work.

Magazine Fixers "Stretched," Too.

"Stretching the magazine fixers has been a part of the game, too. These jobs have been consolidated, some of the fixers removed, and those left compelled to take over the extra work, but in every case without extra pay.

"No, you don't stretch the cloth, but holy smoke how the bosses do stretch the workers. No wonder we're all broke. We've all been stretched to the limit, and that is the big grievance against the company. It ought to be settled, but it seems that the company won't arbitrate or mediate because, they say, there is nothing to mediate. It seems four or five thousand of us are out of step and only one man, President Fitzgerald, is in step. Well, all I got to say is that it depends on who's watching the parade as to who's out of step—and we'll hear about that later. Now if you'll excuse me I'll go to the commissary and get my grub for next week."

. . . And a skilled workman—an American citizen and Virginia voter—idle because he refused to be longer exploited, joined a queue two blocks long to get enough food to last him another idle week.

INCOME TAX FAVORED BY WELL-KNOWN BANKER

Cleveland.—A state income tax to meet the growing expenses of government was favored by Thornton Cooke, Kansas City banker, at the American Bankers' association convention.

He denied that such a tax will "frighten industry" from these states. "Four and one-half per cent is a typical state income tax," he said. "Several states have it. If labor and raw material conditions in a given state are attractive, are corporations deterred from coming in by the fact that they can retain for themselves only 95½ per cent of their profits?"

ADWELL OFFERS SUGGESTIONS ON PLASTER WORK

Third Article of Series Points Out Value of Proper Construction.

By L. T. ADWELL.
(Number Three)

Wood Lath As a Base for Interior

Wood lath is the most common of plaster bases for small building owing to the fact the best grade of wood brings a higher price when manufactured into other products. Most of the wood lath used of recent years are of inferior wood. The builder should inspect each bundle of lath before lather starts to work.

Wood lath should be of No. 1 grade, sound green stock, free from bark and knots, well manufactured, and should be of uniform thickness, averaging 2-inch to 5-inch lath, with a minimum thickness for a lath not less than five-sixteenths of an inch, and should not be over 1½ inches wide. They should be nailed to each stud, joist or bearing with not less than three-penny fine lath nails, laid horizontally and on ceilings in one direction, spaced not less than one-fourth of an inch. Joints should be broken every six to nine courses, with the proper quarter inch between ends of lath. Use of three-penny extra fine nails is prohibited.

Metal lath should be applied to all external and internal angles lapping not less than three inches on each side. Metal lath should cover joints where wood lath joins on to masonry work, lapping not less than three inches on each side of joint. In addition to use of metal lath as stated above, use metal lath as specified in Article 2 for fire prevention.

Plastering Specifications

All wood lath should be covered with at least two coats of plastering. The mortar for plastering may be composed of quick lime or hydrated lime and sand, or of a manufactured hard plaster. Patented plaster to be applied according to manufacturer's specifications.

The scratch and brown coats should have a combined thickness of at least one-half an inch from top of lath to the face of plastering on both ceilings and walls. Scratch and brown coats should be brought down flush with floors.

It is well to state here that the finish coat has no constructive value. The scratch and brown coats are constructive coats and a base for decorative and ornamental coats. Too often are defects covered in brown coats with the finish that should be watched carefully. It is done every day by a "fly-by-night" contractor. He does your work, gets your money, and off before "shoddy" workmanship appears. Let us furnish you a list of plaster contractors, known by our local architects, bankers, and insurance companies. And you will get what you pay for.

Additional information along the lines listed above will be cheerfully supplied. Address "Better Plastering Committee," care the Labor World.

FURNITURE STORES DISCONTINUE SALE MASCOT PRODUCTS

Will Feature High-Class Union-Label Stove. "Peace Declaration" Ends Disagreement of Over Four Years' Standing—Fowler Stores Not Included.

An echo of the lockout of workers at the Mascot Stove company more than four years ago is heard in announcement this week that the Sterchi Stores, Inc., have been formally removed from organized labor's "unfair list" and restored to the good will and recommendation of the workers of Chattanooga and other communities and their friends.

The Mascot lockout was one of the most vicious and uncalled-for attacks on working people which has ever occurred in Chattanooga, and was followed by several instances of violence which were charged to the importation of strikebreakers from various places. The iron molders and mounters, who had upon many occasions sacrificed for and with J. F. James, president of the Mascot concern, to build the product to a point of perfection, and who had, with their friends, done much to increase the sales of Mascot stoves, were cold-bloodedly driven from their jobs, and probably the bitterest feeling ever engendered in a local labor controversy was the result.

From the date of failure to prevail upon a then new manager to alter his arbitrary attitude, this bitterness has continued, and possibly increased, and Mascot products—if any—are still made by non-union labor.

The Sterchi stores—then operating locally under the name of Sterchi Bros. & Fowler—became involved in the controversy through information and belief of local trades unionists that Mr. J. O. Fowler, then in charge, owned a controlling interest in the Mascot plant, and was, to some extent, at least, responsible for the change in Mascot's labor policies. This was given credence by the further fact that local Sterchi-Fowler stores handled Mascot products almost exclusively. Following extended negotiations and efforts to right what Chattanooga workers considered a major wrong, the Sterchi-Fowler stores, together with the Mascot Stove company, were formally declared "unfair to organized labor," and every possible publicity was given to the affair.

At the succeeding annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor approval was given to the local action, and facts of the situation were broadcast.

A few months ago, however, Mr. Fowler retired from the Sterchi firm, and Mr. Robert Sterchi was named local manager. Shortly thereafter negotiations for a clearing up of the situation so far as it related to the Sterchi firm were begun, the following letter forming a basis for conferences which resulted in the final action taken Monday night by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council:

Mr Matt Gerlach, Secy.-Treas.,
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Gerlach:

Confirming our conversation of March 26th regarding Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, I will state that the Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc., have no connections whatsoever with the Mascot Stove Manufacturing company, of this city. I am sure you know that Mr. J. O. Fowler is no longer with this concern, and for your information we have dropped the Mascot line entirely and do not intend to handle them any longer at any of the Sterchi stores.

Mr. Gerlach, we are very anxious to get the good will of the Trades and Labor council, and would like very much for you to take the above matter up with them and put us on your good will list.

For your information I will state that Mr. Bob Sterchi is now general manager of this store, and, as you know, he has always been a friend to the labor council in every respect. Thanking you for your assistance in this matter, I am,

Yours very truly,
STERCHI BROS. STORES, Inc.,
By O. L. Hayes, Adv. Mgr.

The letter was turned over to officers of Local 53, Molders, who conducted the subsequent negotiations with Mr. Sterchi.

The local Sterchi stores will feature a union-labeled stove of national reputation, and representatives of the Molders urge upon their friends to give every consideration to the firm when in the market for their merchandise.

Secretary Gerlach this week addressed the following letter to the Sterchi stores:

Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:

At the meeting of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, held Monday night, Oct. 13th, the delegates from the Molders Local Union No. 53, reported that their organization had taken the Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc., off of the unfair list and requested that the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council do likewise, and thereupon the motion was put and passed unanimously and the Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc., were declared fair to organized labor, and we wish you success.

Respectfully yours,
CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL,
By Matt Gerlach, Secy.

Molders' officials pointed out that the settlement of the controversy with the Stercni stores in no way affects the position of the Fowler stores.

Local trades unionists appeared to be of one mind in expressing their pleasure that the long and unfortunate controversy with the furniture concern has been ended to the evident satisfaction of all interests concerned.

STATE AIDS GROWERS IN FORMING "UNION"

Raleigh, N. C.—Governor Gardner and other state officials, together with bankers, business men and federal government representatives, are aiding tobacco growers to form a "union." The object is higher prices and a limitation of output.

Textile workers and other wage earners in this state, however, continue their single-handed battle to secure a living wage and reduce intolerable long hours. In Gastonia county, especially, wages are being driven lower and lower.

These workers use the same argument that the tobacco growers do.

ANTI-UNIONISTS MUST ACT

Minneapolis.—The city council approved a resolution calling on business men, organized labor and the anti-union Citizens' Alliance to get together on unemployment.

One alderman suggested that if employers who talk about relieving unemployment would reduce hours and maintain rates, their views will be considered. The council's action was long urged by organized labor.

THE LABOR WORLD

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1930.

The Labor World extends heartfelt condolences to two brothers who have during the week lost their fathers. Brother Harry E. Kelly, secretary of Lodge 56, Machinists, mourns the passing of his parent, William J. Kelley, pioneer citizen and merchant of East Chattanooga, who surrendered to the Grim Reaper last Sunday morning, and was laid to rest on Monday.

W. E. Brown, father of W. H. Brown, of the Stage Employes, died early Friday morning at his home in St. Elmo, and it was announced that funeral services will probably be held Saturday afternoon.

PELLAGRA MARCHES ON.

Groups of North Carolinians are working heroically to overcome the blight of pellagra at their state. In some counties home demonstration clubs are organizing to supply proper food. Their work is limited to tenant farmers. It is sadly needed there, but the industrial workers need it also.

Cotton and wages tend to some counties. They are going their best, but they cannot reach the economic cause of the dread disease. Their educational experiment is backed by business interests to keep the state in order, but it overlooks the opposition of those who want to face the facts. It would raise public morals if they would state the facts. The accompanying cartoon, contributed especially to the current issue of The Labor World through International Labor News Service, shows how local pasha boards of chosen politicians and political appointees and mill owners are powerful in politics.

The whole tragic pellagra situation comes down to an economic foundation. It is caused by inefficient food. While the economic structure remains unchanged pellagra marches on. With what pride the open shoppers and the wage-cutters must view the terrible processions of 20,000 persons sick with the plague!

CHEAPEST LABOR REPLACED.

A [illegible] that will replace [illegible] was predicted at a conference of agricultural experts in Washington.

Cotton picking is the cheapest labor in the country. The smallest child is capable of that seasonal work, just as children are forced to labor in the tobacco sugar cane fields. An automatic cotton picker eliminates the scrap of the sharecropper. No labor is too cheap for it to replace and no child can ever be its master. The machine has its limit, but this is ignored by men who blandly declare that those displaced workers may enter other occupations. It would be interesting to know what trade or calling is immune from the inroads of scientific industrial processes.

When men ignore their problems and their remedies they will discuss organized labor's attitude as the problem that affects every person.

The practical man proposes that demands the union label or button.

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THAT "GREATER NEED"

"Give More—For a Greater Need!"

This slogan, for the ninth annual campaign of the Community Chest, should strike a responsive chord in the hearts of every man and woman in Chattanooga fortunate enough at this time to be in position to share with the many who, for one reason or another, are forced to depend upon the bounty of others for sustenance.

That a greater need exists cannot be denied; that fewer are in position to give anything at all is just as certain. It follows, then, that unless the plea to "give more" is heeded the campaign will fail—and failure, under present conditions, is unthinkable.

Operation of the Community Chest as has been and perhaps always will be a matter for divided opinion, and criticisms are many and varied. Some of these objections are doubtless meritorious; no organization is perfect, as no individual is without his or her faults. But every progressive movement in history has been carried on under a heavy fire of criticism. No individual or group is in better position to weigh in the balance objections to a movement for the common good than are we of the trade unions. Perhaps no humanitarian cause has ever suffered such unjust charges as has this movement for which so many have sacrificed. Yet while we admit the imperfections in our methods of working out our program, we know that it is fundamentally sound, and we continue to "carry on."

May we not say the same thing of the Community Chest?

This system of raising funds annually for the care of unfortunates and the maintenance of character-building and eleemosynary institutions has been approved by municipalities throughout the country and has been recognized as the most satisfactory and economical way of caring for a major problem.

But whether or not we agree as to the methods of operation, the system is used, and, with present unprecedented conditions, divisions of opinion, we believe, should be at least temporarily forgotten and the whole citizenship united for success of the present drive.

The purely charitable agencies, it is announced, will receive the major portion of the funds raised, and it is believed that the enormous demands certain to be made upon these agencies during the coming winter will be met to a reasonably satisfactory extent.

The campaign will open Monday, and scores of local citizens will give the entire week to the cause. Let's meet the solicitor with a smile, and at least for the once place confidence in the chest directors to distribute this centralized fund to the best interest of all concerned.

Let's "Give More—For a Greater Need!"

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Wage cuts are helping to prolong the business depression and retard recovery. Every wage cut means reduction of purchasing power and is a blow at the national welfare. These facts are stressed by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, in a message that ought to be brought to the attention of every employer in the nation. He says:

"One paramount need now is consumer buying. All eyes are on the retail market. Storekeepers, wholesalers, jobbers are waiting for signs of better buying before they will take the risk of ordering ahead. But workers without income cannot buy. Increasing employment and sustained wage levels are essential.

"A dangerous tendency now threatens the prospect for betterment. Wage cuts have increased in the past two months. In July, according to reports to the department of labor, 20,000 workers were forced to take wage reductions—double the number in any previous month since depression began. In August the number rose again to 24,700 and cuts averaged 10.5 per cent—the highest yet. This destruction of buying power must be checked if we are to go forward. Wage earner buying power is the key to prosperity.

"Business men can hasten revival and improve their own trade without undue risk by such policies as these: 1. Order ahead; start to work up a normal spring supply. 2. Cut overhead costs (without reducing wages) by improving equipment and eliminating waste. 3. Improve quality of product and reduce prices. 4. Stimulate trade by advertising and special efforts. These measures will increase employment and put products within reach of this year's low incomes. Wage earners can help produce better articles at lower cost by improving the quality of their work and increasing efficiency.

"We [illegible] strength this fall? It is [illegible] hands of the [illegible] employers."

Some employers will never learn. There's H. R. Fitzgerald, head of the big Danville, Va., textile mills, who has flatly rejected the offer of the [illegible] of Virginia to mediate in the [illegible] between workers, declaring, "[illegible] absolutely nothing [illegible]."

Mr. Fitzgerald seems to be laboring under the impression that he is living [illegible] when "There is [illegible]" was the slogan [illegible] employers whose employees went on strike.

The days of absolutism are past and the man who denies the right of his employes to a voice in industry is fighting progress and seeking to turn back the hands of time. Mr. Fitzgerald has made a bad move, a fact which will be borne in upon his consciousness as time goes by.

* * *

A Chicago grand jury has made a "discovery." It charges that there is a "well established alliance between the Chicago police department, the corrupt politician and the criminal elements."

Well, well, who'd 'a thought it? Grand juries do make startling discoveries, sometimes. Just as if any intelligent person did not know there must be an alliance between criminals and at least part of the Chicago police force. If there was no such alliance, crime would not flourish so largely unpunished as it does in Chicago. And when there is such a "working agreement," it is a foregone conclusion there are corrupt politicians taking their "cut" of the graft.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Has a sculptor for the memorial to be erected in Washington, D. C., to Samuel Gompers been selected?

A.—Robert Aitken, of New York, is now working on a design for the memorial. If his design is acceptable to the memorial committee of the American Federation of Labor and the commission of fine arts of Washington, he will be authorized to proceed with the work of the memorial.

Q.—When is the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—November 15, 1931.

Q.—What was the Smith-Hughes act?

A.—A bill passed by congress in 1917 inaugurated vocational education on a nation-wide scale by providing for federal co-operation with state boards of vocational education in promoting the establishment of vocational schools in trade and industry, commerce, agriculture and home economics. The provisions of the act are administered by the federal board for vocational education, of which Perry W. Reeves is the labor member.

What Next!

A discovery by which X-ray photographs can be taken through solid steel ten inches thick was revealed recently at the twelfth annual national metal exposition in Chicago. The new method will be used to locate cracks or defects inside steel, finding of which has been one of the greatest problems of the steel industry. Heretofore it has been possible to penetrate only four inches of steel with the X-rays.

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Pellagra: By-Product of Greed

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

The House of Life.

Text—"All the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord."—Eph. 2:21.

Read also Matt. 21:17-19.

The Apostle Paul often used concrete illustrations drawn from the world about him to drive home his arguments in the minds of the readers of his epistles. One of his best is his well-known "Put on the whole armour of God," in which the Apostle to the Gentiles likens the Christian to a Roman soldier accoutered for battle. Christian readers have become strangely affectionate toward this passage in Eph. 6:13-18, wherein the believer is admonished to don "the breastplate of righteousness" and "the helmet of salvation" and take up "the shield of faith," etc. Our text this week is an illustration of the same order, Paul likening one's life to a building with thoughts, deeds, words, desires and principles, of course, the materials from which this House of Life is built. I am thankful Paul used that one little word "fitly." It means our lives must be put together in the right way, and no other way, else they are not the kind of structures God would have them be.

WM. L. MOSS

The Lesson for Us.

There are two Latin words for man. One is "homo," meaning merely man as an animal distinguished from a horse or dog. The other word is "vir," and means man in the truest, noblest sense of the word—a man made in the image of God and possessing sovereign worth! Now from this word "vir" comes our word "virtue," so that manliness and virtue are one. Hence, to be a true man is to be not an animal but a—hero! Man, the one form in the animal kingdom with the quality of being virtuous, is thrown into the vortex of life without so much as a "by-your-leave." Nevertheless here he is—and he must either make good or go down in defeat! Fra Lippo Lippi was right—

"This world's no blot for us,
Nor blank; it means intense ill and gracious good;
To find its meaning is my meat and drink."

It doesn't take a man long to learn there is a recognized level below which his life must not fall, for below this level he can never be his true self. Above this level a man's life has character. Character is not inherited; It may be influenced by environment, but each of us is given the task of building character for himself before it can ever be achieved. We build our characters day by day, and the materials are supplied by life itself, the things we do and say being the essential factors in building our House of Life. It is the will of God that every man be his own architect, and whether we will it or not, we are building for all time and eternity. The materials that go into the making of our character must be chosen carefully—in fair weather we may fool the world and flatter ourselves that we are as good as others, but when storm and stress of life come our way will our characters stand the test? Jesus gave us a story about two builders, one wise, the other foolish. He said those who heard and obeyed His words was like the wise man, because they built their characters on the firm foundation of obedience. We do need a strength greater than ours. Our actions color our thoughts, our thoughts control our lives, our lives produce our actions, and so the "vicious circle" goes on! Paul knew this and he knew we needed help in building our characters for in the verse following our text he says: "Ye also are builded together for a habitation of God through the Spirit." God is love, God is beauty, God is all that is best, and the man of character has made it possible for God's Spirit to dwell in him.

A continuous demand for the union label, shop card and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of trade unionists.

Unselfish Service to Others Is a Telephone Tradition

Once every year there is an award of Vail medals for Bell telephone workers. These are given in recognition of acts that are considered as outstanding in noteworthy public service, and four have been awarded to Southern Bell workers this year.

Every day more than 20,000 people in the Southern Bell telephone organization are giving their utmost endeavors to the service of the public. To most of them there does not come the opportunity for heroic or noteworthy conduct. And yet it is their conscientious daily fulfilment of their duty to the company and to the public that makes possible the smooth and satisfactory service that you have come to accept as a matter of course.

Usually it is only in emergencies that heroic acts are called for, but every hour of every day the telephone fraternity is giving you the best they can to serve your needs, and, if necessary they will rise to a crisis and demonstrate that they, too, place service above self.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.
(Incorporated)

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MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

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Price 25 cents.

Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.

Costs only 1 cent a dose.

for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and the Tennessee Federation of Labor

have declared the

Hill Red Stores

UNFAIR

To Organized Labor

Meatcutters Local No. 600

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Bids Wanted

NOTICE TO GRADING CONTRACTORS

Market Street Bridge Construction

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1930.

Sealed proposals directed to the undersigned and marked on the outside of the envelope, "Bid for [illegible] of the approaches to the Market street bridge over Chattanooga Creek," will be received by the board of highway commissioners of Hamilton county, Tennessee, at the office at the courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., until 11 a.m., Oct. 24, 1930, for the [illegible] of the approaches to the Market street bridge over Chattanooga creek.

Blank proposal, contract and bond, together with plans and specifications, will be furnished applicant by the county engineer, [illegible], Chattanooga, Tenn., upon payment of $ 5.00.

The successful contractor will be required to execute an approved [illegible] for 50 per cent. of the contract as determined by the bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or bidder's bond for 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, payable to T. S. Wilcox, chairman.

Bidders must furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience, ability and financial responsibility, together with a schedule of operations by which they agree to conduct the work.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and waive any informalities in the bids received.

T. S. WILCOX, Chairman,
Board of Highway [illegible].

Bids Wanted

NOTICE TO PAINTING CONTRACTORS

County Bridge Painting

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1930

Sealed proposals directed to the undersigned and marked on the outside of the envelope, "Bid for painting various steel bridges of the county," will be received by the board of highway commissioners of Hamilton county, Tennessee, at the office at the courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., until 11 a.m., October 24, 1930, for the painting of various steel bridges of the county.

Blank proposal, contract and bond, together with specifications, will be furnished applicant by the county engineer, courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., upon payment of $5.00.

The successful contractor will be required to execute an approved surety bond for 50 per cent. of the contract as determined by the bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or bidder's bond for 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, payable to T. S. Wilcox, chairman.

Bidders must furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience, ability and financial responsibility, together with a schedule of operations by which they agree to conduct the work.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and waive any informalities in the bids received.

T. S. WILCOX, Chairman,
Board of Highway Commissioners.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Well, it will be after the first of November when we know where the new postoffice is to be located.

* * *

J. E. Whitman returned to work after spending part of his vacation in Georgia visiting friends.

* * *

H. B. Massey and family left for Florida, where he will visit with his brother.

* * *

J. L. Langston, of East Chattanooga station, remains in a serious condition.

* * *

Lookout Branch 62 held an enthusiastic meeting Tuesday, October 14, business being transacted expeditiously. Report of treasurer shows a good balance.

* * *

The band is making progress. Had a couple more to join it. In the near future a reception will be given them.

* * *

Brother Dailey has been assigned to the same charge (Eastdale), which pleases him.

* * *

Oehlsen told me that Frank Brooks would get a square meal once more, as he was going home with him. Brooks says, "Well, I don't know, the last time I went out there he fed me on white beans."

* * *

M. M. Echols is off, sick.

* * *

A meeting of the executive board of the Central Labor body was held Thursday evening.

* * *

Secretary Brooks had quite a nifty notice of the October meeting of Lookout Branch 62, N. A. L. C., showing the percentage of attendance from the different stations.

* * *

Have you heard about Supt. Walker's Yellow Jackets? They are hot stuff. He gets quite a kick out of them. Him and the boys.

PART TIME WORK IN PLANTS CAN BE PUT ON YEAR BASIS

(By A. F. of L. Direct News Service.)

Boston, Oct. 16.—Employment can be put on a regular basis and seasonal unemployment would, to a large extent end, says the A. F. of L. executive committee in its report to the annual convention.

"Nearly all industries find their operations seasonal to some extent," it is stated. "But much seasonal employment is preventable. It is common knowledge that many plants have found it not only possible but advantageous to regularize their production schedules so that uniform operation is maintained throughout the year and their work forces are given continuous employment.

"In automobiles, the industry needed 475,000 workers for six months of the year—these men and women had to depend on the automobile industry for their living. How can these workers maintain their standard of living while their incomes are cut off?

"In clothing factories 155,000 are needed for six months, but 4,000 of them are unemployed for five months—nearly all the other half year, and 11,000 are laid off for three months. In cotton textiles 431,000 are employed for six months and 13,000 are laid off for four months and 21,000 for two months. Here are 182,000 workers, in these three industries alone who lost from two to five months last year. This immense loss of incomes means a very serious lowering of income standards."

The executive council favors a yearly wage basis instead of a weekly base that will assure a steady income and encourage employers to stabilize operations.

"Some plants," the council states, lay off workers for two or three weeks in the dull season and call it a "vacation." A lay-off without pay is not a vacation, declare the unionists.

3,700,000 Idle Factory Workers; Farms and Offices Not Included

(By A. F. of L. Direct News Service.)

Boston, Oct. 16.—"We estimate that unemployment averaged 3,700,000 wage earners during the first six months of 1930, not including farm laborers and office workers," says the A. F. of L. executive council in its report to the annual convention.

"In both the United States and Canada unemployment this year has been very much above last year. For the first five months the averages show that 55 per cent more were out of work in the United States and 83 per cent more in Canada. Unemployment of union members averaged 21 per cent in the United States for the first seven months of 1930 and 10.5 per cent in Canada for the first five months of 1930.

"When unemployment reaches such a high figure it means that men and women are often out of work for several months before they can find employment. Even in normal times, a recent study shows that over half of those laid off were out of work for three months or more before they could find new employment. With conditions as they were this winter, it has not been unusual for men to be out of work for five or six months. No wonder savings have been exhausted and hundreds of thousands have been forced to apply for charity. Many who have been able all their lives to support their families and to tide over other periods of unemployment were forced to charity this winter."

Mrs. Roosevelt Backs Strike of Dressmakers

Governor's Wife Endorses Fight to Improve Conditions of Women Employed in Fifth Avenue Shops.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the governor of New York, has written to local [illegible] International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, which is conducting a strike of Fifth Avenue [illegible] and dressmakers, endorsing "the movement for improvement [illegible] women workers in [illegible] establishments [illegible] the women [illegible] have been organized."

Mrs. Roosevelt, who is known for her [illegible] organized labor, and [illegible] toward women in industry, [illegible] her communication from Albany to Miss Mary Hillyer, union [illegible].

The union reports settlement of the [illegible] against the shop of Hattie Carnegie, employing 450 persons.

[illegible] settlement committee [illegible] that an understanding [illegible] reached with six additional [illegible] firms.

Harris to Press Bill For Quota from Mexico

Senator Charges Little Effort Was Made to Enforce Immigration Law Until Senate Passed His Measure.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Oct. 16.—Charging that little effort was made to enforce the immigration laws on the Mexican border until his bill to put Mexican immigration on a quota basis passed the senate, Senator Harris of Georgia has announced that he will renew efforts to obtain final action on the measure at the coming session of congress.

The senator said the state department recently announced a sharp decrease in immigration from Mexico, indicating a more active interest in enforcing the law. He added, however, he feared that if his measure failed of passage in the house the administration would "become law in enforcement."

There was no doubt, he said, that administration leaders in the house prevented placing the bill before the house for a vote at the last session.

"We need to exclude the cheap Mexican labor," Harris said. He declared Mexican labor in Texas was responsible for a 2,000,000 bale cotton surplus this year, which had made it impossible for the cotton farmers of the south to receive a profitable price for their product.

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Pale and Weak

"I THINK Cardui is a wonderful medicine, for I improved greatly after taking it," says Mrs. A. W. English, of R. F. D. 4, Roanoke, Va. "When I was just a girl of 13, my mother gave this medicine to me, and it did me a great deal of good. I was weak and run-down. After I had taken Cardui awhile, I felt much better.

"In 1924, my health was poor. I felt miserable, and hadn't enough strength to do my housework. It took all my willpower to keep up. I was pale and weak.

"I got Cardui again and took it. My improvement was wonderful. I can recommend Cardui to others, for my health was so much better after I had taken a course of the Cardui Home Treatment."

E-142

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REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 13915

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

D. B. Loveman Co.
vs.
R. C. Coleman

In this cause it appearing by the officer's return that R. C. Coleman, defendant, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Elect sewing machine, which has been possessed by the sheriff, he is hereby required to appear on or before November 3, 1930, at 9 a.m., before this court at his office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing. It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tenn.

This October 8, 1930.

J. B. Bayless,
Justice of the Peace.

Danville Strikers on Picket Line

Textile strikers at Danville, Va., picketing Dan River Mill, Schoolfield, just outside Danville.

Capital-Labor Relations in South Hinge on Danville Strike Outcome

Result to Draw Pattern of Industrial Future of the Southland. Workers Seek More Voice in Great Business of Which One Man Is Absolute Master—Injunction Mild, But May Cause Great Harm.

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Danville, Va., Oct. 16.—The Danville textile workers are on strike!

For over 40 years these people and their children have given of their brains, their blood, their skill and facility, in labor and in sacrifice, for the building up of a business of making cotton cloth which is famous for its quality. In it they have come to take a pride—the peculiar pride of the skilled craftsman and craftswoman.

Of this business, H. R. Fitzgerald, who worked up from the spinning-room to paymaster and then to master of it all, now says: "This is my business, and I am not going to allow any one to run it for me."

H. R. Fitzgerald is a deaf mute. He can neither hear nor speak, in the manner of ordinary men. He reads the lips of those who speak to him. And he speaks to others with the peculiar mechanical speech which he has learned from those skilled in teaching the dumb to speak. He is, to that extent, shut off from the ordinary life of human beings. He does not hear the accent, nor sense the nuances of meanings in the human voices of those about him.

Is Absolute Master.

He is known as a very clever, a very smooth, a very able, but a very hard man, who is the absolute master of the mills, and, now at the age of over 70 years, carries about in his shell of disabilities the other limitations of an industrial era which has faded out of the picture of American economics and humanities.

The sympathies of the people of the city of Danville are with the strikers, for these strikers have been good citizens of this city for many years, and their qualities are known. The people of the state of Virginia, looking over the hills toward Danville, at the southwestern edge of the state, where it joins onto North Carolina only a few miles away, are wondering if the unwholesome halo of a Marion and a Gastonia are to be hung upon the good name and fair history of this beautiful commonwealth.

Danger in Injunction.

A middle-aged Virginia judge of the circuit court refused to allow the mill company to arm its overseers. But when it came time to granting the time-honored injunction, the judge answered the request of the company's attorney with the issuance of an injunction which, though apparently mild, as injunctions have gone, can be interpreted and applied by a judge issuing such a document to the great harm and detriment of the cause of the progress of the industrial life of this state.

That the company has practiced the coercion, intimidation and brutality of force which it now asks to have the workers enjoined from employing, is a matter which could be made a matter of record by testimony piled like Ossa upon Pelion. That there is any likelihood of the people who for eight months have been patiently building up the fabric and weaving the discipline of their union, as carefully and as skillfully as they weave the 90-inch webs of the beautiful sheetings which they can make—that these people should be expected to use violence and force against this company and its property is almost inconceivable to one who knows their record and their history, and their attachment to the industry which they have woven out of the raw materials of their own lives.

What Will Be Result?

The strike is on! What will now be woven into the web is for the coming days to say. That in it will be drawn the pattern of the industrial future of the great Southland is agreed on all sides. The workers look—and hope—and clench their hands and prepare for the agony of the battle. And here and there abroad in Virginia as well as in other commonwealths, men of vision, and hope, and even men of wealth, are wishing hard for an outcome that may not have in the finished web the splash of blood and the twisting and tearing up of the threads of human happiness and human rights.

MUSICIANS WIN

Peoria, Ill.—Organized musicians defeated "canned" music and renewed their agreement with theater managers.

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POTATOES	Brown Beauties, 5 Lbs. for			16c
BUTTER	Clearbrook and Cloverbloom, Pound			37c
BEANS	Pinto and Great Northern, 2 Lbs. for			13c
OCTAGON SOAP	Large Bar			5c
CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound			15c

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THE LABOR WORLD

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

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Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 24, 1930 — Number 26

ABOR OFFERS DEFINITE PLAN TO AID JOBLESS

nvention Maps Program for Permanent Relief.

RESIDENT ASKED TO NAME COMMITTEE

andates to Executive Coun- l Call for Labors of Tre- mendous Import.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Washington, Oct. 23.—With Presi- t William Green going into an- er term of office by unanimous re- ction, he carries into that term ndates to the executive council ling for labors of tremendous con- ences as the result of the de- rations of this fiftieth annual erican Federation of Labor con- tion.

Perhaps the weightiest and most ssing problem of all is that of un- ployment. The executive council ed unemployment "the outstand- economic fact of the past year." committee on resolutions, headed Matthew Woll, with Victor A. nder as secretary, declared it "an ergency that calls for action."

The action has been supplied. The utive council recommended a plank program for meeting unem- yment on a permanent basis. The olutions committee reported a six- nk platform designed to assuage distress of the winter just ahead. convention approved both.

National Committee Asked.

The six-plank relief program came the convention out of a clear sky. provisions, if carried out, will call action the authorities and the r movements of every community the nation, as well as the national state governments. And prefac- its proffered program with words nalysis and of admonition, it sent n a ringing call for organization ions, unions, unions everywhere. reover, it urged vigorous efforts to the Wagner unemployment bills ugh to passage. The six-plank form for relief follows:

1. That the executive council be structed to request the presi- nt of the United States to im- diately appoint a national com- ttee to recommend measures r immediate relief, having in nd proposals that can be car- ed out by private and quasi blic agencies and enterprises well as by the departments of e federal government, the de- rtments of the state govern- nts and by municipalities, unties, school districts and her divisions of government.

2. That the executive council instructed to call upon all ate federations of labor to re- uest the governors of their re- ective states to appoint state mmittees to co-operate with the tional committee proposed in aragraph one, and to initiate mmendations within their re- ective states.

3. That the executive council instructed to call upon all filiated central bodies in the ited States to urge the mayors similar officials of their re- ective cities to immediately ap- nt city committees to co-oper- e with the state and national mmittees provided for in para- aphs one and two and to itiate relief programs within ir respective cities.

4. That the executive council instructed to proceed in such anner as the council may find acticable to bring about the es- blishment of similar commit- es in localities where there are affiliated central labor organ- ations through which to act.

5. That the executive council termine the best procedure to llow in obtaining appointment similar committees in the ter- ories of Alaska, Hawaii and erto Rico.

6. That the affiliated central dies in the Dominion of Canada urged to co-operate with the nadian trades and labor con- ess in the promotion of unem- yment relief measures in anada.

It is the opinion of your committee the report said, "that the na- l committee recommended herein, l state and local committees re- ted to, should urge such relief jects as can be immediately put effect to relieve the situation dur- the coming winter, by securing yment for as many workers as sible, and by relieving destitution want in whatever way may be necessary and practicable. It s intended that these committees await action by either congress ate legislatures."

Living Standards Must Rise.

The report urged greater efforts to- ard securing the five-day week and ged that "The very increase in productivity of the workers, which es often results in unemployment hem, can and must be made the son for a greater return to them. re there must be a continued in- se in the standards of living, with or all constantly rising to a higher plane, or science will become a snare and invention a mockery."

On unemployment insurance the committee discussed the question at length, declared itself clearly "not in accord with the resolutions sub- mitted," and referred the entire sub- ject to the executive council for study so that the council, in its study of unemployment and remedial action, should have an open field before it with no avenue closed.

Labor Convention Charts Course For Another Year of Steady Gain

Movement to Follow Tried and Proved Principles in Dealing With Unemployment, the Machine and Other Problems That Now Press Imperatively for Solution.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Boston, Oct. 23.—The fiftieth convention of the American Federation of Labor has passed into history after having written what President Green described as "another brilliant page" into that history.

Nothing unexpected happened. Nothing was done that will cause people to gasp in wonderment. Nothing radical was written into the record. President Green explained that, too, when he said, "We will not be carried away by vaporous proposals." The American Federation of Labor rests upon certain sound, clear principles. Those who know the principles know, if not what will happen, at least what will not happen, in these conventions.

The Boston convention has put new rivets in the structure called the American Federation of Labor. It has held to the course. The principles are as they were yesterday and the day before and a decade ago. Fifty years have passed and the principles are as they were. Principles do not change. Tactics do.

Unemployment to Fore.

So this convention talked about unemployment and the wonderful thing called "the machine." He who could most surely point down the road to a cure for the devastating efficiency of the machine and for the evils that grow out of its lop-sided control was the one most carefully listened to in this convention.

And so, riding at the head of the list of achievements is the action on unemployment. Nobody says it is final, or that it is perfect; it is the best that could be devised here and now. These columns have recorded the ten-plank platform for long range effectiveness, and the six-plank program for immediate relief during the coming winter. Nothing even began to eclipse those two actions.

The next biggest thing was continuance of the organization campaign. Labor can have no voice except where organized. Labor is going out to get for itself a bigger voice.

Labor Facing Biggest Issues.

It all comes down to the fact that the American trade union movement in this year 1930 is facing bigger issues, more monumental issues, than ever have been faced by any body of men in all the world's history. The flower out of which came the first fruit of invention has at last grown to be a sighing, bending tree full, which is being picked with such inequity as to have shocked the conscience of all who have a conscience and intelligence enough to perceive facts.

The machine was the issue here in a sense perhaps larger than anyone realized. There was the usual routine of resolutions—most of them good, aimed at getting somewhere. There was little debate. In the freest forum the nation knows, men said little, in the face of the biggest issue our time has known. After all, debate is useful only when it clarifies and leads to sound conclusions. The conclusions upon which the convention acted and determined its course seemed grown out of the situation.

Moral Force Marshaled.

One thing is sure, in addition to the definite course laid out. The management of industry and those who do the owning are labelled in a new and more striking way with the word "Responsibility!" Injustice in ownership is in the way of being made a high social crime. This convention pushed much further into the foreground the idea that he who abuses the trust of ownership or direction shall go down the road a pariah—and for politicians the same terrible brand. Those who reflect will know that moral force is the greatest force the world has ever known. Moral force is being marshaled to bring the machine to a justice in service and to bring its abusers to account.

Chapter and verse should be given to support this report. Resolutions should be cited and declarations quoted. Well, earliest reports have done enough of that. Nor do they tell the story adequately. There is often more of revelation in the expression of the faces of people than in what comes out of their mouths. There can be more in the way a hand is waved than in an oration. Men do not always say what they think, but only a few wear the mask of immobile features. There were enough declarations here, enough resolutions and plans. But under these was something much bigger and more important. I am trying to report that more important thing.

Anti-Injunction Fight Goes On.

As to other matters, there were 99 resolutions and a formidable report of the executive council. Ranking next to unemployment came the injunction and the yellow dog contract, handmaidens of oppression. One delegate described and read what he called a "double decker yellow dog contract," binding the father to pay damages should the son violate his yellow dog contract.

The convention voted to continue the fight in the senate for the bill now before that body, sponsored by labor. The fight to procure legislation against the yellow dog contract will go on, with the federation officially back of the bill for which such valiant fights have been made in Ohio, Illinois and California.

To make national defense as free as possible from profiteering influences, the convention voted to favor the construction of naval vessels and munitions in arsenals and navy yards and for the development and upkeep of all such institutions now in operation; and for the adequate compensation of all civilian employes and enlisted personnel.

Political Policy Unchanged.

The non-partisan political policy remains unchanged. An effort to change the basis of making up the records of congressmen failed, after a rather sharp exchange of comment, but the officers are left free to improve the existing system if that can be done.

Further immigration restriction was demanded, border commuting was denounced and a quota for Mexico was urged.

Moreover, the convention expressed itself as unable to understand why the department of labor does not apply the contract labor law to alien musicians, actors and singers, particularly in view of the mechanization of music, with its menace to musicians. Also, the convention denounced the employment of aliens in construction of ships under the Jones-White act.

Aid for Machado Opposed.

One of the last acts of the convention was adoption of a resolution declaring that the United States government should not, either through its diplomacy, through government-approved loans, or otherwise, intervene in Cuba in support of the dictatorship of Machado.

Reaves Manager Of Loveman Shop

W. H. Reaves, proprietor of the Reaves Shoppe, in the First National Bank building, this week assumed the management of Loveman's Beauty parlor, thus becoming operator of two of the leading institutions of this type in the city.

Mr. Reaves is a veteran member of Local 415, Barbers. Seligman & Latz, chain concern with headquarters in New York, who formerly managed the Loveman shop, it is understood, have withdrawn from the local field.

The personnel, for the present, will be Mr. Reaves, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Bluhm, Mrs. Landers and Miss Stevens. The shop, of course, is and will be "100 per cent. union."

Miss Roselyn Korb, formerly of the Loveman shop, is permanently located at Jolly's Beauty shop, 711½ Market street.

UNION MUSICIANS WIN

Washington.—Union musicians in the nation's capital won their fight against "canned" music. Theater managers in the large picture houses said the musicians "were unneeded and unwanted." The musicians started an educational campaign for living music and the managers accepted a compromise agreement.

Extend Sympathy To A Bereaved Brother

Sincere sympathy is extended to P. S. Wilhoite, member of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, by his fellow trades unionists in resolutions adopted following the passing of Mrs. Josie Wilhoite, beloved mother of Brother Wilhoite, which occurred recently at LaFayette, Ga.

The Labor World joins in the spirit of the resolutions adopted by Local 43, as follows, and adds heartfelt condolences to the bereaved brother:

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to her last reward and rest from earthly cares and troubles, the beloved mother of our brother, P. S. Wilhoite, Mrs. Josie Wilhoite, of LaFayette, Ga.; and,

Whereas, this local feels the warmest regard and deepest sympathy for our brother in his great sorrow; be it

Resolved, That the local does hereby extend to Brother Wilhoite our most sincere sympathy and sorrow for his bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother Wilhoite, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to The Labor World for publication.

H. F. BROWN,
O. E. COOK,
Committee.

TO HOLD CHAUTAUQUA

New Orleans.—The local labor movement will hold a monster labor chautauqua. Plans provide for a ten-day event with entertainment and an address each day by some notable figure in the American labor movement.

CRY FOR TROOPS AT DANVILLE IS COMPLETE FLOP

Observers for Governor Find Unusual Order.

BOMBING EPISODE BELIEVED A "PLANT"

4,000 Victims of Autocracy Continue to Battle Like True Americans.

(By Staff Correspondent)

Danville, Va., Oct. 23.—Indefensible action on the part of so-called "disinterested" persons in Danville and vicinity to influence state authorities to bring the National Guard into the textile strike controversy here is sharply condemned by union officials and observant citizens of this city.

There is not the slightest shred of reason for troops in the strike area, one citizen expressed himself. Such action would bring disaster in its wake, he said.

It is known that Gov. Pollard, of Virginia, the adjutant-general and other state officials are not in sympathy with the proposal to bring in troops, in view of the almost abnormal peace situation here. The commonwealth attorney of Pittsylvania county, in which Danville is situated, publicly said there had been fewer law violations since the strike pickets had been on the line than before the strike started weeks ago. In a resolution adopted by the executive board of the textile union Sunday last, the position of the union in this respect was reiterated. The resolution further pledged the full influence of the union in preserving order and co-operating with the authorities of the law in keeping the peace.

The only disturbance thus far recorded is the alleged bombing of the home of Jerry Wentz, a company mill overseer. Slight damage was done by the explosion, there being two or three window panes broken. Local police denied a rumor that Wentz was to be arrested charged with doing the "bombing" himself. Union officials who made an independent investigation of the incident said it was evident that the bombing had been done by persons not connected with the organization. The previous arrest of two confessed communists and the presence of a group of others in Danville on various occasions subsequent to the sentencing of the two held in custody, was pointed out as significant. Thus far police have no clues to the perpetrators of the Wentz bombing.

Union officials pointed out that the bombing incident was being used as an excuse for the "necessity" of bringing soldiers to Danville. Another was the "necessity for protection of a $44,000,000 investment" of the company in the mills and equipment here.

Independent investigators of the strike situation here frankly said that the presence of the pickets around both mills, twenty-four hours a day, was the best safeguard for the protection of property that could be devised. The mill pickets were directly responsible for the arrest of the two communist agitators now in the county jail.

The 4,500 workers now on strike are citizens of Danville and the great majority of them have lived here all their lives, and are known as law-abiding citizens. Perhaps 90 per cent of them are church members or churchgoers, and are so recognized. This statement is particularly significant to anyone who knows Danville traditions.

Perhaps there has never been such another industrial strike as the one now on here. Those on strike are citizens known virtually to every other citizen. Women of the churches, regardless of denomination, carry coffee and sandwiches to the picket lines and frequently hold prayer services at the posts because many of those on the line cannot find time to attend church services. Some others contribute a pile of wood that the pickets may keep warm. One member of the board of directors of the mills told the pickets at one gate they could use a shed on his property to shelter them in bad weather or at night. These incidents are examples pointing to the attitude of the public in the strike.

The message delivered by Holt E. J. Ross, representing the American Federation of Labor, to a mass meeting of the workers, in which the moral and financial backing of the trade union movement of America was pledged to the furtherance of the textile organizing campaign, as well as to the general campaign in the south, was the occasion for jubilation among the membership. The loyalty of the strikers is said by old-time federation organizers to be remarkable. There have been fewer than twenty-five defections from the union ranks out of a membership of more than 4,000.

"Our organization is air-tight and stand pat," E. J. Nash, president of the local, said. "We are going to stick until this fight is won."

Detroit Tackles Job of Creating Work for Hundred Thousand Idle

Movement to Aid Unemployed Taking Definite Form Under New Mayor, with Committee of 101 in Charge—Census of Jobless Followed by Various Moves to Provide More Work.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Detroit, Oct. 23.—The movement in this city for the relief of the unemployed during the coming winter is taking definite form under the leadership of Frank Murphy, the new mayor of Detroit. The appointment of a committee of 101 members from every industrial and welfare agency in the city, was followed by the making of a registration of the city's unemployed. Four hundred volunteer workers carried out the task without expense; and approximately 100,000 jobless men and women registered for employment, of whom 20,000 indicated that they were in immediate and urgent need. To prevent the city being made a center for the unemployed elsewhere, it has been announced that only those who have been residents of Detroit for one year or more will be allowed to seek relief through this committee.

Employers are staggering shifts of their employes, to make room for more workers in that direction, while the "odd-jobs" of the city are being organized and classified in such a way as to furnish a steadier employment for those who work at that kind of employment.

Timber Owners Asked to Aid.

Owners of near-by tracts of timbered land are being asked to turn over the wood on their tracts in return for the clearing; and it is proposed to cut the timber into cordwood to be sold in the city, paying the men for the work of cutting and clearing. It is estimated that this will give employment to from 500 to 1,000 men, paying them from $3.50 to $5.00 per day.

There is four million dollars available for a school building program, and it is proposed to extend the limits of the city's bonded indebtedness at the November elections so as to permit the undertaking of extensive city public works and buildings, to add to the available employment. This will add about eighteen million dollars to the possible building plans, and by speeding up should be brought into action early in the winter.

The sub-committee on regularization has begun a line of work which promises to become a permanent contribution to the solution of the problems connected with unemployment, in the stabilization of employment.

Quick Response Given.

Response to the work of the relief committee has been almost instant. Many groups who are having steady employment are making regular and volunteer contributions to the less fortunate. The police department has organized its own branch of the work, and is gathering contributions ranging from $35 monthly from the commissioner to $1 from the patrolmen, totaling over $5,000 monthly. And it is said that other organizations are formulating similar plans.

Among those who are co-operating with the plans of the main committee are such well-known figures in industry and finance as Edsel Ford, Charles T. Fisher, Lawrence P. Fisher, Fred Wardell, Walter P. Chrysler, Alvan Macauley, Standish Backus, DuBois Young, S. Wells Utley, John A. Fry and John L. Lovett.

WORLD COURT MEETS FAVOR

Tennessee Senators Asked to Favor Ratification of United States' Entry.

Entry of the United States into the World Court, which needs only the O. K. of the United States senate, has been approved by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and Circle club, both organizations having passed an identical resolution urging Senators McKellar and Brock to support the protocols when the matter is raised at the coming session of the senate.

Senator McKellar supported a resolution in 1926 favoring U. S. entry, but has not recently made any public statement with respect to his attitude now.

The resolution adopted by the local bodies follows:

"Whereas, the council of the American Federation of Labor has put itself on record 'as favoring the United States' becoming a member of the World Court in accordance with the proposition advanced in the senate;' and,

"Whereas, the form in which the World Court question will next be raised in the senate is the three World Court protocols which have been signed by the United States and which, when ratified by the senate, will complete the adherence of the United States to the World Court; and,

"Whereas, these protocols, according to Secretary Stimson, completely adjust the difficulties anticipated by the senate in the reservations which it attached to its 1926 resolution providing for the entrance of this country into the World Court; and,

"Whereas, the whole question has now remained unsettled for four years; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Chattanooga Trades and Labor council hereby calls upon the senate of the United States to ratify the three World Court protocols at the coming session of the senate, opening in December; and be it further

"Resolved, That the senators from Tennessee, Mr. McKellar, who voted for the 1926 resolution providing for our adherence to the World Court, and Mr. Brock, be urged to do everything in their power to further the ratification of these protocols at the coming session of the senate."

Harry R. Fitzgerald, president of the company, still maintains a ghastly silence. Union officers directly charge that the presence of communists and other outside agitators in Danville is due to Fitzgerald's refusal to treat with his old employes, many of whom had been in his service for twenty-five to forty years, thus leaving an opening for an element to preach its destructive doctrines to the weak. One well-known communist, Dewey Martin by name, had been an employe of the Dan River mill until his communistic activities were shown up by mill workers who were trade unionists.

The workers are virtually 100 per cent organized, and thus far no strikebreakers have been permitted to enter the mills, although the injunction decree against the union workers was not dissolved and is still in force.

MARK PASSING OF 20 YEARS

Moving Picture Projectionists Celebrate Twentieth Anniversary of Local.

Twentieth anniversary of the formation of Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, was fittingly observed last Friday night, beginning at 11:30 o'clock, at Hotel Patten.

The grill room at the local hostelry had been lavishly decorated by a special committee, and when Toastmaster A. C. Kamin rapped for order the stage was set for an evening (and morning) of hilarity for which these local unionists have become noted throughout the south. Out-of-town guests included officers and members from sister unions in Atlanta, Mobile, Jacksonville and other cities.

W. P. Raoul, southern representative of the International Alliance, was the guest of honor, pinch-hitting for President Canavan, who was attending the American Federation of Labor convention at Boston. Mr. Raoul explained President Canavan's unavoidable absence, and stated the annual banquet of No. 259 was the only occasion of that character where the presence of an international representative was always considered mandatory. He congratulated the local union upon its progress, and declared that its business had been conducted always upon a high plane. Mr. Raoul's remarks constituted the only serious business of the occasion. Entertainment features, led by Jimmie Cox and his Collegians, were many and varied, and there was not a dull moment from the time the festivities were opened until the finish of the program.

The banquet committee consisted of W. C. Belcher, J. Burson Lowry, John Blanton, C. E. Curle and Felix Hamil.

W. H. Brown Wins Suit Against City

W. H. "Bill" Brown, old-timer in the work of Local 140, Stage Employes, last Saturday received word that the supreme court had affirmed an opinion given by Judge Neal Thompson, Chattanooga member of the court of appeals, granting damages against the city of Chattanooga as the result of an accident at the Memorial auditorium on Dec. 27, 1927, when Mr. Brown fell through an elevator shaft and was severely injured. At the time of the mishap Mr. Brown was employed by the Broadway Players, a stock company then appearing in the Little Theater at the Memorial. Judge Joe V. Williams was attorney for the plaintiff.

LAWYERS' "UNION" MAY OUST CROOKS

Boston.—A plea that the local Bar Association purge itself of crooked lawyers was made by Herbert Parker, president of that organization. He stressed the responsibility of organized lawyers in protecting the public from faithless members of the legal profession "who deceive and defraud those who most need the protection of honest lawyers."

BOSSES' UNION PESSIMISTIC AS WORKERS GAIN

"Open Shop" Committee Sheds Bitter Tears.

LABOR GETS JUSTICE; EMPLOYERS PEEVED

President Green Declares N. A. M. Report Is Confession of Defeat.

By WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor.

The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor have read the report of the so-called "open shop" committee of the National Association of Manufacturers which was released for publication a short time ago. The dominant note of this report is one of pessimism. This is particularly true from the standpoint of anti-union employers.

The committee refers to as very discouraging the growing tendency of large and national chain systems stores, hotels, etc., to require all building work to be done on a union basis or, as the committee insists on calling it, the "closed shop" basis. Evidently the manufacturers' association is disappointed because many fair contractors and individual owners are declining to aid the manufacturers' association anti-union movement. They criticize employers outside the building industry who are no longer willing to assist in developing an anti-union sentiment.

The so-called "open shop" committee of the manufacturers' association is composed of large anti-union employers who indicate their deep concern over the United States supreme court's decision in the case of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks versus the Texas & New Orleans Railroad. In that important decision, the court denied the railroad company's right to set up a company union that was being used as a subterfuge and as an excuse for withholding recognition to the representatives of the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks as provided for by law. The supreme court declared in this case that collective bargaining through company unions can only be regarded as a mockery.

The so-called "open shop" committee of the National Association of Manufacturers is manifestly worried over this decision. It fully realizes the seriousness of the blow which was dealt company unions and the "yellow dog" contract procedure through the decision of the supreme court. It is most interesting to observe that the committee refers to this decision as a "disturbing portent" and makes this significant statement:

"It may be well that the railway executives who in 1926 supported the Watson-Parker act will, as a result of the 1930 decision of the United States supreme court, have subsequent cause to regret advocacy of provisions which may impair, if not destroy, the development of harmonious management-employe co-operation in the shop crafts and other non-operating branches of the railway industry."

In pessimistic tones they announce that railway managements will regret advocating a law which may impair and even destroy their company union. The Watson-Parker act provides in effect that railroad management shall recognize representatives of employes. The law makes no exception. It applies to all workers and because of this open shop employers object. The court decision serves as a barrier against their policy of setting up under their supervision and control company unions as a substitute for legitimate labor organizations. While the open-shop committee of the manufacturers' association states that the supreme court decision "may impair, if not destroy" their company union, the representatives of labor declare there is no "may" regarding the ultimate destruction of the company union. Such an organization cannot exist among free men. Neither the workers nor their friends will permit employers to dictate who shall sit on both sides of the conference table. Working men and women will continue to insist on the exercise of their right to select their own representatives. They will demand full approval of this position by the congress of the United States. The decision of the supreme court points the way. The attention of working men and women and their friends throughout the nation is directed to this report, because it was signed and prepared by those who are leaders of the anti-union movement of our country. The jubilation which they manifested during by-gone days is entirely missing. They seem to be quite apprehensive over present-day trends and tendencies. Reading between the lines we can readily understand that these anti-union representatives are advising their associates that old methods are failing and that the public is beginning to understand the value and the purpose of organized labor.

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD

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NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1930.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

We live and learn.

Now comes John W. Barton, who is vice-president and a bank in Minneapolis, stating to a business convention in Cleveland that our standards of living are too high.

All along we had thought they were not high enough.

But Mr. Barton is a vice-president of a bank and he ought to know.

Yes, he ought to know better!

To be sure, nobody has ever yet settled the question of how much a bank vice-president ought to know. Some bank vice-presidents are very important personages; others are little more than glorified clerks and messengers.

When a bank has a vice-president loose in the country it ought to send him a certificate of intelligence and capacity.

* * *

Vice-President Barton says our standards of living are too high.

That is something, until we find out what he means by "our" and "us" and "we."

If he means the standard of living of bank vice-presidents we can make it to the other vice-presidents to tell him where he gets off.

Lots of them could stand a raise and still not get very fat.

Some get altogether too much by any standards.

John W. Barton doesn't say whose standards are too high. Surely he can't mean the standard of living "enjoyed" by the more than 20,000 men, women and children in North Carolina who have pellagra because they can't get enough to eat.

* * *

Surely John W. Barton can't mean that the 5,000,000—or whatever number there are—of unemployed are living too high.

Surely this bank vice-president can't mean that the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union were hard striking in New York against intolerable conditions are living too high.

Surely he can't mean that the employes of the Reynolds Tobacco company, many of whom get less than $10 a week, are living too high.

Surely he can't mean that the boot and shoe workers of Massachusetts are living too high—when they have no job at all.

And he can't mean that the women who run the sweatshops that make Owl pants in Newark, N. J., are living too high. Why, a long ago they had to close because they couldn't stand the pressure any longer.

Surely John W. Barton can't mean the great army of men and women who make more than $20 a week are living too high.

Well, what can he possibly mean?

* * *

Mr. Barton says we are trying to hold our standards up in the face of pressure from Europe, where standards are lower. Quite true; we are. He thinks that is wrong.

Well, all right.

Where would Mr. Barton start reducing of living standards?

If he starts at the bottom with the people who are now on the ragged edge of poverty, he will have a large body of unemployed on his hands.

If he starts at the top with the bankers, industrialists and financiers, he will have a job on his hands that he is taking a holiday.

Can he mean that?

Can he possibly mean that he can go about telling the public

What Next!

Research [illegible] of the automobile industry, of the [illegible] of agriculture has resulted in the production of a method by which [illegible] cream, used in coffee and other [illegible] paper, of high quality and [illegible] may be produced from reconstituted milk, according to information made available on behalf of the bureau.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

WILL PRESS WAGE PLAN

The A. F. of L. convention in Boston indicated labor's determination to press its high-wage principle. A quarter of a century ago the A. F. of L. convention at Norfolk declared that low wages do not shorten business depressions; they have a contrary effect. This declaration was made when low wages were supposed to reduce costs and high wages were considered an additional tax on the people. The Norfolk declaration was elaborated at the Atlantic City convention and is now emphasized at Boston.

Labor's rejection of the low-wage economist's theory and popular acceptance of a new outlook is one of the most significant reversals of our economic history. The new viewpoint—that living standards must continually go upward—was favored by President Hoover in his address to the Boston convention.

Workers must understand the two theories that are opposite as the poles. It is impossible to accept labor's position and at the same time be satisfied with what today is known as "a living wage." If wages are based on sheer necessities the doctrine of "contented" workers is logical. If wages are based on labor's new wage doctrine the "contented" laborer is replaced by workers who insist on more equitable divisions of created wealth.

This question reaches into every activity of life. If a worker is contented in the factory he is contented in every activity of life. He protests against no injustice.

The effect of labor's wage philosophy is not confined within factory walls. It reaches into every avenue of life because of the effect that intelligent dissatisfaction has on man's spiritual powers. Labor's wage philosophy leads to greater diffusion of wealth, fewer depressions, and the development of independent, intelligent, aggressive workers.

The low-wage policy centralizes wealth and fosters a dependent spirit among workers. There is inspiration and certainty in labor's position. Every element of autocracy and stand-patism is found in the old theory.

TOWARD SHORTER WORK-DAY.

The American Federation of Labor has been talking about the shorter work-day and work-week. It has come out flatly for the five-day week. It did not set up the five-hour day as an immediate and definite goal.

But the federation convention did boldly mark out a policy that must lead to drastic action toward reducing the number of hours in the work-day.

The executive council is given the task of making a profound study of the question, reporting to the next convention. This is progress.

Every shortening of the hours of work thus far achieved has been through organized labor. It will continue so. But, whereas in earlier years human health and welfare was the main driving cause, today the machine has come into the situation to add a new and powerful argument for reduction of hours.

The executive council has before it a big job. Unemployment tells us something must be done. To do the adequate thing is labor's job. To act with wisdom is as necessary as to act effectively.

The United States bureau of mines says [illegible] safety is good business and [illegible] prevent it in any industry [illegible] many times. The [illegible] shows that loss of life and [illegible] destruction of property are not the only costs. Many extra [illegible] go through the disorganization of reasonably running departments.

"Wise business men who are not [illegible] safety should keep the [illegible] in mind. They [illegible] costs because of their regard for [illegible] life and limb.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How can the non-partisan political policy of the American labor movement be stated in brief form?

A.—"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for president, for congress, or other offices; whether executive, legislative or judicial."

Q.—What was the gain in membership reported at the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—27,551 paid members.

Q.—What state employs the most men in the quarrying industry?

A.—Pennsylvania, which employed 14,487 men, according to the last report.

Women-Child Labor Harms Cotton Trade

Boston.—Miss Matilda Lindsay, in her address to the A. F. of L. convention, quoted a large cotton manufacturer to sustain her story of women and child exploitation in southern textile mills. Miss Lindsey spoke as fraternal delegate from the national women's trade union league.

The manufacturer is E. E. Whitman, who stated in an address to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers: "Every destructive force that is bearing down on us, if traced to its source, leads directly to the exploitation of women and children in our mills. The growth of this unfair and selfish utilization of women and children through night employment in southern cotton mills, is directly the cause of the downfall of this essential industry."

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

WM. L. MOSS

Accepting Ourselves.

Text—"By the grace of God, I am what I am."—I Cor. 15:10.

Real Psalm 51.

In the very beginning of His ministry in the spring of 27 A. D., Jesus gathered about Him a small group of men to whom He entrusted the task of carrying on His work when His earthly life might come to an end. He knew intimately every one of this group. He knew also they would have to work in a world fraught with unending dangers and trials. Yet, for the most part, the twelve men Jesus chose to be His disciples were everyday sort of folk. To these lowly fishermen was given the greatest task ever given to a group of men, the Master asking only one thing of them, that they be true to their mission. Through His association with them for three years He had tried to teach them by precept and personal example to simplify their lives by laying aside all artificiality, hypocrisy and deceit and meeting the world as the men they were and as God had made them. In our text for this week Paul says, "By the grace of God, I am what I am." In other words, "God made me what in His infinite wisdom He wanted me to be and I have no quarrel with myself because of it." God made him Paul, and he was happy because He did, therefore this same Paul was going to treasure his ability and use it gladly to make better his day and those about him. God had called him to preach, therefore preach he would, and preach he did, as probably no mortal since has ever done! How? By pretending to be some great Mr. Somebody Else? No! Simply as Paul—and nobody else but Paul!—and God has quickened his words with the very Spirit of Life until, like the ever-widening ripple in the water where a stone has been tossed, his Epistles have become known and read to the uttermost bounds of civilization.

* * *

The Lesson for Us.

We have only ourselves and the varying situations into which we are thrown to make life out of. We certainly cannot control every situation in life, but we do have it within our power to adjust ourselves and meet life as it comes. The problem of life management is largely self-management. What we are so quick to term "unhappy circumstances" in life and grow peevish and abusive about is simply the projection into our circumstances of an unhappy frame of mind. The first task of every man in attempting to come to terms with the world is to come to terms with himself—to look inward and see himself as he really is and leave off all sham and make-believe when he looks at himself. Every man sees within himself what no other man can see—an unpublished self he alone understands and knows best. He is better than any man knows. This knowledge gives him courage, self-respect and satisfaction. No matter what the world is about him this much he knows: God made only one of his kind when He made him . . . no other can be like him. When a man reaches this point in his thinking he has taken the first step toward self-acceptance—he is beginning to get along with himself, and when a man can get along with this inner self he can get along with most everybody else and make the best of nearly every variety of circumstances. Accepting ourselves for what we really are does not mean sad resignation to our circumstances in life. It means a belief in ourselves—a confession before the world that we want to make something of ourselves that is eminently worth while. This willingness to place a true self-valuation upon ourselves is the essential step toward success in life. The really successful man believes there is a work for him to do, some place for him to fill—and then he proceeds to do that work and fill that place! But before he can do either, he must come to terms with himself—he must accept himself as he really is—and basic self-acceptance is a quiet, calm, unshaken confidence in one's own integrity and endeavors.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Now take these fellows Jones and Gulley, of the Elevator Constructors. Always liked those birds. But no more. Gonna have 'em both arrested for official oppression. It was this way: Went over to the James building the other day, on a perfectly lawful mission. Started to board an elevator, when the good union brothers named—showing as much authority as is given to a captain on a ship at sea—stepped in front of me and majestically waved me over to another car. Which would have been all right if the car they forced me to board hadn't been the freight elevator. As the door closed I thought—I'm not quite sure—I heard a nasty laugh outside. Anyhow, it was a dirty trick. Don't care for those birds any more.

* * *

Went over to the WDOD studio the other night to hold George Forbes' hand while he delivered the masterful address on the Community Chest which made him famous overnight. After the main business of the evening was completed, Messrs. Frank S. Lane, station director, and Arch McDonald, of the advertising department, took us under their wings and courteously explained all about the operation of a radio station. Incidentally, Mr. Lane said the Chattanooga station has been heard in all portions of the United States and Canada. On one occasion, he said, the local program was enjoyed by the passengers on a ship 400 miles at sea off the coast of Washington state. The studio operation was a revelation to us, and now George and me know more about radio than Handsome Hal Brown. And if I ever find some dealer who will trust me for the payments on a set, I'll anyhow know what makes the wheels go 'round, before they get the aerial up.

* * *

About the only thing that comes to him who waits is whiskers.

* * *

Many doctors are now having their patients say "ee" instead of "ah." "Ow," however, remains the standard for the patient on receiving his bill.

* * *

Forbes—When I was logging up in Montana, I saw a mountain lion come right up to the skidder one day. It was a fierce beast, but I, with great presence of mind, threw a bucket of water in its face and it slunk away.

Eckenrod—Boys, I can vouch for the truth of that story. A few minutes after that happened I was coming down the side of the hill. I met this lion and, as is my habit, stopped to stroke its whiskers. Boys, those whiskers were wet.

* * *

From the moment of birth
To the ride in the hearse
There's nothing that happens
But what might have been worse.

* * *

Gertie—What shall I do, mother dear? I'm engaged to a man who says he simply can't bear children.

Mother—Well, you can't expect too much from a husband.

* * *

A beautiful girl was being tried in a certain town for killing her husband. The jurors had retired. They knew she was guilty, but didn't want to sentence her because of her beauty—yet they feared to face their wives if they didn't. Finally, one of them happened to recall that the dead man had been an Elk. The problem was solved. They passed this sentence: "Twenty dollars fine for shooting an Elk out of season."

* * *

Gladys (to her fat boy friend)—Pardon me, Tiny, but as you age, will you fade like a flower or burst like a toy balloon?

* * *

Handsome Hal thinks bananas rhymes with pajamas. That is one of the several reasons this column prints but very little home-made poetry.

* * *

When Mrs. Borden-Lodge arrived in America after a short visit in Paris she was asked the usual questions by the custom official:

Custom Official—Anything to declare, madam?

Mrs. Borden-Lodge—No, nothing?

Custom Official—Then, madam, am I to take it that the fur tail I see hanging down under your coat is your own?

* * *

When Gladys heard that the judge was about to charge the jury, she wanted to know what for.

* * *

A good definition of a gentleman is given by a local man as follows:

"A man that's clean inside and out who neither looks up to the rich nor down on the poor; who can lose without squealing and can win without bragging; considerate to women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and too sensible to loaf; and who takes his share of the world's goods and lets other people have theirs, is my ideal of a true gentleman."

* * *

Many a man who is in the public eye is just about as irritating as a cinder would be.

* * *

Pity the modern girl the night before Christmas. She has no stocking to hang up.

* * *

He — Everything I touch today seems to go wrong.

She—Don't you dare touch me.

The truth would be all right if so many of the fellows did not insist on using their own brand.

* * *

Did you say she has poise?

Yes, avoirdupois.

* * *

Abe Martin: Ionia, the little daughter o' Mrs. Leghorn Tharp, president o' the Colonial Bridge Club, wuz seriously crushed today when a stack of unwashed dishes toppled over on her.

* * *

Smith—At the circus there was a girl who rode beneath the horse, on the horse's neck, and almost on its tail.

Jones—That's nothing. I did all that the first time I ever got on one.

* * *

Neighbor—Does your wife know anything about cooking?

Groom—Well, I heard her telephoning her mother, inquiring if she had to use soft water for soft-boiled eggs and hard water for hard-boiled eggs.

* * *

Amos Tash—Where are you going?

Hi Brow—I'm going to Pea Ridge to mail a letter. The postmaster at Brushville won't buy my eggs so I won't mail my letters in his box.

* * *

First Burglar—Let's get out of this. We've broken into the house of the heavyweight champion.

Second Burglar—He never fights for less than a million dollars.

* * *

That's jake, said the man who learned his worst enemy had become paralyzed.

* * *

Magistrate—You are accused of having broken into a bank and stolen $200,000.

Prisoner—I'm sorry to say I'm not guilty.

* * *

Thomas A. Edison has announced that he is very fond of babies. Mr. Edison, by the way, is very deaf.

* * *

Uncle—My boy, think of the future.

Youth—I can't. It's my girl's birthday and I must think of the present.

* * *

Manager—I'm afraid you're ignoring our efficiency system, Smith.

Smith—Perhaps so, sir, but somebody has got to get the work done.

* * *

One thing about a kleptomaniac is that he takes things so easily.

* * *

Customer—Gimme a marcelling iron and a bottle of carbolic acid.

Clerk—What do you want that for?

Customer—Gonna curl up and die.

* * *

Gentlemen frequently marry brunettes before they begin preferring blondes.

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

YOUR VOTE FOR

ARTHUR BRUCE

FOR

GOVERNOR

Is a Vote Against Machine Rule and a Rebuke to a System Which Threatens to Bankrupt the State

Tennessee needs Arthur Bruce as governor. We need his business skill, his fine legal training, his energy, his sound judgment, his leadership.

VOTE FOR BRUCE AND BEAT THE MACHINE!

(Contributed by a friend of Organized Labor)

Sons and Daughters at School may not have Time to Write

But they do have time to telephone... and it's such a pleasure to hear their voices.

There are so many things to do... so little time to write. Even to Mother and Dad.

But telephoning--that's different. It's quick. It's inexpensive. And personal. There are a lot of things that are easy to talk about, but hard to write...

Why not have a regular chat with your boy and girl, just as you do when they are home? Say, twice a week... Wednesdays and Sundays. If you wish, you can have them telephone you and "reverse" the charges, which will be placed on your monthly bill.

Your telephone is your pathway to the world--to friends in distant cities, to the "folks back home," to sons and daughters in other towns.

Telephoning out of town costs little. To most places 25 miles away, the day station-to-station rate is about 25 cents; 75 miles, 30 cents; 150 miles away, 80 cents. Where the station-to-station day rate is more than 35 cents the rates are lower during the evening and night periods.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

Painful Condition

"When I was just a girl at home," writes Mrs. B. F. Riggan, of Baird, Texas, "I took Cardui for cramping and pains in my side and back, and it helped me at that time.

"After I was married, I found myself in a weak, run-down condition. I suffered a great deal with my back, which was so weak it hurt me to get up or when I would stand on my feet. I fell off in weight.

"A friend of mine, seeing how bad I felt, advised me to take Cardui, which I did. By the time I had taken two bottles, I felt stronger and better than I had in a long time."

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E-164

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

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REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 12915

To J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
D. D. Loveman Co.
vs.
R. C. Coleman

It this cause it appearing by the officer's return that R. C. Coleman, defendant, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Singer sewing machine, which has been posted by the sheriff, he is hereby required to appear on or before November 3, 1930, at 10 o'clock, before this court at his office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded with for further hearing. It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tenn.

October 3, 1930.

J. B. Bayless,
Justice of the Peace.

...continuous demand for the union label, shop card and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the homes of thousands of trade unionists.

Women's Bureau Head Denounces Efficiency at Worker's Expense

What Profits It a Nation to Evolve Mechanized System That Destroys Spirit and Good Will of Wage Earners, Miss Anderson Asks, in Assailing Industrial Methods That Inflict Wage Losses and Deprive Toilers of Jobs.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Oct. 23.—"Machines don't wear shoes nor buy cars," said Miss Mary Anderson, director of the United States women's oureau, in an address to the national convention of the industrial engineers in session at Washington, referring to the progress made in machine efficiency. "What profits it a nation to evolve a mechanized industrial civilization if such a creation becomes a force tending to destroy the spirit and good will of the workers?" was Miss Anderson's challenging question, "since such order results both in loss of satisfactory laborers to turn the wheels of industry and in a shrinkage of markets to consume the products?"

"It is more difficult to control and adjust men than machines, to analyze and anticipate human behavior than mechanical performance," Miss Anderson said.

Where Are We Going?

"No one knows where we are going in these days of efficiency changes. There are more shoes, more clothes, more automobiles, more radios, and fewer buyers. Machines don't wear shoes nor buy cars, and workers are becoming fewer in factories and workshops through the growing efficiency of machines.

"What becomes of discarded workers? Do new industries employ them or do they join the army of the unemployed? It is the province of the women's bureau to study and collect facts on this human side of industry, to indicate, if possible, the way we are going and what are the best industrial methods that combine efficient methods of work with wise and humane standards."

The recent movement on the part of industrial leaders to develop improved procedures for the understanding and advancing of human relations has still a long way to go to overtake the efficient methods found in the purely mechanical field, in Miss Anderson's opinion.

Hits Exploitation of Workers.

She cautioned against systems that goad workers beyond a certain limit, pointing out that then so-called efficiency causes deficiency and must be placed in the liability column in the balancing of accounts.

The method of permitting workers to bear the brunt of sudden installation of new type of machinery by requiring them to suffer wage losses which inevitably result during the adjustment period, she denounced as an injustice not infrequently met with in industry.

Another system to be disparaged, she said, is that of trying out piece and time rates on the basis of the fastest rather than the average worker, since such performance tends to drive employes to the utmost and brings about undue fatigue and ill health.

Higher Postal Rates Rest on Shaky Ground

Baltimore. — Postmaster-General Brown's plea for higher first-class postal rates to defray the cost of this service rests on "shaky ground," says the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Brown recently stated that "there is no more logic and justification in asking the government to transport your private mail for less than cost than there would be in asking an electric light company to light your house for less than cost."

"In both of these contentions," says the Baltimore Sun, "Postmaster-General Brown is on shaky ground. The analogy between the postal service and a private enterprise is basically faulty, and even if it were conceded that the postoffice department should be managed on the principles applicable to private business it is by no means established that the government is losing money on the first-class postal service.

"By any method of allocating costs of postal service that is feasible from an accounting point of view, and does not involve a wide degree of speculation, the first-class postal service is shown to be operating not at a loss but at a very handsome profit.

"Until Postmaster-General Brown demonstrates that the government is actually losing money on the first-class postal service by recourse to something other than a profession of faith in a tenuous economic theory, his recommendation of higher rates for this service hasn't a leg to stand on."

People Should Aid Labor's Long Fight

Boston. — The American people should awaken to the work of organized labor and should wholeheartedly aid that outstanding humanitarian movement, declared Mayor Curley in his welcome to the A. F. of L. convention.

The mayor said he recently called a meeting of the presidents of 35 universities in this state to discuss unemployment. Every invitation was accepted.

"I reminded these educators," said the city executive, "that organized labor is the one institution that stands for social advance and that in the present economic situation it is the one institution that has, as it always has, a constructive program. I said the trade union movement has secured social gains for all the people, despite opposition of powerful interests and even despite the opposition of workers themselves, and that it was time that organized labor was relieved of the burden of carrying on this struggle unaided, and that the things they urged benefited the nation and should, therefore, be actively supported by every thoughtful citizen."

Great Britain's Trade Is in Serious Stage

Washington.—A gloomy picture of British economic conditions is painted by the department of commerce in its survey of world business.

Trade conditions in Britain have reached "a nearly critical stage" and the outlook is characterized by a considerable want of confidence, is the department cautious comment.

It is anticipated that funds provided for insurance against unemployment will be exhausted six or seven months sooner than intended, with probability of extra burdens on the national treasury. The government has voted large sums to supplement the regular contributions of employers and employes. These funds are being rapidly reduced because of growing unemployment.

The French outlook is also pessimistic and Canada expects little improvement before late fall.

The Ghandi revolt in India has paralyzed economic activities in that country and many business failures are imminent.

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

Unemployed Worker Must Smile When Urged to "Spend Money"

—United States Senator Wagner.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, Oct. 23.—"The unemployed worker must ironically smile when he reads the well meaning advice extended to him that prosperity will return if he only resumes his normal purchases," said United States Senator Wagner, of New York, in an address to the A. F. of L. convention.

The speaker also scored the labor injunction which renders inoperative trade union functions.

"Where," he asked, discussing unemployment, "is the worker who has not run the gauntlet of loss of work because of seasonal slack, of periodic depression, of foreign competition, of change in fashion, of machine substitution?

"I wonder what his emotion is when he reads the official assurance that our fundamental national assets are undiminished. He knows only too well that he lives in a land of plenty which he had in the past shared in the making and these facts only aggravate the rancor in his heart that he must, nevertheless, go without work and without wages."

Senator Wagner asserted the American people will not "submissively accept these recurrent and lengthening periods of joblessness. They have learned that they cannot live by optimism alone."

He criticized "our public men who have with much satisfaction repeated their own praises for having fended off the dole from the American people."

"Have we, in fact, kept the dole from America?" he asked. "Is not the dole today in use in every industrial community in the country? What else can you call the disbursements for unemployment relief by every charitable organizaation and by many municipalities?"

Turning to the labor injunction, Senator Wagner said: "After 30 years' agitation against the equity process in labor disputes the distance we have traveled is too short to be measured.

"Throughout the United States there are today numerous mandated territories where, to all intents and purposes, the constitution has been amended, local law superseded and the only government code is the injunctive edict of a federal or state court."

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union-made goods and service.

Filipino Barrier Urged by Workers

Boston.—Immediate and favorable action by congress on a bill that would bar Filipinos was called for by the A. F. of L. convention.

A bill to this effect, introduced by Congressman Welch, of California, is pending in congress, and has been approved by the two last conventions. The resolution was signed by a score of Pacific Coast delegates.

"The Filipino," the resolution stated, "is racially unassimilable and will, therefore, add to the race problem that is vexing this country. There has already developed a condition of social concern culminating in tragical race riots due to desires of Filipinos to transgress upon the sanctity of our women in their forced efforts to assimilate."

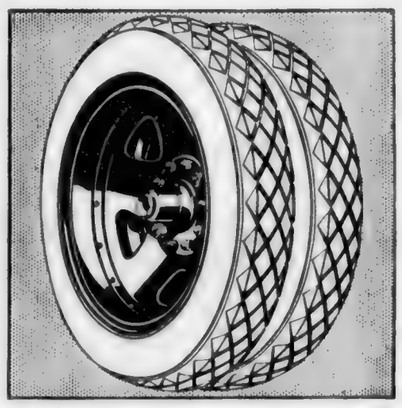
Ship owners, in their desire to sell transportation, are using every kind of propaganda to lure Filipinos to this country. the resolution states.

Unscrupulous employers are destroying living standards with this cheap labor, that is also affecting the health of west coast citizens.

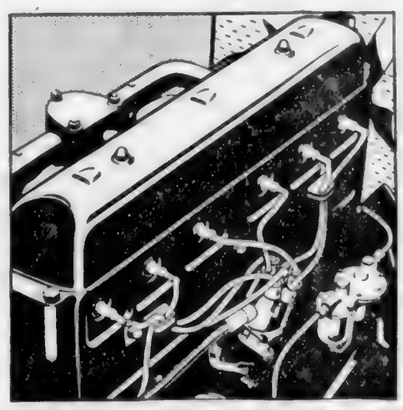
Our Advertisers are our friends.

For Economical Transportation
CHEVROLET

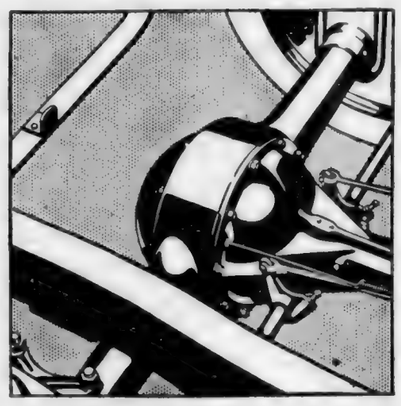
Outstanding features of the new Chevrolet 6-cylinder truck



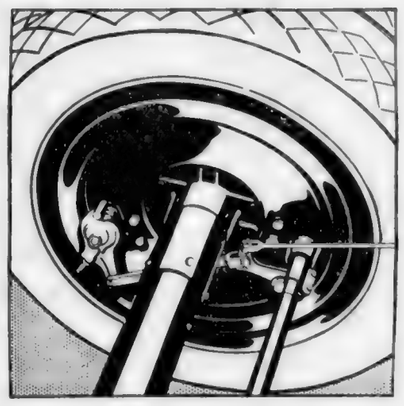
NEW DUAL WHEELS



6-CYLINDER 50-HORSEPOWER MOTOR



NEW RUGGED REAR AXLE



NEW FULLY ENCLOSED BRAKES

To every man who buys trucks, there are certain features in the new 1½-ton Chevrolet that recommend it especially for modern hauling.

The rear axle is larger, heavier and more durable. The rear brakes are larger, and all four brakes are completely enclosed. Chevrolet's 50-horsepower valve-in-head six-cylinder engine combines modern performance with unexcelled economy. Dual wheels, along with six truck-type cord tires, are optional equipment at slight extra cost. In addition, the new heavy-duty truck clutch, the 4-speed transmission and the heavier, stronger frame are factors of outstanding importance to the modern truck user.

Come in today and arrange for a demonstration of the new Chevrolet truck!

1½-Ton Chassis with Cab .. $625
Light Delivery Chassis $365
Light Delivery with Cab .. $470
(Pick-up box extra)

UTILITY 1½-TON CHASSIS
$520
DUAL WHEELS $35 EXTRA

Roadster Delivery $440
(Pick-up box extra)
Sedan Delivery $595
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

CHEVROLET TRUCKS

NEWTON CHEVROLET
317-23 Broad Street — Phone 6-0181

RICE BROS. Chevrolet Co., Inc.
1508-1600 Rossville Ave. — Phone 7-2171

Have You Tried it?

Made of Pure Selected Herbs and Roots

THIS IS THE GENUINE

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

A Laxative or Cathartic Medicine

In Use for More Than 80 Years

"YELLOW DOG" CONTRACT HELD INVALID AND INJUNCTION DENIED OREGON FIRM

(By International Labor News Service.)

Portland, Ore., Oct. 23.—Circuit Judge Walter H. Evans has rendered an opinion holding the yellow dog contract invalid. In the case of the Ice Delivery Company vs. Frank Irons an injunction is denied to the company.

The Ice Delivery company is a merger of several ice companies. Irons had been employed as a deliveryman for several years in a certain district of the city. After the merger he was forced to sign a contract forfeiting his rights as to accepting employment from any competing firm and, without naming the union, making possible his discharge if he did join a union.

Last May Irons became a member of the Drivers' union and two days later was discharged by the company. He obtained employment with another firm to work in his old territory and the Ice Delivery company sought an injunction. A temporary restraining order was asked, but when Irons' attorney, B. A. Green, advised his client to disregard any such order, the plaintiff company declined to press for enforcement of the temporary order.

In rendering his decision, Judge Evans held that the evidence clearly showed that Irons was discharged for joining the union. The court also held that there was no adequate consideration in the contract for Irons' surrender of rights. This ruling is important because the company had sought to protect itself by inserting in the contract a provision that in case the employe was discharged he should be paid ten dollars as a consideration for his signing the yellow dog contract. Irons had been paid and had accepted ten dollars, but the court held that the small sum was only a subterfuge attempting to legalize an otherwise illegal contract. The court held "that to grant an injunction in this suit would be under the circumstances inequitable and would be granting relief under a contract, when considered with all the surrounding circumstances, which was and is unconscionable."

This is the first case in an Oregon contract in which the yellow dog contract has been squarely an issue. The decision is expected to stimulate the organization campaign which the Brotherhood of Teamsters is conducting throughout the state under the direction of Organizer C. M. Dahlager.

MORE ABOUT

BOSSES' UNION

(Continued from First Page)

Organization of labor is inevitable. As employes in unorganized plants realize the hollowness and ineffectiveness of the company union and as they associate themselves with organized labor, these open shop employers, faced by the logic of events, must accept the inevitable.

The report of the open shop committee of the National Association of Manufacturers is a confession of defeat. The historical opposition to organized labor by both men and institutions has failed. Many of them have found it necessary to abandon such opposition. I venture the prophecy that the pessimistic note of our ineffective opponents will be sounded over and over again, just in proportion as labor continues its policy of time tried trade unionism.

PENSIONS SUGGESTED FOR FEVER CARRIERS

Trenton, N. J.—Pensions or maintenance in a proper institution should be provided for persons who are typhoid fever carriers and for that reason are unable to obtain employment, the state department of health suggests.

The state has thirty-six known typhoid carriers. The occupation and residence of each is checked at least once a year by local health authorities. These persons are denied, by health laws and regulations, the opportunity of earning a living by handling food for sale or distribution.

PREFERENCE URGED FOR U. S. WORKERS

Washington.—Preference to American citizens and ex-service men on federal construction work was urged by Congressman Bacon of New York.

The lawmaker, in a memorandum to President Hoover, said that the employment of cheap labor is undesirable.

FEWER BUILDING PERMITS.

Washington.—There was a decrease of 16.2 per cent in the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued in August, as compared with July.

These figures, issued by the United States bureau of labor statistics, are based on reports from 291 comparable cities.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very best grade (Limit 4 lbs.) — 4 pounds	39c
PINK SALMON	Frsh Alaska, No. 1 Tall Can	10c
OCTAGON SOAP	8c Size (limit 5 bars) Bar	5c
SUGAR	Finest Granulated. 25 Lbs. $1.15; 10 Lbs.	46c
BUTTER	Our Two Popular Brands, Pound	38c
GREEN BEANS	Stringless, Fresh, Tender — Lb.	5c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Well, I am sure glad the Sterchi and Loveman stores are on the fair list again.

* * *

H. B. Massey has returned from his vacation, which he spent in Florida. Says he caught fish which had teeth like people. I haven't heard if he drank out of the fountain of youth like Brother Dailey or not, anyway he is looking fine.

* * *

W. M. Echols came back to work after an attack of lumbago, but had to go home when he sneezed and put a crick in his back.

* * *

Lawrence Miller says that Massey played him a dirty trick. After asking to go to Florida with him, he slipped off from him.

* * *

The stamp window has a new coin changer. One of the clerks, Gann, of that division, asked the postmaster for some help and they installed the machine and told him he could have it or a clerk. After trying it out he told him that he would keep the machine, as it had more sense than half the clerks.

* * *

Brooks says, "Nothing more than I expected—more white beans." And would not stay for supper out at Henry's house.

* * *

Pat Connor was off a couple of days digging his sweet potatoes. If the ones he brought to Mr. Walker are samples, they must be fine.

* * *

Brother Dailey was off the other day preaching a funeral, and one night recently he married a couple. He is kept pretty busy with his ministerial duties.

* * *

C. E. Goodner, of St. Elmo station, is back at work after a sick spell.

Car Building Program To Aid B. & O. Shopmen

Work for Many Men to Be Provided by Decision of Directors to Build 2,000 Cars for Freight Service.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23.—By the authority of the board of directors at its recent meeting, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company is undertaking a car building program in anticipation of future requirements and with the desire to provide employment for men, whose service would not otherwise be required during the fall and winter.

The program calls for construction of 1,000 steel box cars and 1,000 heavy service gondola cars at a total cost estimated at $4,000,000. It is understood that the work will be done in the Baltimore & Ohio shops or by manufacturers who will engage Baltimore & Ohio employes. One-half of the work will be done at Baltimore and the other half at shops along the line of the railroad.

It is estimated that in the erection shops alone this work will give some 60,000 or 70,000 man-days employment. This will not only provide work for Baltimore & Ohio employes, but a large amount of steel and other material used in the construction of these 2,000 cars will contribute to employment in other industries.

In view of the general decline of freight traffic at the present time and the fact that the Baltimore & Ohio, as well as other carriers, has a large surplus of equipment this action on the part of the directors of the Baltimore & Ohio in now undertaking the construction of 2,000 additional cars evidences their confidence in the future.

CHILD HEALTH SUFFERS IN RAINLESS DISTRICTS

Washington.—Infant mortality may show an increase in drouth-stricken areas, says the United States children's bureau.

The drouth, accompanied by heat, has caused quantities of milk to sour more readily, has dried up streams and caused a pollution of water in many places, thus resulting in sickness and the spread of disease. Cows have been forced to eat poison herbs which in instances have poisoned the milk.

BIRTH RATE DROPS.

Washington.—"The birth rate in this country has steadily decreased since 1915, when comparable statistics first became available," says the United States public health service.

"The average annual birth rate for five years from 1915 to 1919 was 24.3 per 1,000 population, but dropped to 20.2 per 1,000 during the period from 1925 to 1929. The birth rate for the calendar year 1929 was 18.8 per 1,000."

FAKIRS USE RADIO.

New York.—Medical fakirs who are barred from the reputable press are using radio stations to broadcast their wares, said Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, commissioner of health.

These quacks, said Dr. Wynne, are taking advantage of the sentiment for good health that is being created by health authorities.

Pequot Mills Hope To See Higher Wages

Representative Tells A. F. of L. Convention Manufacturers Desire to Have Pay Scale Raised in Low Wage Sections.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, Oct. 23.—"The cotton industry in this section of the country pays higher wages than are paid in the industry in other sections," declared Agent J. Foster Smith, of Pequot Mills, Salem, at the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"We want to see those higher wages maintained. We do not want to see lower wages. What we hope is to see higher wages in those sections of the country where they are now competing with us with much lower production costs, due in no small measure to much lower wages than ours," he continued.

"Pequot mills has the unique distinction of being the first cotton mills in the country, if not in the world, to put into effect, with the co-operation of organized labor, a plan to reduce production costs and with the reduction of production costs, to increase wages," Smith said. "Pequot sheets, as you know, are the only 100 per cent union made sheets in the country.

"The existing agreement between the United Textile Workers' union and the management at the Pequot mills puts into effect a labor extension plan increasing wages, reducing production costs and relieving skilled employes of unskilled work.

"This adoption of improved manufacturing methods came after more more than a year of study and research carried on by representatives of the workers in co-operation with a technician and the management."

LAWS LIMITING OIL PRODUCTION UPHELD

Oklahoma City.—Restriction of oil output, enforced by the state corporation commission, is legal, according to ruling by three federal district judges.

The complaining oil company asked for an injunction against the commission, but every claim was swept aside. Texas and other oil producing states are also limiting oil output.

STRIKE EVICTIONS BEGIN

Danville, Va.—Officials of the Dan River and Riverside Cotton Mills have begun evicting union textile strikers from company owned houses.

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	24 Lbs. Pillsbury	85c
EGGS	Cloverbloom, in Cartons, dozen	28c
MATCHES	Fire Stone, box	2c
BUTTER	Clearbrook and Cloverbloom, Pound	38c
CORN	Fancy Illinois, No. 2 can	10c
BEANS	Pinto and Great Northern, 2 Lbs. for	13c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 17c 12 lbs.	33c
TOMATOES	No. 2 Can, 2 for	15c
WASH. POWDER	Star Naptha, 5c per box; 3 for	10c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	50c
COMP. LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	39c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Per Lb.	25c
BACON	Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	30c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 2—Market Square
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE

Buy—
Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Speaking of Cakes—

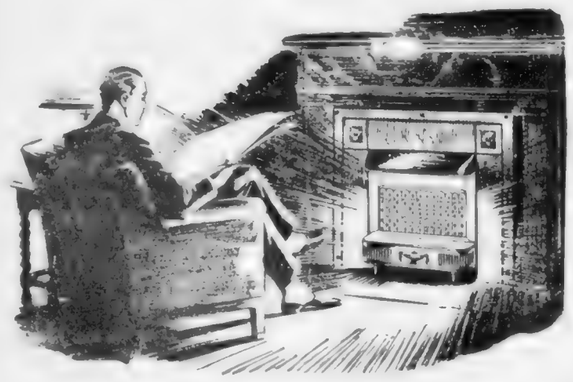
Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

True Home Comfort

During the In-Between Seasons



During the month when it's too warm for a fire in the furnace, yet too cool to be without any fire at all—that's when the Radiantfire heater comes into its own.

Then, too, during the late hours on winter evenings—and again at dawn the Radiantfire contributes much to true home comfort.

For Radiantfire heat means clean, healthful heat—heat that's available with the turn of a valve and the touch of a match.

Come in tomorrow and pick out a Radiantfire. Let us install it at once. Enjoy the cozy warmth and health-affording heat that it so dependably provides.

BUY NOW SAVE MONEY

Special Limited Offer

Only 95c Down

BALANCE MONTHLY

Chattanooga Gas Co.

Public-Be-Pleased Service

Sidewalk and Paving Assessment Bonds for Sale!

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the undersigned until 2:00 p. m., October 31st, 1930, for Assessment Bonds of the City of Chattanooga as follows:

Sidewalk District No. 127—$1,366.60
Sidewalk District No. 105—$4,703.12

Bonds will be dated November 1st, 1930, and mature in equal installments in one, two, three and four years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually. Both principal and interest payable at the First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Paving District No. 534—$33,531.30

These bonds will be dated November 1st, 1930, and will mature in equal installments in one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine years from date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually. Both principal and interest payable at the First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

All proposals to be considered must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the face value of the bonds, payable to F. K. ROSAMOND, Treasurer—same to be forfeited by the successful bidder in the event of failure to accept and pay for bonds awarded.

The City of Chattanooga contracts to supply free to the purchaser certified evidence of the legality of these bonds with the approving opinion of the City Attorney. In all other respects bids must be unconditional.

These bonds are free from all taxes in Tennessee, including state, county and city, and are exempt from federal income tax. Right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Address

E. D. BASS, Mayor,
Municipal Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"REMEMBER ELIZABETHTON!" IS PLEA OF CHAIRMAN REID

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 31, 1930 — Number 27

CENTRAL BODY DELEGATES HEAR ANEW DRAMATIC STORY OF HOW HORTON SOLDIERS BROKE STRIKE

State Labor Official Delivers Eloquent Address.

Declares He Was Born and Reared a Democrat, But Holds Citizenship Above Party Affiliation—Chrisman, DeLong Also Speak.

"I was born and reared a democrat; am the son of one who gave his life to the cause of the confederacy; I believe in democratic principles, but I believe my duty as a citizen takes precedence over that to any political party, and if I live until Nov. 4 I most certainly will cast my vote against Gov. Henry H. Horton."

Thus did Hollis V. Reid, Memphis railroad fireman, legislative representative of his brotherhood in the senate, and chairman for many years of the nonpartisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Rail Brotherhoods, climax one of the best addresses of his career before Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night.

Mr. Reid, known personally to hundreds of local trades unionists, and known to thousands more throughout the state for his intense interest in the labor movement as a whole and his keen insight into the relation of political affairs thereto, had no set speech to deliver. Speaking barely above a conversational tone, he expressed deep conviction in his every sentence, and it appeared to be an unanimous opinion that his message was one of the most effective which local workers have heard in many moons.

"I remember the time," he said, "when politics was not discussed on the floors of union organizations. Years ago, however, the American Federation of Labor and the Rail Brotherhoods censed the political alignments against the masses of the people, and our members have on many occasions been forced to leave the parties of their choice to protect their economic interests.

"Hide-bound partyism has become very rare. Even in the United States senate divisions have come which have obliterated all trace of party lines. There has not been a partisan vote in the United States senate in the last six years."

Mr. Reid pointed out the outstanding leaders in the senate and congress of the United States, instancing many battles of the past several years, in which progressive republicans have repeatedly stood shoulder to shoulder with forward-looking democrats in defense of the rights of the masses against the forces of reaction and greed.

The speaker referred to several places in Tennessee where one or the other of the major parties had attempted to force objectionable candidates down the throats of the workers. He recalled the case of Gov. Roberts, one of Labor's bitterest enemies, whose administration was lauded by his party and protests of democratic trades unionists were ignored. Mr. Reid "pointed with pride" to the avalanche of votes which consigned Roberts to political oblivion and elected "Uncle Alf" Taylor, a loyal friend of the masses.

"In 1924," he continued, "the national conventions of the two major parties gave the voice of the workers no heed, and our labor organizations were forced out of both. We then turned to Bob La Follette, and many of us gave our votes to one of the greatest commoners who ever graced the legislative halls of this country. I had the honor of being chairman for that campaign, and have often thought that if called upon to write my own epitaph, I would have inscribed upon my gravestone:

"'He managed La Follette's campaign in Tennessee!'"

"And now about Gov. Horton. I feel that it is futile to recall to the company of trades unionists the specific details of the administration of this man. He has never been a friend of the workers. Some of you may be able to forget Elizabethton, but none of the many who were on the scene of that greatest tragedy in the history of our fair state can fail to have its nauseating picture burned deeply into their hearts and minds.

"Sons and daughters of Carter county, which had a 100 per cent. record for enlistments during the war to make the world safe for democracy, striking in peaceful protest against an autocracy equaling that for which many had paid the supreme sacrifice to destroy from the face of the earth, found the military of their own beloved state, under orders of Horton, doing the bidding, it appeared, of German capitalists who owned the great rayon mills.

"Delegates to the Tennessee Federation of Labor, which held a one-day session in the stricken town, marched through the streets in parade, with the line of march lined by state troops with fixed bayonets. On top and surrounding the great silent mill buildings were placed at intervals machine-guns, for 'protection' against these peaceful protesting mountaineers, 100 per cent. Americans.

"On another day an army truck, loaded with strikebreakers herded by Tennessee soldiers for the mill-owners, was ordered to run down a frail young girl who barred the road. Most any of the stalwart militiamen could have lifted this child in his arms and carried her away, but the order was given to run over her—and she lay in a hospital for many weeks as a result.

"For 'gallantry under fire,' or something, we are informed that the commander of the Elizabethton expeditionary forces was later presented by the governor with a 'President Eight,' a gift of the taxpayers of the state.

"Shall we forget those things so soon, and be led away from the main issue by a hollow appeal to partyism? I don't think so."

Speaking of Arthur Bruce, Mr. Reid said: "Now what manner of man is Arthur Bruce? Personally, I have known him but a short time, but his record for business achievement stands for itself. And he has freely and frankly said to your committee that he whole-heartedly favors many of the major issues for which we have battled for years. It is my opinion, based upon many years of experience, that Mr. Bruce will prove to be fair-minded on our program, and that none of us will have cause to regret our support of him."

W. A. Chrisman, Memphis, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, followed Mr. Reid and expressed identical sentiment with reference to Horton's administration. Mr. Chrisman is also a member of the state nonpartisan committee.

M. T. DeLong, local fireman and honorary life member of Central Body, was also present and made a happy speech in which he added his word concerning Elizabethton and the present administration in general.

Each of the three speakers is a lifelong democrat, having left their party only when its leaders forced them out.

Aside from the address delivered by the three staunch trades unionists, Monday night's regular meeting was featureless.

UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCIL FORMED DIRECTION CHAMBER COMMERCE

First meeting of an Unemployment Council named by President Sanford Bennett, of the Chamber of Commerce, was held Thursday afternoon, at which members of the council, representative of a wide range of activities, heard proposals and recommendations for concerted action toward the relief of local jobless.

The movement, in principle, is in line with recommendations of the American Federation of Labor at the Boston convention this month. Details of the plans adopted are to be worked out by an executive committee, together with various sub-committees.

The program provides for an appeal to property owners to arrange all possible repairs immediately, including manufacturing plants, business houses and private homes. The federal government will be appealed to to begin work immediately on the new postoffice. City and county governments are called upon to speed up public works; industrial leaders and public utilities are urged to provide work for every man possible. Publicity for the campaign will be given through newspapers, the radio and other mediums. Civic clubs and other organizations will be visited by speakers. Ministers throughout the city will be requested to announce the campaign from their pulpits. A special committee is named to "call meetings of the architects' association, building contractors' association, sub-contractors, building supply and material dealers, finance companies and other interests directly or indirectly concerned with this campaign, urging them to make known to the public any special terms or deferred payments that they may offer as a special inducement during the next sixty days to stimulate building and repair work and to assist the home owner who is not able to pay cash."

The plans adopted also provide that:

"The council will establish a clearing house at the Chamber of Commerce to which all requests for work to be done will be referred, and by which they will be classified and co-ordinated."

Cigarette Wage Averages $15.87, U.S. Survey Shows

Industry on 50-Hour Week, Bureau of Labor Statistics Reveals—North Carolina Wages Lowest.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Oct. 30. — Average wages in the cigarette industry of the United States, mostly unorganized, are a little less than $16 a week, the United States bureau of labor statistics discloses, making public the results of a survey for the fiscal year ended June 30.

Figures were secured on the earnings of 6,187 men and 8,079 women. The survey covered workers in all branches of the industry. The average work week was found to be 49.9 hours. Men earned an average of 18.86 per week, while women earned an average of $13.37, the average for all having been $15.87.

Millions in Revenue

Simultaneously Eugene R. Black, governor of the federal reserve bank of Atlanta, expanding upon the wealth of the south in an article in the United States Daily, said that the internal revenue paid by North Carolina exceeds that paid by any other state except New York, having paid $250,000,000 in internal revenue last year. Two North Carolina cigarette companies haul off a trainload of cigarettes a day. Similarly, a North Carolina cotton factory ships away a train load of towels every afternoon. Great quantities of commodities go out of the state into the markets. Not so much remains at home for workers in wages. The state has fully 20,000 cases of pellagra in its industrial communities and pellagra is a poverty disease, caused by lack of proper food.

Wages Vary Widely

To secure its wage figures in cigarette factories the government surveyed 13 factories in Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina, taking the information from pay rolls for representative months. Only wage earners were considered. A summary of the government's findings continues:

Average earnings per hour for males in all occupations were 37.6 cents, for females, 26.8 cents, and for both sexes, 31.8 cents. These earnings ranged for males from 22.1 cents for hand stemmers to 69 cents for mechanics, and for females from 19 cents for laborers to 41.8 cents for glassine wrapping machine operators. These hourly wages brought male hand stemmers an average of $11.05 per week, while mechanics drew $34.36. Female laborers made $9.48 per week, on the average, and operators of glassine wrapping machines earned $20.90.

FLOWERS FOR DUNCAN; MRS. DUNCAN VISITED

Boston.—The A. F. of L. executive council placed a wreath on the grave of James Duncan, long-time member of the executive council and who was buried at Quincy, near this city. Several trade unionists, headed by Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., and Charles P. Howard, president International Typographical union, called on Mrs. Duncan, who lives in Quincy.

MILL STRIKERS PREPARE FOR A LONG FIGHT

Chester Wright Finds Danville Situation "Amazing."

RIGHT TO JOIN UNION SOLE ISSUE IN BATTLE

Fifth Week Finds Ranks Intact—"All Quiet on Western Front," Picket's Sign Declares.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Danville, Va., Oct. 30.—No more amazing strike situation has ever been recorded than this United Textile Workers' strike which has tied up the Riverside and Dan River Cotton mills.

More than 4,000 men and women have been out for more than a month, injunctions have been issued and hunger has snapped at the heels and bitten into the belt lines of many of those who are out.

Not only has the strikers' line held tight, but the number of strikebreakers going into the mills to work has steadily decreased. Actual count is made each day by pickets, so that each night the union knows how stands the fight. On the day this is written only a mere 210 workers went into the mills. The day previous the number was 212. Two weeks ago it was about 400. Overseers say that "if this keeps up the mills will have to be shut down." Running with this handful of incompetents is too expensive.

Only One Issue.

There is just one issue in the strike. There never has been any other issue. It is: Shall the workers have a right to belong to a trade union and to speak through spokesmen elected by the union?

Day and night, along a picket line that extends a dozen miles, men, women and girls stand guard for the right to belong to a union. In the union headquarters on Loyal street a commissary operates to sustain the line. That commissary has got to hold if the line outside is to hold. If the trade unionists of the nation can come to know the situation as it is in Danville the food supply will be kept coming—food and clothing and money for those things that can be bought only by local committee that knows the needs. These include medicines and fuel.

Community Backs Strike.

The community itself is back of the strike. The small merchants are friends of the strikers and of the strike. The officials have thus far been as fair as officials could be. Metropolitan newspapers are sensing the importance of the situation and, dissatisfied with reports coming to them over Associated Press wires, are sending in their own staff men. Today a Baltimore Sun man arrived. The Washington Post has published four stories by a staff representative—all of them fair and good.

No strike not based on obvious, visible justice could have had the support this strike has had.

The story of the so-called industrial democracy plan upon which the mill was operated has been often told. It broke down because it never lived. It was a shell and a sham—a company union of the worst type because it pretended to a fairness it did not possess. There was the usual house of representatives, composed of workers and the usual senate composed of petty bosses, while up above, in the president's office, was an absolute power of veto. As long as this shoddy "government" concerned itself with trifles it continued to exist. It cracked under the strain of real issues, as they all do, because it was an autocracy and not a democracy. When the question of a wage reduction came up last December the so-called industrial democracy wasn't allowed to discuss the issue. That was complete exposure of the sham.

Workers Flock to Union.

The workers turned to the union in a flash. They flocked in. They sent for organizers. This was no case where organizers came in and painfully fought for members. It was the other way around. This union grew up here, creation of its members. Committees were sent to the American Federation of Labor and to the United Textile Workers. This town's people went into the union because it was the only place they knew of when the mill turned on them. And then came the long period of discharges. By the dozen and the score the active union members were discharged. The mill demanded yellow dog contracts. Sign or quit was the choice offered. While national officials pleaded for patience and for negotiation and hoped the strike, if there must be one, could be postponed, the union took its strike vote. For two days men and women filed past the ballot box, 95 per cent voting for the strike. Half the membership had been discharged. The remainder were faced with the yellow dog contract. It was "fight or die" and they knew it. So came the strike.

The United Textile Workers sanctioned the strike and then the American Federation of Labor, in its Boston convention, voted its indorsement and voted to call for relief funds.

May Be Long Fight.

It may be a long fight. Loads of commodities back up to the commissary door. Long lines of men and women take them away in small packages.

Pickets stand guard all day and all night. The mills are silent.

Next week I shall write about the picket line—out where some striker who perhaps did better than he knew has erected a sign which reads: "All quiet on the Western Front."

COLONEL WOODS BEGINS GREAT TASK OF ORGANIZING MACHINERY FOR RELIEF OF NATION'S JOBLESS

CUT RED TAPE, GET WORK STARTED, IS PLAN OF CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Oct. 30.—It will require a greater expenditure of energy than goes with the making of speeches and the passing of resolutions to successfully cope with the present tragic unemployment problem, declared E. M. Craig, president of the American Construction council, in an especially appointed interview with International Labor News Service.

"If we are to give any real relief to the hundreds of thousands of idle men, we must at once get down to hard work and do those things that will bring results," he said. "Mere discussion will not solve the problem, and charity is not the solution. We must provide means to afford temporary relief where that is an absolute necessity, but it must not smack of charity, for the American working man does not want charity; what he wants and what he must have is work."

Hopes Nation Will Follow Example

The Building Construction Employers' association of Chicago, of which Mr. Craig has been the general manager for many years, is hard at work carrying out definite, concrete plans to ameliorate the unemployment situation in a practical manner in this city. Speakin~ as the head of the national organization, of which Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York is the founder and honorary president, Mr. Craig expressed the hope that the action of the Chicago building trades employers will be duplicated in other cities.

Mr. Craig believes that the building industry is the key industry in the present crisis and that the nation will be on the high road to recovery if every possible construction project can be at once put under way. Public works projects will be of tremendous help, if red tape can be cut all along the line, but he places his greatest reliance upon private enterprise.

Want Hoover to Cut Red Tape Snarl

"What are your plans, briefly stated, Mr. Craig?" he was asked.

"Well, in the first place we are asking President Hoover to cut through the red tape and get work started on the building of the new federal building, which will require the exepnditure of $20,000,000 and give employment to 5,000 men. That will be a great help, but will not solve the problem. We believe that President Hoover should adopt the same measures that President Wilson used in war time to get public works projects under way. President Hoover is a practical engineer and knows what is necessary. With a few strokes of the pen he can cut through the red tape that usually goes with federal projects.

Private Enterprise Biggest Factor

"The federal, state, county and city governments can all be helpful, but private enterprise is the biggest factor," Mr. Craig continued. "I venture to say that every block in Chicago has 25 or 30 buildings that need some sort of repair work. It may be carpenter work, painting, electrical work, glazing, brick or stone work or sheet metal work. No matter what it is or how little it is, it is important in the aggregate. It may be only a day's work for a carpenter, but that will be welcome to some one of the 14,000 or 15,000 idle carpenters in this city. We are asking every property owner who needs any of that sort of work to be done to get busy at once and not wait until spring or some indefinite future time. There are many neighborhoods containing buildings which are eyesores and a detriment to adjoining property. We shall bring pressure to bear on the owners to get them to repair or remove the unsightly structures.

"We are asking the Chicago daily newspaper publishers to donate space to publicize our campaign. We want not only space in their news columns, but plenty of space in their advertising columns to tell our story. The publishers can well afford to make that as their contribution, because it will be bread cast upon the waters which will come back to them many-fold through stimulated business enterprise.

Long Line Back of Building Trades

"We have 70,000 idle building tradesmen out of a total of 115,000 in Chicago at this time," said Mr. Craig. "In writing your story you ought to point out what that means to the total number of unemployed in all lines. There are said to be 400,000 idle men in Illinois at this time. If that be so, I venture to say that 300,000 of them are in Chicago alone. For every building tradesman that is out of work you can count at least two more men that are unemployed as a result of his idleness. You have got to figure in the material men, who are compelled to cut down the overhead by laying off men. There are the lumber and woodwork supply men, the men who supply the sand, gravel, cement, brick, sheet metal, iron and steel work, the plaster, lath and nails and the many other things that go into construction work. They all have to have teamsters and truck drivers, too, and office personnel. **So that when you figure it all up you can safely estimate that the building industry directly accounts for at least two-thirds of the unemployed.** Tracing it further back you can see where it hits the grocer, the baker, the butcher, the clothier, the dry goods merchant and the landlord. We are all in the same boat and we all have to get busy at the oars or start failing.

Relief Work Plans Also Formulated

"The public utilities companies have been all right during the past year and they have assured me that they will carry on during the coming year. They have done a lot of construction work here during the last year and say they will do as much next year. The Illinois Central railroad will do considerable construction work and other railroads have worth while projects in view."

"What are your plans for relief work, Mr. Craig?" I asked.

"We expect to raise substantial sums of money to be turned over to the United Charities and which must be kept in a separate fund distinct from the funds usually dispensed for charity purposes. The money that we raise will be disbursed for the relief of the distressed unemployed. It must be understood, however, that this is only a temporary expedient. Our main object is to get work started so that every man will have a job."

"Have you discussed the shorter work day or shorter work week in any of your conferences?" Mr. Craig was asked.

Discuss Plans to Spread Employment

"No, we have not," he answered. "We have discussed the feasibility of dividing up the work so that a greater number of men would get some of it, and I believe that is now being done, particularly by the glaziers and the electrical workers. It has been suggested that the work be divided up into half weeks, but the objection was raised that that would be impractical in some lines because of the difficulty of new men taking up unfinished work and continuing where it had been left off. This was particularly emphasized in reference to electrical work, where it would be hard for a new man to find where to pick up the wires. I understand that this objection has been met by an arrangement whereby the men would work in two week shifts, one-half laying off at the end of each week, so that there always would be fifty per cent of the men on the job who are familiar with the work."

Hot Air Won't End Business Let-Down

Washington.—The White House refuses to be a party to plans that are intended to hot air our business depression out of existence.

The president was asked by the editor of a New York trade paper to call a conference of publishers, editors and advertising executives to enlist the press in a movement to "stop unjustifiable hoarding and to encourage the public to face the holiday season in the usual holiday spirit, and with an open heart and an open pocketbook."

The chief executive refused to enthuse. The editor was informed that in discussion of similar proposals from other quarters he (the president) "has found that attempts at artificial stimulation often result in the creation of a feeling of artificiality in the movement which does more damage than good."

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND TO TOTAL $12,000,000

Chicago.—Plans to raise a $12,000,000 relief fund are being discussed by local business men. It is estimated that there are at least 70,000 idle men in the building trades alone.

These employers demand that the government build the $21,000,000 postoffice.

Huge Funds Available, But Not Released.

President Hoover's New Relief Chief Has Record of Co-operation With Labor. Directed Demobilization Return to Work.

Directs Organization Unemployment Relief

COL. ARTHUR WOODS

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Oct. 30.—Col. Arthur Woods, former New York city police commissioner, named by President Hoover to have charge of organizing unemployment relief machinery throughout the country, will be able to draw on government funds sufficiently large to deliver at least a crippling blow to unemployment—if those funds can be got into action. In addition it is expected he will attempt to organize purely charitable efforts to care for those for whom no work can be found and who may be suffering.

Government funds appropriated for work are:

Approximately $500,000,000 for public buildings;

Approximately $172,000,000 to states for road work, when the states contribute their share to the joint fund.

Approximately $1,000,000,000 to be spent in the next ten years to bring the navy into accord with the London treaty, much of which can be spent quickly, if there is the will to spend it.

President Hoover, in announcing Wood's appointment, estimated the unemployed as numbering 3,500,000. Perhaps the most important thing about the making of the appointment is that at last the lid is off the unemployment question and administration leaders can admit that unemployment is a fact.

EXPERIENCED IN AIDING IDLE

Col. Woods is not new to unemployment relief work. Following the armistice he was assistant secretary of war in charge of placement of demobilized soldiers in industry. In 1921 he served under Hoover, who then was secretary of commerce, putting into effect the plans drafted by the Harding unemployment conference presided over by Hoover. It is apparent that the machinery now being created will be patterned after the machinery then brought into being. It is recalled that in both capacities Col. Woods maintained close relations with organized labor. It is the expectation in Washington that he will repeat this line of conduct. Moreover, it is known that already labor men have been asked to serve on some of the regional committees being brought into existence as a part of the national unemployment machinery.

Back of Col. Woods is a cabinet committee of six named by President Hoover, to which committee the president has added Eugene Meyer, governor of the federal reserve board. The machinery now created is regarded as the most formidable ever set up to deal with unemployment.

ASK RED TAPE BE CUT

One of the principal immediate demands to be made by representatives of at least some labor organizations is that red tape be cut at once so as to start the flow of money into con-

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1930.

FAT CHANCE

Editor The Labor World:

On account of the hardships of the working class poor during the present crisis of non-employment, and winter coming on and the high cost of living making it a severe proposition for a very great number of the helpless poor, and as a partial relief for their class, The Labor World, the Chattanooga Times, the Hamilton County Herald and the Evening News, together with Mayor Bass and the city commission, are requested and petitioned to use their influence with the power company to reduce their carfare from 7 cents to 5 cents during the hours from 5:30 a.m. to 7:30 a.m. and from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. on a similar principle as used on the elevated railroad cars in New York City.

This will be a great help and a partial relief to the working class poor going to and from work; also all transfer tickets should be good until used on all connecting lines.

All the papers should send a blank petition to the foreman of each one of the different factories and plants of the city and suburbs, to be signed up by all of the employes of the different factories to be inserted and come out in the next issue of their paper.

SAMUEL H. JENKINS.
Central Hotel.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What labor journal was known as "The Coast"?

A.—The late Domenic d'Alessandro, president of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' union. He was knighted by the King of Italy for his work in behalf of Italian immigrants.

Q.—Who said: "It would be difficult to conceive of a real advance toward social justice in the United States that has not left, or would not leave, a vast wreckage of judge-made laws in its pathway"?

A.—Donald Richberg, labor lawyer and well-know liberal.

Q.—Are there any sheets and pillow cases bearing the union label?

A.—Yes, the well known Pequot sheets and pillow cases now carry the label.

Q.—How many local and international unions are there affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

A.—20,349 local unions affiliated with the 107 international unions belonging to the Federation and 248 local trade and federal labor unions directly affiliated with the federation.

What Next!

A German inventor has devised an easy chair that can be plugged in to a wall socket and have its upholstery permeated thereafter with a gently increasing warm glow and a mildly luxurious warmth that supports and enfolds the sitter. There is, furthermore, a reading lamp attachment to this chair which begins to function when the chair has attained the right heat.

FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK IN MIDDLE EUROPE

Washington.—The largest shoe manufacturer in Czechoslovakia has placed its factories on the five-day week basis, according to a statement issued by the department of commerce.

The manufacturer claims that the five-day week is the result of improvement in equipment and organization of his plants. No change will be made in wages or the price of shoes.

These factories use American machinery and supply middle Europe. Certain grades of the shoes are shipped to the United States.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

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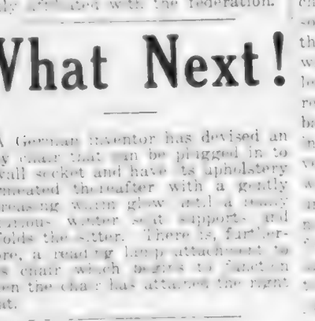
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market



BOSTON LABOR MEET MADE NEW RECORD

The Boston A. F. of L. convention was the most important peace-time gathering of trade unionists ever held. Highly important actions were taken, but these were less significant than the intelligent, aggressive, confident spirit behind the declarations.

This spirit can be interpreted by one word: "Forward." Unemployment was the leading issue and around this discussion revolved the questions of low wages, long hours, Automatic machinery and scientific processes. Delegates repeatedly expressed impatience with talkative public officials and inert industrialists who were charged with responsibility for present conditions and who advocate a hush hush policy.

The chief executive of the nation and executives of other political units were called upon to appoint committees to encourage public, quasi-public and private employment and to focus the country's attention on general distress and unemployment. The significance of this resolution can not be appreciated without knowing the spirit that spurred these workers to angry protest against widespread enforced idleness and hunger in a land of plenty.

A five-hour day resolution, approved by the Metal Trades Department convention, was referred to the A. F. of L. executive council for "their immediate and thorough consideration." The significance of this action lies in the committee's exhaustive review of industrial mechanization and increased output that has revolutionized old orders. During the five-year period ending 1927, said the committee, mechanization has eliminated more than 2,000,000 wage earners from industry, transportation and agriculture, although output has broken all records.

"Shorter hours can not be expected to cure unemployment. It is the unsound and uneconomic wage which has caused the piling up of manufactured goods that has brought about periods of depression."

The delegates were alert to changing conditions. Their remedies fit into our present-day development. There was no attempt to minimize the havoc wrought by the automatic machine, and there was a marked absence of sentimental speeches or expressions of hope that "things will savored of helplessness or despair. savored of helplessness or despair. The convention was sure of their ground, and delegates were animated by a knowledge of the power of united, intelligent, disciplined workers. This thought was echoed by sympathizers in all walks of life who addressed the convention and who advised workers to awaken to their power.

A long range view of that convention will prove it was an epochal gathering of labor.

COL. WOODS AND OLD MAN ATLAS

Mythology has it that old man Atlas holds the world on his shoulders. Atlas has quite a job, and probably in olden days used to hope his foot wouldn't slip.

There are many who look to Col. Arthur Woods, just named to have charge of unemployment relief, as a sort of Atlas, saving everybody. With the power Col. Woods will have he will be able to do much and he doubtless will do his best. But let it be remembered that when conditions got bad in 1921 President Harding called in Col. Woods. He served with Hoover then and did much good. Plans were worked out to prevent recurring unemployment. Either the plans were no good, or else they were forgotten, for again we have unemployment and again Col. Woods must get busy. This time the crisis is more severe, the job larger.

Will Col. Woods have to be called in again five years hence for a crisis worse than this—or will the nation at last awaken to the fact that merely tinkering with unemployment in time of crisis is not enough? We now know that the world stays put without Mr. Atlas and we know, too, that employment can be maintained without Col. Woods, if a sufficient degree of intelligence is brought to bear continuously to prevent its disarrangement by those who have more power than judgment and wisdom.

Federal Drought Aid Won't Rescue Farmers

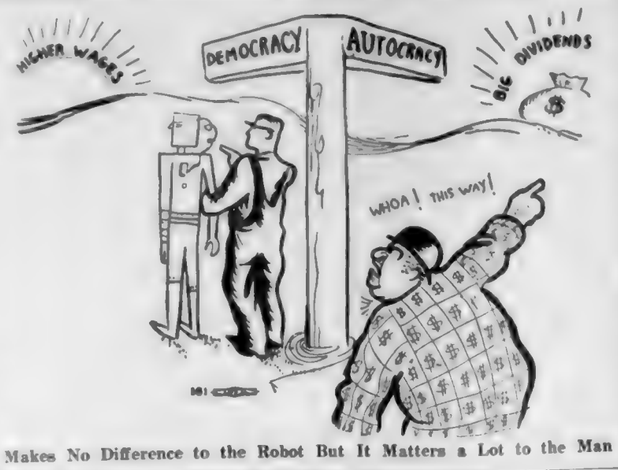
Washington.—Federal aid to farmers who suffer from the drought is inadequate, said Governor Byrd, of Virginia, in a letter to the department of agriculture.

The federal government permits the early use of the 1931 federal road money. The governor says this "must be given to contract requiring a large part of it to be done by machinery rather than by human labor." Freight rates on western hay is also declared inadequate because few farmers have the price of this hay. The freight reductions, said the governor, should not be considered a railroad loss as no hay could be moved if prohibitive rates were not removed. These reductions will expire October 31. Federal loans for seed are surrounded by such restrictions that only $43,000 of the allotted $200,000 to Virginia has been actually loaned.

BUILDING HELD UP

Boston.—The Central Labor union reminds the public that the New England Telephone company has not started its $5,000,000 proposed plant and building, for which it received much favorable publicity when the project was announced.

WHICH WAY?



Makes No Difference to the Robot But It Matters a Lot to the Man

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Service or Slavery?

Text—"My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."—John 5:17.

Read Ecclesiastes 5:9-20

WM. L. MOSS

To even the most casual reader of the Gospels the idealism of Jesus is, no doubt, the most beautiful and inspiring thing of its kind in the world. No matter what phase of life He dwelt upon in His teaching, under His transforming touch it became changed and worthy of possession. Every situation brought to Him for a decision as a Teacher, in fact, every knotty problem of life He had anything to say about evolved under His keen analytical powers into a solution based on human rights. He wanted to see every being receive his dues—Jesus even granted this to Caesar, although all the time He was preaching that God was on the side of the toiler. When it came to the question of the spirit with which He did His work—a work He was commissioned and sent to do—He settled it upon the prior rights of His heavenly Father, who had sent Him to fulfil a mission among men. Should it, then, be slavery or service for Him in doing the Father's will? It would be slavery if He failed to put Himself into His work—merely informing people what God expected of them and failing to live what He preached; if he ministered unto men and yet hated the work he was doing; if He went about doing miracles in a half-hearted sort of way; if He mechanically did the Father's will and despised Himself for doing anything at all. It would be service if He put Himself, as we know He actually did, into His work and believed, as we also know He did, that He was doing it for other's sakes. Jesus knew He had a work to do, and the opportunities before Him to use His great powers for worldly purposes rather than to the glory of God are set forth for us in the episode of the three temptations of Jesus in the Arabian desert. In the face of His temptations His decision was "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work!" What is there noteworthy about this saying of Jesus? Why, the glad recognition of the opportunity that was His to do His Father's will.

The Lesson for Us

Labor is the common heritage of every living man. It can be made either a joy or a curse, according to the spirit with which we enter into it. Each man must work, and what is left for us to decide is what we shall put into our work. There's a satisfaction and joy in putting our best into it—for after all we're only going to take out of life of the same kind as we put into it. The man who doesn't want to achieve much may hide behind his more conscientious brother, saying, "My opportunities are slight. I don't feel that life is at all worth so much bother." But . . .

"'Tis not what man does which exalts him,
But what man would do."

So Browning has his David say, and Tennyson's Rabbi Ben Ezra says . . .

"What I aspired to be
And was not, comforts me."

The world justly admires the man whose opportunities have been least but who grimly has made the most of them. You're helping me and I'm helping you, no matter how under the sun you figure things out and yet be honest; you're giving to me and I'm giving to you—it's the inexorable law of the universe, so the fellow who isn't contributing his fair share toward doing the world's work is out of harmony with the rest of mankind. He's playing only on the black keys. Slavery or Service? Choose we must—and choose we will if we live one single day! There is no third choice. We can't always pick our jobs—but we certainly can choose the spirit every time with which we do our work.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The movement to reduce wages is digging in here and there, but principally it is digging in where there is no union strength to stop it.

Iron Age, hater of unions and spokesman for a section of industry that has fought trade unionism from its inception, declares that "we are in for wage reductions."

That is the remark of an assurance that is not well founded. It is a definite prediction on a subject about which even the Iron Age cannot be definite.

Wages cannot be reduced unless two parties agree. Employers by themselves cannot reduce wages.

Until workers accept lower wages there will be no lower wages.

Organized workers can and do refuse to accept lower wages. Let non-union workers, as well as employers, think that over.

* * *

Some industrial magnates act like nothing so much as a herd of wild horses, filled with energy and power, rushing in stampede toward a cliff. Understanding is absent, judgment never existed.

Because of this madness on the part of powerful men, great masses of people will go through a winter of suffering—and perhaps more than one.

Unbridled ignorance cannot be allowed forever to bring disaster to millions.

The masses will find the way to bring judgment to bear and to safeguard their own interests.

But that will not come overnight. Labor has one instrument for action—the union. And unions do not spring up in full power out of nothing. They come by hard work, long struggle.

Those who are not in unions had best be about the business of organizing. It is imperative.

* * *

One of the tests of skill of the old-time mechanic used to be the results which he could get in the use of a file. It was said of one head toolmaker that, using his belt for a bench, he could file two pieces of steel to such an exactness of straight surface that when laid together they could not be pulled apart by hand, and had to be slid off each other, so closely did they fit together.

The training of the eye, and the precision of touch, which used to make the "master mechanic," are now giving way to the micrometer and the machine tool. In witness of which the census figures give testimony that shouts aloud the disappearance of the old-time skill.

The total value of the product of the file factories of this country in 1927 was $12,973,734; in 1929 it was $13,058,208. That was an increase of seven-tenths of one per cent.

But the figures for the total value of machine tools in 1927 was $144,496,326; and in 1929 it was $240,092,964. That was an increase of 66.2 per cent, within two years.

That is one of the meanings of "mass production," as against "hand tooling." And, since the machine tool can work with more uniform precision than the hand tool, and can do it over and over, working to narrower limits of precision, mass production can produce more than the old "machine shop," and at a much lower cost.

HIGHER BUYING POWER

Washington. — Higher purchasing power is the remedy for so-called over-production, declared the Washington Post, in a leading editorial.

"The world," says the editor, "is not producing too much, but the economic adjustment is such that people are not able to pay for all that is being produced. What is needed is greater purchasing power."

new
Perfected
screen grid
superheterodyne
Majestic
RADIO

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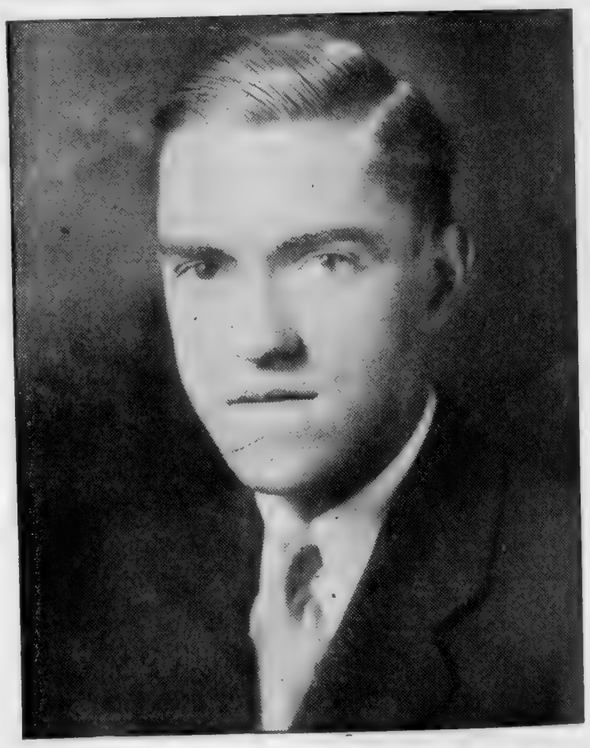

FOSTER JOHNSON
Candidate for State Representative

He is against waste and extravagance.
He is in favor of amending the city charter to require candidates for commissioner to announce, run for and hold a specific place on the commission.
He is for the will of the people, rather than the will of the bosses.
He has the strength of his conivctions.

---VOTE FOR HIM---

"Remember Elizabethton!"

(Contributed by a friend of Organized Labor)

Head and Back Quit Hurting

"A few years ago, I found that I was very weak and nothing I ate seemed to give me any strength," writes Mrs. R. B. Douglas, 704 South Congress St., Jackson, Miss.

"I suffered intense pain in my head and back. At times I would have to hold to something to steady myself, so as to do my little work. I was worried about my condition.

"My mother told me that I should take Cardui. After taking two bottles, I felt stronger, but I kept on taking it until my head and back quit hurting. I took about six bottles in all, and have never quit praising Cardui."

CARDUI

USED BY WOMEN FOR OVER 50 YEARS

E-166

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

BIJOU

Home of Spoken Drama

PERUCHI PLAYERS

Present

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 3

The Hilarious Comedy Success

"Nancy's Private Affair"

Bargain Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15 Admission 40c and 60c

BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA

DIAL 7-1286

"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

DON'T BE SELFISH Tell Your Neighbors!

Take a Light Dose of

B L & K R

At Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."

Try This on Puny Children

B L & K R is Sold by Druggists

Accept No Substitutes

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 12915

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
D. B. Loveman Co.
vs.
R. C. Coleman

In this cause it appearing by the officer's return that R. C. Coleman, defendant, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one sewing machine, which has been posted by the sheriff, he is hereby required to appear on or before November 3, 1930, at 10 o'clock before this court at his office, 111 Eighth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded with for further hearing. It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tenn.

This October 8, 1930.

J. B. Bayless,
Justice of the Peace.

A continuous demand for the union shop card and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of trade unionists.

DAVIS ASKS THOROUGH INQUIRY OF MACHINE'S EFFECT ON JOBS

Secretary of Labor, Addressing Advisory Committee on Employment Statistics, Stresses Need for Study of Displacement of Workers by Mechanization of Industry.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Oct. 30.—Holding its first meeting, the advisory committee on employment statistics, named by President Hoover, heard Secretary of Labor Davis emphasize the urgent need for a thorough study of the effects of machinery on employment. Organized labor is represented on the committee by John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department, American Federation of Labor, and Arthur O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists.

In addressing the committee, Secretary Davis explained that the committee's work would be to suggest effective methods of getting employment information in the fields of building and other construction work, government employes, including state, county, municipal and federal and agricultural labor. The labor department was directed by the terms of one of the Wagner unemployment bills to gather information in these fields, which the employment data of the department does not at present cover.

The secretary told the committee that he was particularly interested in prospective surveys which would show the extent to which machines were displacing manual labor.

"Just how far are these changes responsible for our present unemployment?" he asked. "Can this question be answered and, if so, how are we to answer it?"

In addition to Frey and Wharton, the following are members of the committee:

Dr. Leo Walman, National Bureau for Economic Research; Harold F. Browne, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; W. M. Steuart, census director; Ethelbert Stewart, labor statistics commissioner; Joseph H. Willits, advisory committee on census of unemployment; Noel Sargent, National Association of Manufacturers, and Secretary of Commerce Lamont.

Railroad Labor Calls Conference To Begin Six-Hour Day Movement

(By International Labor News Service.)

Cleveland, O., Oct. 30.—Representatives of seven railroad labor organizations, made up of train service and operating workers, will meet in Chicago November 12 to plan unemployment relief and to begin a movement for a six-hour working day on American railroads, it is announced here. Seven hundred railroad men will be in attendance.

Calling of the Chicago conference was announced by David R. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. He said that it would include the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railroad Conductors, the Switchmen's Union of North America, American Train Dispatchers' union, and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said that no set program of unemployment relief has been formulated, except that the proposition of substituting a six-hour day for the present eight-hour day will be discussed.

"The meeting has been called by the executives of the seven organizations to formulate plans, if possible," he explained. "The matter has not yet been taken up with the railroad executives, because the organizations have not as yet agreed among themselves on what should be done. That will be taken up at the meeting in Chicago."

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The man who boasts of having an "open mind," often mistakes a vacancy for an opening . . . One of these "economy experts" is a guy who tells you what to do with your money after you have done something else with it.

* * *

Mr. Johnson—See that man over there? He's a bombastic ass, a vacuous nonentity, a conceited humbug, a parasite, and an encumbrance to the earth.

Lady—Would you mind writing that down? You see, he's my husband, and I should like to use it on him sometime.

* * *

Judge—On what grounds are you seeking a divorce from your wife?

Mr. Poe—Misrepresentation. When I asked her to marry me she said she was agreeable.

* * *

Single Gent—What's the best month to get married in?

Married Person—Octembruary.

Single Gent—Why, there's no such month.

Married Person—Just so.

* * *

If there were no pessimists to apply the brakes the optimists would run the world into bankruptcy in a very short time.

* * *

Doctor—What you need is a little sun.

Modern Miss—Is this a proposal?

* * *

Here lies the body of Mary Jones,
For her, life held no terrors.
She lived a maid, she dies a maid,
No hits, no runs, no errors.

* * *

Katherine—Being engaged to Hamilton makes me feel like I'm in seventh heaven.

Dorothy—Maybe that's because you have been engaged six times before.

* * *

Louise—Do you know why your hair has electricity?

Cleveland—No. Why?

Louise—Because it is attached to a dry coll.

* * *

We don't exactly disagree with vegetarians, but we do think the taste of an onion is improved greatly by adding a pound of steak.

* * *

Eddie—What would I have to give you for just one little kiss?

Ethel—Chloroform.

* * *

The Japanese have a curious custom of taking off their shoes before entering a house. The same custom is observed by some married men in this country, but only after midnight.

* * *

Candidate—If I'm elected, your husband will have more work. What business does he follow?

Woman Voter—He is a grave digger.

* * *

Katherine (pouting)—I believe you would sooner play cards with daddy than sit in the parlor with me.

Frederick—No, darling, I wouldn't; but we must have the money to get married on.

* * *

Betty—I rejected Harold last night.

Letty—I feared as much. When I rejected him night before last, he said he was going to do something desperate.

* * *

A lot of folks seem to believe that thrift consists in meeting their installment payments on time.

* * *

She—A woman can keep a secret if she will!

He—I agree. But it is very difficult to find a woman who will.

* * *

He—Why don't you like spaghetti?

Another He—Because Washington advised that we avoid all foreign entanglements.

* * *

No one is perfect, opines W. H. Rhea, and that's why we all have a chance to make a showing.

* * *

Harry—Where do you want to go, baby?

Baby—I wanna go buy-buy.

Monopolized Radio Opposed by Workers

Boston.—The Reed bill that would compel the federal radio commission to assign three cleared-channel wave lengths to the government was indorsed by the A. F. of L. convention.

The resolution referred to the "tendency" of the federal radio commission to assign these priceless wave lengths, which are less than two score in number, to powerful interests that will, if the present policy is not checked, build up an entrenched air monopoly. Every attempt of labor's radio station, Chicago, to secure one of these wave lengths has failed.

The Reed bill would destroy the favoritism policy of the radio commission by compelling it to assign cleared channels to the departments of agriculture, labor and interior. These wave lengths shall then be licensed to the most representative groups of labor, agriculture and education.

Yellow Dog Ruling Is Scored by Frey

Boston.—"A yellow dog decision by the Massachusetts supreme court last April is reminiscent of the dark ages," said John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer A. F. of L. metal trades department, in an address to the A. F. of L. convention.

"Judicially, in Masachusetts," said Frey, "wage earners have no rights to trade union organization except in so far as the employer gives his consent."

The speaker summarized yellow dog decisions that legalize alleged contracts enforced upon workers, and he insisted that the yellow dog is indefensible from the standpoint of sound morality and fundamental law.

PUBLIC IS GOUGED BY RACKET SCHEMES

New York.—Public officials can end "racketeering," which collects hundreds of millions of dollars from legitimate business in this city, declared Howard W. Ameli, United States district attorney.

Mr. Ameli said he "is not willing to admit that the great power of the federal government and the authorities of New York city are not able to cope with this evil."

The "judicial racket" was referred to as the most vicious form of hold-up. Investigations in this city show that lawyers paid large amounts of money to secure these positions.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given by the commissioners of election of Hamilton county that the regular biennial November election will be held in the various wards and precincts in said county on Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1930, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., for the purposes of electing a governor of Tennessee, a United States senator for the long term, a United States senator for the short term, congressman from the Third congressional district, railroad and public utilities commissioner, state senator from Hamilton county, three members of the general assembly from Hamilton county.

Special attention is called to officers, judges, clerks and registrars that the law requires that they serve and the election commission will invoke said statute against any official who fails or refuses to appear at his or her proper precinct for service.

The following have been appointed to serve as officers, judges, clerks and registrars for said election:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Courthouse.

Officer—Robert Sloan.
Judges—Fleming Kreigner, W. M. Nixon, W. T. Gaston.
Clerks—Miss Maggie Lynn Peoples, James N. Pearson.
Registrar—Mrs. J. N. McCutcheon, Mrs. George Gresham.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Hoyt Webb.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Courthouse.

Officer—Fred Fox.
Judges—Ed L. Bork, J. L. Molsdale, J. E. Watkins.
Clerks—J. C. Stickney, Mrs. T. J. Davis.
Registrars—Miss Kate Williams, Mrs. L. M. Burkhart.
Ass't Registrar—C. E. McCullough.

Second Ward—Voting Place, 607 Broad Street.

Officer—W. J. Counts.
Judges—D. D. Allen, T. H. Rosser, Fred G. Redwine.
Clerks—J. G. Foster, Miss Effie McCullough.
Registrars—Miss Frances Brennan, Mrs. E. S. Kessler.
Ass't Registrar—Joe McLeon.

Third Ward—Voting Place, Carter Street Fire Hall.

Officer—J. M. Alper.
Judges—Sam Butler, Maurice Koblents, C. H. Crowe.
Clerks—P. Contor, B. C. Bass.
Registrar—Mrs. M. Brock.
Ass't Registrar—Charles Contor.

Fourth Ward—Voting Place, Newton Normal School.

Officer—B. L. Cash.
Judges—H. A. Winer, Capt. Charles Hurt, Mrs. J. L. Myles.
Clerks—Con Robinson, Mrs. W. H. Warren.
Registrars—Jacob Wise, Elberta Zuber.
Ass't Registrar—J. C. Grant.

Fifth Ward—Voting Place, Stoner's Garage.

Officer—Lyttleton H. Richardson.
Judges—Mrs. Edith Worthy, Joe Pogue, George McPherson.
Clerks—Neal Lynch, Mrs. J. C. McCullar.
Registrars—Mrs. J. D. Little, Mrs. C. R. Sivley.
Ass't Registrar—Miss Annie Nolan.

Sixth Ward—Voting Place, City Hall.

Officer—L. G. Wilson.
Judges—M. J. O'Brien, M. J. Robinson, Clayton Hunter.
Clerks—T. P. McMahon, A. L. Dodson.
Registrars—Mrs. Stella Warren, John Childress.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Lila B. Kelly.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, 708 McCallie Ave.

Officer—Isham McGhee.
Judges—Mrs. Kenneth Whitaker, W. A. Campbell, W. P. Hemphill.
Clerks—Charlie Teppenpaw, R. O. Daly.
Registrars—Mrs. Alf Handman, O. J. Hubbuch.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Amanda Draper.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Corner Central Avenue and Flynn St.

Officer—C. S. Whitcomb.
Judges—H. D. Huffrker, D. A. Landress, Gus Wood.
Clerks—Mrs. H. D. Huffaker, Mrs. Elmer Rule.
Registrars—Mrs. M. H. Joyce, Mrs. C. W. Lusk.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. C. R. Whitcomb.

Eighth Ward—Voting Place, 2614 Broad Street.

Officer—F. L. Dorsey.
Judges—S. W. McPherson, Charles J. King, Andrew Lee.
Clerks—Mrs. Willie Oehlson, Miss Willie White.
Registrars—Mrs. George Freeman, J. B. Lee, Jr.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Walter Lane.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Corner Hickory and Chamberlain.

Officer—H. F. Wenning.
Judges—S. C. Simmons, J. Early Smith, George Barksdale.
Clerks—Mrs. M. M. Morris, Miss Helen West.
Registrars—Mrs. W. B. Crabtree, Mrs. B. H. McLaughen.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Julia B. O'Brien.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Fire Hall.

Officer—J. R. Horton.
Judges—H. F. Lawrence, B. E. Tatum, C. L. Peacock, Sr.
Clerks—Miss Cora Perry, Mrs. Dorothy Raulston.
Registrars—Mrs. J. L. Fox, Mrs. J. M. Petitt.
Ass't Registrar—John Lankford.

Tenth Ward—Voting Place, Main Street Fire Hall.

Officer—W. T. Alsobrook.
Judges—J. A. Cagle, F. R. Axmacher, J. L. Dodd.
Clerks—Mrs. W. E. Hallmark, Mrs. Cora Gentry.
Registrars—Mrs. J. E. Mosier, Mrs. Rosalyn David.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. J. L. Wyatt.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Corner Dodds and Main Street.

Officer—J. Ernest Darr.
Judges—N. B. Hargraves, Edd Jett, W. L. Dodd.
Clerks—Mrs. Horace Fritts, Mrs. Ava Darr.
Registrars—Miss Jennie Sharp, A. B. Nicholson.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Carl Wilson.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Cor. Main and Willow.

Officer—George Bender.
Judges—J. H. Eads, J. W. Jennings, W. S. Weatherford.
Clerks—Mrs. Jessie Wilcoxsen, Mrs. B. L. Ridge.
Registrars—Mrs. E. W. Jones, Mrs. C. H. Springfield.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Kelso Rice.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Watson Building, Chamberlain Avenue.

Officer—J. C. Brown.
Judges—W. A. Clark, O. F. Walton, Fletcher Bacon.
Clerks—J. M. Richards, George Singleton.
Registrars—Mrs. John Raburn, Mrs. A. H. Clark.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. W. S. Biles.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Bare's Store, Corner Stewart and Dodson.

Officer—J. W. Eldridge.
Judges—B. C. Royal, W. A. Ware, Oscar Bare.
Clerks—Frank Sturgall, Geo. Grice.
Registrars—Mrs. J. W. Eldridge, W. L. Moore.
Ass't Registrar—Jack McDonald.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—Voting Place, Cates' Store.

Officer—Lee Burns.
Judges—Mrs. C. D. Ross, Mrs. C. T. Posey, Jeff Moon.
Clerks—Mrs. P. K. O'Neal, Mrs. B. R. Lee.
Registrars Mrs. Barney Strickland, John Tinker.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Fred Elder.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—Voting Place, Cor. Third and Hickory.

Officer—Charles H. Zeigler.
Judges—Sam C. Lawson, F. J. Higgins, Jim Bare.
Clerks—C. B. Royal, Nettie James.
Registrars—C. A. Lawson, W. A. Ware.
Ass't Registrar—John O'Rear.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Voting Place, Clarence Jones' Garage.

Officer—Clarence T. Jones.
Judges—Soly Joseph, J. B. Frazier, Jr., M. F. Valentine.
Clerks—Mrs. Sam Parry, Mrs. Fred Dearing.
Registrars—Mrs. Clarence T. Jones, C. F. Record.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. F. O. Smith.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Carothers' Store.

Officer—Paul Carothers.
Judges—J. W. Meadows, C. L. Whited, J. Pat Payne.
Clerks—Mabel Meadows, Mildred Martin.
Registrars—Mrs. G. S. Myers, Pat K. Dowd.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. R. J. Shasteen.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Street Building, Cor. 34th and Avenue K.

Officer—O. B. Pemberton.
Judges—C. H. Henderson, E. M. Butterfield, W. C. Kirk.
Clerks—W. B. Cumming, Mrs. Milta M. Stoner.
Registrars—Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth, John J. Anderson.
Ass't Registrar—Miss Eunis Stephens.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—Voting Place, Fiorty-ninth Steet and Rossville Boulevard.

Officer—B. C. Allison.
Judges—Charles R. Brown, Mrs. Charles W. Clark, J. H. Potter.
Clerks—Mrs. G. P. Willbanks, Mrs. Ralph Flegal.
Registrars—Mrs. Will Roberts, Mrs. H. H. Cook.
Ass't Registrar—Pete Murdock.

Fourteenth Ward (Missionary Ridge)—Voting Place, Fire Hall.

Officer—Matt L. Dillard.
Judges—M. L. Brock, George M. Johnson, H. L. McFarland.
Clerks—Mrs. R. C. Melton, Mrs. L. V. Luckadoo.
Registrars—Miss Marie Bennett, Mrs. H. C. McCalla.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Harold Smartt.

Fifteenth Ward (Brainerd)—Voting Place, 117 Brainerd Road.

Officer—Scott S. Swafford.
Judges—Charles Weigle, Mrs. Chas. Weigle, H. L. Walker.
Clerks—Mrs. G. R. Fox, Mrs. Clarence Cofer.
Registrars—Miss Bessie Jones, Mrs. W. B. Stockburger.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. J. W. Gillespie.

Sixteenth Ward (Riverview)—Voting Place, Riverview Service Station.

Officer—C. B. Bagley.
Judges—T. O. Selman, W. M. Richardson, H. C. Thompson.
Clerks—Mrs. W. M. Richardson, Mrs. J. D. Crisp.
Registrars—Mrs. C. G. Pullen, Mrs. Bertie Ganaway.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. T. M. Carothers, Jr.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, End of Old Bridge.

Officer—John S. Wrinkle.
Judges—John H. Allen, W. P. Holland, Ed Conner.
Clerks—Mrs. C. J. Algo, Mrs. R. C. Stewart.
Registrars—Mrs. W. L. Gordon, Mrs. A. R. Smyth.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Sarah B. Sherrill.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Catron Building.

Officer—Henson Schoolfield.
Judges—David Knox, T. W. McDowell, W. O. Mitchell.
Clerks—Mrs. Eugene Thrasher, Mrs. J. F. Dobbs.
Registrars—Mrs. T. W. McDowell, Mrs. Mabel Meroney.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Frank Dugger.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Fire Hall.

Officer—James Morgan.
Judges—Frank Netherly, J. B. Billingsley, Horace Humphreys.
Clerks—Mrs. R. T. Hill, Mrs. S. P. Henderson.
Registrars—Mrs. J. M. Byers, Mrs. Horace Humphreys.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. H. A. Poindexter.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, 38th Street and St. Elmo Avenue.

Officer—Chris Zahnd.
Judges—A. J. Hudgens, J. W. Thomas, Ray Miller.
Clerks—Mrs. D. L. Coffey, Mrs. J. P. Hester.
Registrars—Mrs. W. B. Rollins, Mrs. G. B. Fridell.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Max C. Patterson.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Gymnasium Bldg.

Officer—H. M. Camp.
Judges—G. W. Roland, C. F. Alread, Gid Morgan.
Clerks—Mrs. E. C. McCormick, T. P. Foster.
Registrars—Mrs. Amy Luts, N. G. Keown.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. J. V. Robinson.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, 1016 W. 33d St.

Officer—J. T. Capley.
Judges—John Dillard, Jack Leonard, Elliott Leonard.
Clerks—Mrs. Catherine Leonard, Rubin Rush.
Registrars—Mrs. Reuben Rush, Edith Rush.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola—Voting Place, Spivey's Store.

Officer—A. T. Denham.
Judges—J. C. Clark, W. O. Bankson, Charles Cofer.
Clerks—Charlie Clark, Mrs. Lucile Dawson.
Registrars—Mrs. Ida Desha, Mrs. Mintie Parks.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. A. T. Denham.

B artlebaugh—Voting Place, Champion's Store.

Officer—Mrs. T. T. Wilson.
Judges—D. W. Lamon, W. C. Champion, Sam Miller.
Clerks—Miss Avalyn Anderson, Mrs. J. T. Howard.
Registrars—Mrs. Alta Hawkins, Daisy Riddle.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Frank Connor.

Chickamauga—Voting Place, Depot.

Officer—Benton White.
Judges—C. M. Netherland, S. Walters, Will Ray.
Clerks—Mrs. D. B. Vance, Mrs. S. D. Price.
Registrars—Mrs. C. L. Blackwell, Miss Bessie Madison.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. W. D. Conner.

Eastdale—Voting Place, Old Schoolhouse.

Officer—S. N. Varnell.
Judges—F. R. Morgan, Velma Haggard, F. A. Genung.
Clerks—Mrs. A. T. Morgan, Mrs. Phil Breitweiser.
Registrars—Mrs. A. D. Garner, Wallace Miller.
Ass't Registrar—Tom McDowell.

East Ridge—Voting Place, Town Hall.

Officer—G. W. Thorn.
Judges—W. W. Lee, W. W. Harris, Milo Merrill.
Clerks—D. C. Wiley, E. P. Brown.
Registrars—Miss Christina Wilson, Mrs. E. P. Brown.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Sam D. Goodner.

King's Point—Voting Place, Potter's Mill.

Officer—A. B. Gardenhire.
Judges—Dave Potter, J. P. Webb, William Rogers.
Clerks—E. W. Wyatt, M. L. Denney.
Registrars—John Lightfoot, Walter Haney.
Ass't Registrar—J. M. Webb.

Tyner—Voting Place, Tyner Motor Company.

Officer—L. Friar.
Judges—R. E. Holbert, Ernest Moore, Lark Poe.
Clerks—Mrs. Browning, W. C. Gibson.
Registrars—C. O. Neal, Mr. Wilkerson.
Ass't Registrar—L. S. Roberson.

Worley—Voting Place, Worley's Place.

Officer—Samuel Julian.
Judges—T. S. Dudley, W. F. Worley, Will Carmichael.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Mooreman, Mrs. Dennis Corbley.
Registrars—Mrs. Will Ledford, Mrs. J. W. Smith.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Sam Julian.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell—Voting Place, Barnes' Store.

Officer—M. J. Lee.
Judges—Charles Clift, Will Oyler, Jack Hickman.
Clerks—R. B. Gross, Arthur Smith.
Registrars—Floyd Davis, William McGill.
Ass't Registrar—Joe Hutcheson.

Daisy—Voting Place, Gymnasium Building.

Officer—John Cox.
Judges—Roy Roberts, Andy West, J. J. Nelson.
Clerks—Porter Poe, Ray Millsaps.
Registrars—Mrs. Mae Blacker, Mrs. George Hensley.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Detta Lowder.

Fairmount—Voting Place, Old Academy.

Officer—T. C. Conner.
Judges—W. M. Shannon, E. H. Spencer, John Kell.
Clerks—Mrs. Aileen Kell, M. K. Hollister.
Registrars—Mrs. T. J. Hartman, Mrs. L. A. Brown.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. S. J. Conner.

Falling Water—Voting Place, Selcer's Store.

Officer—A. S. Moody.
Judges—R. E. Pitts, J. W. Rogers, Joe Lewis.
Clerks—Margaret Selcer, Will Gann.
Registrars—Bertha Barker, Mrs. Jack Venance.
Ass't Registrar—Arthur Levi.

Flat Top—Voting Place, Postoffice.

Officer—Luther Young.
Judges—R. B. Hughes, Murphy Green, F. R. Young.
Clerks—Minnie Welch, Mary Young.
Registrars—J. F. Young, Lontello Young.
Ass't Registrar—A. J. Bowman.

Ganns—Voting Place, Community House.

Officer—E. W. Dent.
Judges—W. B. Hixson, L. E. Dent, L. A. Shannon.
Clerks—Mrs. W. S. Hixson, Mrs. G. W. Raulston.
Registrars—Mrs. W. S. Rhodes, Mrs. G. W. Miller.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. T. H. Cox.

Gold Point—Voting Place, Robinson's Store.

Officer—Sidney Allison.
Judges—W. W. Hixson, Raleigh Hunter, E. L. Selvidge.
Clerks—Seth Raylston, J. T. Penny.
Registrars—Mrs. Nancy Horn, William Raulston.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. W. T. Keith.

Grandview—Voting Place, Corner Grandview Avenue and Old Wauhatchie Pike.

Officer—Mrs. Marion Perkins.
Judges—Charles F. Rolston, J. T. Whittenburg, Charlie Hicks.
Clerks—Mrs. W. A. Banks, Ira L. Hicks.
Registrars—J. H. Bialock, John Thomas.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Nellie Rolston.

Hixson—Voting Place, Hixson's Store.

Officer—Tom Halcomb.
Judges—Tom Powell, B. Potts, J. W. King.
Clerks—Mrs. W. W. Messick, Mrs. Gertrude Elliott.
Registrars—Ira Rodgers, Bertha Delaney.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Bunch Gadd.

Jones Store—Voting Place, Jones Store.

Officer—John H. Jones.
Judges—G. W. Hixson, G. M. Masterson, Arthur James.
Clerks—John I. Gann, Alonso Gann.
Registrars—Joe Davidson, Oscar Nelson.
Ass't Registrar—Sam Jones.

Lookout Mountain—Voting Place, Incline Station.

Officer—H. L. Harbin.
Judges—Con Milligan, Frank Stoops, Gus Wood, Jr.
Clerks—Claude Brand, Mrs. J. H. Anderson.
Registrars—Mrs. Tom Perrin, Mrs. Gus Wood, Jr.
Ass't Registrar—Marvin Massey.

Lupton City—Voting Place, Company Store.

Officer—L. M. Hise.
Judges—T. E. Wilkey, R. H. Garrett, J. B. Angel.
Clerks—Mrs. Lyde Williams, Homer Swafford.
Registrars—Parnell Higgins, L. H. Weatherford.
Ass't Registrar—Lena Burdette.

Midvale Park—Voting Place, Barber Shop.

Officer—J. C. Farris.
Judges—A. J. Abenhauser, A. G. Farmer, T. W. McPhail.
Clerks—O. B. Steffy, Walter Wood, Jr.
Registrars—Mrs. H. J. Hixon, Mrs. D. V. Musgrove.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Emma Lingenfelter.

Mowbray—Voting Place, Millsapps' Store.

Officer—Adam Millsapps.
Judges—L. H. Hatfield, J. O. Hatfield, J. P. Grant.
Clerks—Melvin Hatfield, Paul Millsapps.
Registrars—Ernest Smith, L. G. Millsapps.
Ass't Registrar—J. S. Johnson.

Red Bank—Voting Place, Pugh's Building.

Officer—E. D. Condra.
Judges—T. C. Bright, S. S. Gilbert, J. F. Atchley.
Clerks—Mrs. E. E. Crosby, L. C. Train.
Registrars—Mrs. Robert Curtis, Mrs. Sam Gilbert.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. C. V. Hunt.

Sale Creek—Voting Place, I. O. O. F. Hall.

Officer—O. W. Bryant.
Judges—J. A. Coppinger, O. E. Ragan, Ab Morgan.
Clerks—Mrs. Clarence Colter, Clarence Howard.
Registrars—Mrs. E. V. Hunt, Erwin McEwin.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Mattie Downey.

Signal Mountain—Voting Place, Signal Mountain Hotel.

Officer—Sam E. Behm.
Judges—C. E. Byington, Ethel Stanfield, George M. Clark.
Clerks—C. B. Adams, Frank Thomas.
Registrars—F. F. Hamilton, Mrs. J. H. Early.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. H. B. Lamb.

Soddy—Voting Place, Theater.

Officer—C. M. McKee.
Judges—Tom Lynch, Jr., Matt Lovelady, Reecie Reese.
Clerks—Arthur Lloyd, Fred Clift.
Registrars—Mrs. T. H. Newberry, John R. Newman.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. James Davenport.

Sivley—Voting Place, Mrs. Standifer's Place.

Officer—J. G. Sivley.
Judges—J. W. Outlaw, D. W. Brown, Rev. Frank Rogers.
Clerks—Minnie Standifer, Roxie Barker.
Registrars—J. B. Godsey, Mrs. Sam Walker.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. R. L. Morris.

Wauhatchie—Voting Place, Fryar's Store.

Officer—Ed Boydston.
Judges—Joe Thompson, Sr., Mrs. William Fryar, R. J. Massey.
Clerks—Gladston Manning, Maude Godsey.
Registrars—Mrs. Ed Boydston, R. E. Sloan.
Ass't Registrar—J. B. Collins.

Woodland Station—Voting Place, Minton's Cafe.

Officer—W. H. Dyche.
Judges—A. J. Wilder, D. C. Hicks, John Rogers.
Clerks—Mrs. Floyd Coulson, Warner Knox.
Registrars—Mrs. Lennie Wilder, Don Mathis.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. May Durham.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison—Voting Place, Wilson's Store.

Officer—E. L. Murphy.
Judges—J. C. Parkerson, J. G. Johnson, John Ware.
Clerks—Charles D. Lodor, Miss Ada Longley.
Registrars—Mrs. Virgil Wilson, Mrs. W. J. Jones.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. J. C. Fischer.

Birchwood—Voting Place, White's Building.

Officer—Milton DeFriese.
Judges—Joe H. Conner, Charles A. Moore, J. D. Smith.
Clerks—O. N. DeFriese, H. T. Roark.
Registrars—John Jenkins, R. Brown.
Ass't Registrar—John F. Hall.

Howardsville—Voting Place, Marshall's Store.

Officer—W. A. Critchfield.
Judges—J. A. Tankersley, A. L. Howard, J. A. Grissom.
Clerks—Cynthia Hall, J. S. Marshall.
Registrars—Ruth L. Tankersley, Miss Gladys Marshall.
Ass't Registrar—G. C. Tankersley.

Maddox—Voting Place, Lowe's Store.

Officer—D. L. McCamish.
Judges—John Brady, R. T. Wilson, W. B. Brumby.
Clerks—P. C. Rodgers, Tom Cantrell.
Registrars—C. W. Evatt, A. L. Goins.
Ass't Registrar—Howard Foote.

New Union—Voting Place, Bacon's Residence.

Officer—Ed Edwards.
Judges—E. K. Brown, R. M. Stephenson, Allie Carter.
Clerks—J. M. Shelley, Winifred Gamble.
Registrars—J. A. Goodner, Fred Bacon.
Ass't Registrar—W. J. Goodner.

Ooltewah—Voting Place, Community House.

Officer—D. A. Crumley.
Judges—Elbert Fitzgerald, Raymond Carson, George Robinson.
Clerks—Luther Lylar, Hoyt Hamby.
Registrars—Andy Watts, A. P. Robinson.
Ass't Registrar—Eugene Robinson.

Salem—Voting Place, Salem Baptist Church.

Officer—Berry Roark.
Judges—G. O. Friddell, W. G. Roark, A. J. Hixson.
Clerks—J. W. Roark, J. R. Bower.
Registrars—Laura Shropshire, L. F. Barger.
Ass't Registrar—Mattie Roark.

Snow Hill—Voting Place, Lee Brothers' Store.

Officer—W. L. Holder.
Judges—Warren Scoggins, Lee Platt, J. P. Tankersley.
Clerks—George M. Taliaferro, Fred Davis.
Registrars—Moe Taliaferro, W. B. Lee.
Ass't Registrar—Frank Holder.

White Oak—Voting Place, Community House.

Officer—J. J. Carson.
Judges—F. S. Fisher, L. J. Carter, J. P. Mosier.
Clerks—Mrs. F. S. Fisher, John Everett.
Registrars—Mrs. Thomas Ryall, Robert Knauff.
Ass't Registrar—Mrs. Walter Langston.

Work—Voting Place, Malone's Store.

Officer—J. W. Davis.
Judges—G. T. Fridell, A. G. Moon, Jeff Stulce.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Davis, G. F. Stump.
Registrars—T. W. Moon, Leonard Stulce.
Ass't Registrar—Eva M. Thach.

WILEY COUCH,
P. H. THACH,
GUY LANDIS,
Commissioners of Election.

The Genuine
THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

Price 25 cents.

Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.

Costs only 1 cent a dose.

for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

I'll Do What I've Always Done!

D.M. Coleman X

for the

Lower House

"Ask Dave Hanly"

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

MUSICIANS' STRIKE ENDS

Philadelphia.—Organized musicians compromised their strike against Fox and Warner Brothers' theaters in this city.

The advances of the labor movement have always been up grade. A constant demand for union-made goods and service will remove some of the grade.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Tuesday was some day for the mail men to be out in. A cold rain all day, but the mail has to move.

* * *

Brother Dailey has moved to Eastdale so he can look after his parishioners better.

* * *

Pat Connor was off Wednesday attending court, having a damage suit on trial. It was compromised.

* * *

R. M. Long was off Wednesday attending the funeral of a kinsman.

* * *

W. A. Myers was seen enjoying himself with the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which were in convention the first part of the week.

* * *

I have not seen Clark since he went to Station A. Hope he is getting along alright.

* * *

Henry Oehlson says that every time he goes to Frank Brooks' house he serves him pink beans, and Frank says that when he goes to Henry's house he gets white beans, but that Henry surprised him by opening a can of beans. Thanks for the change.

* * *

Harry Gribben says they want to keep him on the route he is now serving.

* * *

M. M. Echols is still off on sick leave and vacation.

* * *

They put Horton on the unfair list last meeting of the central body.

* * *

We are counting and weighing the mail delivered this week. (Some of the boys call it the lying contest.)

* * *

A Scotchman went with his wife to buy a hat. She asked him which way he liked it best, turned up or down. He says, "What's the price?" She says, "$48." He says, "Turned down."

* * *

Do you know what the substance which goes to make up the human body is worth commercially? Ninety-eight cents. No wonder some people are so worthless.

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

Look how time does fly! Next meeting night will be nomination of officers for the new year. Come and have your say. Meeting called at 7 o'clock.

* * *

L. L. Lowe had the misfortune to have a wrecking bar fall on his head and has been unable to work for the past week.

* * *

"Ten, twenty, thirty"—that's the way you wrote it last week, just like you started to count your pay a few years back.

* * *

I asked Dutch Lofty why the patch over his eye. He explained the ceiling flew up and hit him.

* * *

W. B. Dyche was up and inspected the new hall; said he would come up for a meeting if he could hear what was going on, so if any one can lend him an ear trumpet send it right over.

* * *

They tell us prosperity and better times are just around the corner. Jack Frost says he can't find the corner.

* * *

Vance Tallent has discovered the way to find the one-legged man in the Gump case. Check up on the stores that have been selling right-handed socks, he says.

* * *

A good many of the brothers are taking advantage of the vocational training school and making a good record. There is still room for a few more.

TIMES CHAPEL NOTES

By JOHN H. CRUMP

Well, I hear The Labor World subscription list falls off a couple hundred every time my column fails to appear; or is it the other way around? Anyhow, here I come with another very interesting (?) article.

* * *

Anybody seen anything of Brodie Wear's specks? He exchanged with someone in the washroom the other morning and hasn't been able to find the exchangee. No reward has been offered as yet.

* * *

J. D. Frawley is back with us. He said he had been all over the United States and hasn't found any beer to compare with the Chattanooga variety, so he had to come back here to get some good beer.

* * *

The Loveman and Miller Bros. sales have been making work pretty good for us. Let's hope the big bugs will soon turn loose some of their money in the form of wages and more wages so the little bugs can spend more so the stores can advertise more so we printers can work more and make more money and spend more and so on and so on.

* * *

R. B. Espy has been off for the past two weeks selling radios. He says they are going like hot cakes. Tom Armistead has been subbing for him.

* * *

Have you heard the latest on Arlen Smith, our junior apprentice? He asked Frank Gardner the other day "Who is the best looking man up here anw why am I?"

* * *

Jack Jewell says it makes him mad to miss out on all the Sunday night distribution since his night off has been changed to Sunday.

* * *

Collins failed to make an appearance on his night off this week—must have been under the weather. He usually manages to find his way up to the composing room sometime during the night when he is off.

* * *

Tom Armistead finally succeeded in getting a sub. He's been trying to get an extra night off for three weeks.

* * *

J. E. Brenkworth left us a couple of weeks ago, going down to Dalton to work a while. He showed up here Tuesday with a smashed finger. Must have been trying to hold that linotype wreck together while sending in a line.

Colorado Labor Backs Him for U. S. Senate

Edward P. Costigan, democratic candidate for United States senator from Colorado, who is receiving the enthusiastic support of labor and progressive elements. Costigan, a former member of the United States tariff commission, defended John R. Lawson and other leaders of the United Mine Workers when they were charged with murder as a result of their activities in the 1913-14 strike and secured their acquittal. He helped write the initiative and referendum into the Colorado constitution and aided in securing the adoption of the direct primary law.

LABOR EDITORS MEET

Boston.—The annual convention of the International Labor Press association was held here, as is the usual custom at A. F. of L. conventions.

The editors reported increasing power and influence of the labor press and a growing realization by workers of the need for publicity and education.

All officers were re-elected, with Matthew Woll, president, and R. E. Woodmansee, secretary - treasurer. This is the twenty-second election of the latter official.

MORE ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from First Page)

struction work, releasing such projects as federal buildings in Boston, Chicago and Toledo, involving millions of dollars. Strenuous efforts also will be made to prevent reduction of wage standards in the letting of contracts for governing work.

Maneuvers that have every indication of being either political or the result of rivalry between trade interests have held back much government work and Woods will be looked to for an untangling of these situations.

ACTION FOLLOWS LABOR DEMAND

The outstanding fact is that immediately after the demand of the American Federation of Labor for a great national effort to meet the unemployment crisis action by the president was announced.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Carpenters' President Recovers From Illness

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON

Indianapolis, Oct. 30.—President Wm. L. Hutcheson, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has recovered from an illness which necessitated his departure from the Boston A. F. of L. convention, prior to adjournment, under a doctor's care. President Hutcheson was one of many delegates stricken with severe and dangerous colds in the convention city.

WAGE CUT CHECKED

Toronto, Canada.—Organized upholsterers defeated a proposed 12 per cent wage cut in a large shop in this city.

Boston.—Chicago delegates to the A. F. of L. convention called attention to the government's failure to build the prwoposed $21,000,000 postoffice. Land has been purchased and funds are available, but the only progress has been an architect's drawing of the building that cost, it is claimed, $250,000.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

G. W. Chamlee, Jr. X

for the

Lower House

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF-SERVICE GROCERY
417 MARKET

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Best Grade (Limit 4 lbs.) Pound	38c
DRY BEANS	Grt. Northern or Pintos, 3 Pounds	19c
SMALL LIMAS	2 Pounds	17c
BUTTER	Our Two Extra Quality Brands Pound	38c
SNOWDRIFT	1-Pound Pail, 17c; 6-Pound Pail	89c
PINK SALMON	Frsh Alaska, No. 1 Tall Can	10c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	24 Lbs. Pillsbury	85c
PEACHES	Rosedale, No. 2½, Can	16c
PINEAPPLE	Rosedale, No. 2½, Can	21c
POTATOES	Brown Beauties, 5 Lbs. for	16c
BUTTER	Clearbrook and Cloverbloom, Pound	37c
EGGS	Cloverbloom, Candled, Dozen	27c
NORTHERN TISSUE	Toilet Paper, Three for	18c
MATCHES	Two for	5c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 17c 12 lbs. 33c	

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 lb. limit) 4 pounds for	52c
COMPOUND	Very Best Grade, (4 Lb. Limit)—4 Pounds	40c
BACON	Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	30c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Per Lb.	25c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 7, 1930 — Number 28

AYMON URGES HARMONY IN HUNT FOR JOBS

eclares Situation Calls for Best Thought.

OVES FOR RELIEF GIVEN APPROVAL

o-operation Should Prevail in Efforts to Seek Solution of Problem.

PLEADS FOR JOBLESS

PAUL J. AYMON
ges Co-Operation and Harmony in Solving Problem.

By PAUL J. AYMON

The number of men and women who unemployed in the United States reached such proportions that question needs the attention and sideration of the best minds, not y of the laboring masses, but also the business and professional oups as well, who should do every- ing in their power to help alleviate ent conditions, and it is indeed easing to note that there are al- dy a large number of public-spir- men and women who are doing erything in their power to bring ut temporary relief to these desti- e people. A great many are hav- repairs made on their properties, ers are having attics and base- ts cleaned out, others yards put rder, etc. All this is to be appre- ed and we should not fail to thank members of the unemployment mittees that have been appointed the various governments, who are endeavoring to have as much done as possible in behalf of r unemployed fellow-citizens, and m sure I am expressing the senti- t of the entire labor movement Tennessee when I offer thanks and preciation to these noble citizens their efforts, and respectfully urge e who have not done their bit ng this line that they should con- ute immediately, because it can- be long until the cold blasts of ter will be on the men, women and dren who are in this unemployed s. I should also like to ask the peration of the workers at this e.

know that there are many fam- in Tennessee where the bread- ner has a good job, and in many e you will also find the wife rking, and sometimes one or two dren. It is not fair for some fam- s to have three or four members king when there are so many ilies who have no job or income. yourself in the other fellow's ation; what would you want done ? I suggest that you give this consideration that it is due.

ow of course we understand that above-mentioned efforts are only temporarily relief, and is most essary at this time, with winter t in front of us which will bring many hardships to these destitute lies. But now, too, should we not iving a great deal of considera- to a permanent cure for unem- ment? Let us stop here and con- r for just a moment just what created this evil that has been ving on us for a good many years. s nothing new. Modern machin- has been throwing men and en out of employment year after for a good many years past. To h with, there were only a few wn out of employment, but the year there were more, and the mployed increased each year just t as the plans for curtailing the e of production and modern ma- ry was invented, until now un- yment in this country has ed such magnitude that public ment, created by publicity from press, and progressive spirited in public and private life, backed rtain American institutions, are anding that something be done, so every man and woman who is ically fit can have an opportunity make an honest living for them- es and families in this country. I that the only way to do this is duce the work week, as suggest- by the American Federation of r, as well as some of the most

(Continued on Third Page)

"American Plan" Master Printers Would Use Present Economic Stress To Destroy Standards of Workers

The "Employing Printers' Association of America," an organization of labor-haters which will be remembered by some for its protestations of "Americanism" and its support of the thoroughly discredited "American Plan" of employment, shows its true colors in a recent bulletin, handed The Labor World by an American master printer who operates and believes in the kind of business which insures a maximum of effort on the part of the employe and a desire by the employer to deal fairly with those who are helping to make his business succeed.

It may be recalled that among the proponents of the "American Plan" the following officers are listed: Vollmer, Crabill, Glossbrenner, Hebb, Krehbiel, Loth, Pfaff, Wedekemper and other good old Anglo-Saxons.

The point now is, however, that these patriots would use the present deplorable condition of unemployment to destroy wages and standards of printers and incidentally destroy the International Typographical union. Better men than these, possibly, have failed to do that, but the attitude of this handful of reactionaries is interesting at this time as indicating the type of opposition which is many times met by genuine Americans in their efforts to improve conditions for themselves and families.

The master stroke of the great industrial captains follows:

A Propitious Season for the Conversion of Closed Shops.

Any closed-shop printing concern having union contracts that will expire in the near future, if ambitious to become more prosperous, should not fail to grasp the opportunity offered by present business depression to put its operations on an independent, non-union basis.

While printing demand and production are sub-normal, the shift from labor-union domination to individual employment, efficient operation, and unhampered management can be accomplished, in most cases, with minimum expense and disturbance.

If a unionized establishment is strong enough to weather a probably short period of personnel reorganizattion in its mechanical departments, it may never find a time more favorable than the present to the attainment of its freedom.

The anticipated early autumn revival of general business having failed to materialize, several more months are likely to elapse before printing business is appreciably improved. The prospect of a longer interval of diminished activity therefore invites the far-sighted executive to turn his attention to getting rid of the hindrance of labor-union relations.

There is growing recognition of the probability that we are now passing through another era of transition to a new, lower, general price level in the long downward trend of post-war deflation. If this supposition is correct, well may the management of any printing organization take stock of its fitness to survive and to thrive in the coming competition.

Important purchasers of printing in the future will require products of much improved quality at quotations in keeping with lower commodity prices. When the normal volume of printing is regained, it will be produced at prices somewhat lower than those which prevailed in the eras of greatest inflation. The problem of management then will be to supply the demand in a way to make satisfactory profits.

Since labor cost will continue to be the largest factor in printing, a purpose of management to continue to pay high wages presupposes utmost production economies and greatly increased efficiency. But these, in turn, imply the elimination of the production-retarding shop practices and all the other losses and drawbacks of labor unionism.

Every passing month of experience and every indication of future condition seems to stress the protective necessity and the positive advantages of free and untrammeled business management.

Careful planning and preparation are needed to accomplish the conversion of a closed shop in the easiest, most economical manner, and it may be advisable for the management to obtain the advice of those who know the best methods of procedure.

The printing proprietor who wishes to stabilize his business and to get in position to make more money may find it worth while to correspond with us and is welcome to do so. In so doing he will not incur any obligation or any selling siege, but he may receive some valuable hints and develop an acquaintance that will be of benefit to him.

Owing to the wide differences of conditions and circumstances among printing plants, it is impossible to advance any promises or predictions applying to all whose managements may have this subject in mind. What can be done in any case depends a good deal on the relative substantiality of a concern and the determination of its owners.

However, we shall be pleased to give circumspect and confidential consideration to any bona fide inquiry received from the responsible executives of any printing establishment.

HOLDS CHICAGO BUILDING SLUMP ACCOUNTS FOR 300,000 IDLE MEN

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The estimate of 70,000 building tradesmen out of work in Chicago at this time, made by Edward M. Craig, president of the American Construction council, in an interview with International Labor News Service last week, is too low, said Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Chicago Building Trades council.

President Sullivan said that he agrees with Mr. Craig's general views as to the present unemployment situation and the remedies offered, but that he thought Mr. Craig was too conservative as to the number of men affected, both directly and indirectly.

"Figures available to us through our membership rolls show that there are between 75,000 and 80,000 building tradesmen out of work in Chicago at this time," said President Sullivan. "It is safe to say that at least three other men are out of work as the result of the idleness of each building tradesman. The men who produce and transport the materials used by the building trades mechanic account for the other three men. These are normally employed in forest, mine, quarry, mill and factory and in transportation.

300,000 Made Idle.

"It is safe to say, then, that the stagnation in the building industry of Chicago directly accounts for about 300,000 idle men. Going further into the situation, lessened consumptive power on the part of these 300,000 idle men accounts for other thousands of unemployed in the clothing and foodstuffs industries, not to mention the industries producing those articles of commerce commonly known as luxuries, but which in flush times are practically regarded as necessities. You can run the whole gamut of life's necessities — luxuries, amusements, recreation, education and culture—and each and every one of them is affected and curtailed, with more and more idleness following in each and every line of human endeavor as the result of a letdown in this great industry.

"The building construction industry is the second largest in the United States," said President Sullivan. "It is second only to agriculture. A revival in this industry will give a tremendous impetus to a revival in all other lines.

Big Building Program Needed.

"The United States should have a seven billion dollar building program for next year, and of this Chicago should contribute a half billion of dollars. The present outlook indicates that Chicago will provide not more than two-fifths of its necessary share."

President Sullivan laid a large part of the blame for the present stagnant condition in the building construction industry at the door of reckless speculation in first mortgages and real estate bond issues. He said that the public has been overloaded with these issues at fictitious values and that as a result many investors have lost confidence, contributing to a tight money market.

President Sullivan said that he heartily concurs in the efforts of the Building Construction Employers' association of Chicago to induce property owners to have all necessary repair and alteration work done at this time rather than to wait until next spring or until some indefinite future time.

Start in Right Direction.

"It will be a start in the right direction," said Mr. Sullivan, "and may lead to a general revival. It certainly will mean many days of work to many men who are sorely in need of work. Charity does not appeal to these highly skilled men, who are accustomed to paying for the necessities and luxuries of life."

Ministers Move To Form Union

(I L N S)..... R.....

New York City, Nov. 6.—Among the interesting features of the various discussions which were a part of the twentieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Labor Temple here was the expressed determination on the part of prominent clergymen represented to form a labor union and be governed in their religious activities by the established rules of the union, initiatory steps already having been taken.

During the anniversary exercises, presided over by G. F. Beck, Spencer Miller, Jr., spoke on the growth of the workers' education movement and on the following day "Social and Industrial Relations" were discussed by Dr. William P. Shriver, Poel B. Hayden and F. Ernest Johnson.

LABOR CHIEFS APPROVE ACTS OF COL. WOODS

Unemployment Activities Are Called Helpful.

PLIGHT OF JOBLESS GIVEN ATTENTION

Eyes of Public Focused on Unfortunate—Public Aid Projects Announced.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Nov. 6.—Moves made by Col. Arthur Woods, head of President Hoover's emergency committee for employment to provide unemployment relief, are viewed with favor at American Federation of Labo headquarters, though it was pointed out that it is too early to say whether the activities directed by Woods will be fully effective.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., was out of town and could not be reached for an expression of opinion.

Frank Morrison, secretary, told International Labor News Service:

"Anything in the way of relief work that can be started by Col. Woods should prove helpful. All who are in a position to help in any way should bend every effort to relieve the situation."

Nation Needs Arousing

M. J. McDonough, president of the building trades department, said:

"The activities of Col. Woods are centering public attention on unemployment and this is good. The nation needs to be aroused to the seriousness of the problem that confronts it."

John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department, said:

"It is all-important to have public attention focused on the unemployment problem. The relief projects undertaken by Col. Woods and the president's committee will materially aid in showing the nation the need of relief work."

No Union Employment Gain.

While the labor executives were being interviewed, the regular monthly unemployment report of the federation was made public, **showing that unemployment among trade unionists was virtually the same in October as in September.** No improvement was recorded, except slight decreases in idleness in the metal and printing trades.

The percentage of unemployment among all trades for October was reported at 21, the same as in September. The percentage for the building trades was 38 for both months. In the metal trades, the percentage dropped from 23 in September to 21 in October. A drop of one per cent, from 8 in September to 7 in October, was shown for the printing trades. The figures for all other trades was 14 for both months.

A new feature of the report for October is the percentage of union workers on part time. The figures were given as follows. All trades, 15; building trades, 14; metal trades, 23; printing trades, 14; all other trades, 15. As the part time figures were given for the first time, no comparisons can be made with other months.

Col. Woods Encouraged

Returning to Washington after a visit to New York, Col. Woods said that he was encouraged by the response to his appeals for aid while in New York.

Col. Woods also found encouragement in the announcement that three government agencies are pushing projects that are expected to relieve unemployment. These projects are the Hoover dam at Boulder canyon, construction work by the veterans' bureau, and the hiring of extra men by the postoffice department for Christmas work.

Offers of voluntary aid by national organizations continued to pour into Col. Woods' office in the department of commerce, together with reports of further organization by state committees.

Work for 4,500 Men

The veterans' bureau soon will let contracts for $3,000,000 worth of construction on new hospitals or additions to old ones which will provide work for 4,500 men, Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, in charge of veterans' affairs, said after a conference with President Hoover. This work will be distributed through many sections of the country, including Northport, L. I.; Somerset, N. J.; Indianapolis, Camp Custer, Mich.; and Tucson, Ariz.

The work at Hoover dam is of far greater proportions, but it is not expected to get under way for several months. A time-saving of six months will be effected, it is estimated, through the rushing of work to enable the department of the interior to publish plans and specifications for at least the preliminary work by December 1. Advance copies of these specifications will be rushed to contractors who wish to bid on the work, it was said, and the bids will be opened as soon as possible after December 1.

Post Office Plan "Radical"

The post office project was termed a "radical departure" from the usual holiday program and wherever conflicts may arise between the new procedure and the older practices, postmasters have been instructed to disregard precedent. It was announced that: "Postmasters have been directed under today's instructions to employ to the fullest extent possible competent men with families to support and who are now out of work."

During his visit to New York Col. Woods announced that 15 large cities already have projects under way for dealing with unemployment. He named the 15 as follows: Hartford, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Flint, St. Paul, New York City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Salt Lake city, Seattle and Milwaukee.

Col. Woods, addressing the leaders of women's clubs of six states in New York City, likened the present situation to the emergency of the war. He said:

"This Also War Time"

"The women of America put across conservation of the food supply, acting as individuals and in their clubs. This also is war time. Then shots, shells, bullets, bayonets and destruction were our enemies. Now the enemy is human suffering and we face a fight against an intangible but direct enemy that is attacking ourselves and our fellow citizens. Our weapons are different."

Auditorium Board Sponsors Community "Party" to Celebrate Installation Memorial Amplifiers

A community "party," with a program which promises to equal or surpass anything of this nature ever held in Chattanooga, will be given Monday evening at the Memorial auditorium, in celebration of the completion of installation of a modern system of amplification, which has been regarded by many as the one thing needed to make this local institution a real community center.

Manager Stanley Addis, seated in his office in the front of the building, will announce the auditorium board's welcome to their guests, giving at once a demonstration of the remarkable powers of the new system. Neil J. Crowley, chairman of the auditorium board, will then introduce Mayor Bass, who will formally present the "new showhouse" to the public.

Then a musical program, under direction of Dick Park, which will include numbers by the original and only Kiwanis quartet, remembered by hundreds of Chattanoogans as probably the best combination of vocalists ever to represent this city. The quartet, it is recalled, several years ago won prizes in widely separated parts of the country.

Other musical numbers will include groups by Lois Spencer, accomplished Chattanooga pianist; Mrs. Walter Heasty, singer, of Birmingham, who is a former Chattanoogan, and will make the trip especially for the celebration; a group by the Cadek Conservatory of Music trio, composed of Lester Cohn, violinist; Harold Cadek, cellist, and Elizabeth Armstrong, pianist, and a combined chorus including five church choirs of Chattanooga, accompanied on the organ by Miss Emily Relfe.

Following the formal program, engineers who have been busy for several weeks installing the amplifiers will give a demonstration of the possibilities of the system, and the floors will then be cleared for dancing.

The entire program, including the dancing, will be free to the public, and it is hoped that the great building will be filled to capacity for the occasion.

Since its erection as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the world war, Chattanooga's million-dollar auditorium, due to its unusual size, has been handicapped by the inadequacy of voices on the stage in reaching remote corners of the great hall, but preliminary tests have demonstrated that a whisper may now be heard as clearly in the furthest balcony seat as in the first row downstairs.

The improvement has made possible the booking of a large number of finer road shows, direct out of New York and with an itinerary which includes only a few of the larger cities. Colleen Moore, star of the screen, appears next Thursday night, in person, in a new comedy-drama written especially for her, "Cindy." Rod LaRoque and Vilma Banky, also in a new comedy, follow a few days later.

The program Monday night will begin promptly at 8:15.

McDaniels Calls Special Meeting Building Trades

E. E. McDaniels, former representative of the building trades, has called a meeting for Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 p.m., at 11½ East Seventh street, to which all local building trades are invited to send representatives.

It is announced that business of importance to these crafts will come up for discussion, and each local is urged to have representatives present.

Enlistment in Army Proposed for Idle

Milwaukee.—Enlistment of unemployed in the United States army reserves is the novel suggestion made by the Wisconsin council of the American Legion.

The plan would permit any man out of work to enlist and draw regular army pay. It would be necessary to change the age limit so that middle-aged and married men could be accepted. Enlistment would only be during the business depression or until a man secured work.

Austin A. Peterson, state adjutant of the legion, said the scheme would teach men army routine which would be invaluable in time of war. But it would not jeopardize the men in that event; he would not be called for service any differently than if he had never seen army enlistment.

The Legion's council offered the plan as a substitute for various unemployment insurance plans that are being suggested. Where there are not enough barracks rude shelters, such as were erected during the last war, could be constructed by the men themselves to keep them busy, it was stated.

STEEL MERGER SUIT TO SET PRECEDENT

Youngstown, Ohio.—After one of the longest and bitterest corporation legal battles on record, testimony has closed in the attempt to enjoin the proposed billion-dollar merger of the Bethlehem and Youngstown steel corporations. The court's decision will affect future corporation practices.

The trial showed that President Grace, of Bethlehem, received $5,497,684 in salary and bonuses the last five years. Stockholders were ignorant of this salary, which was paid while dividends were passed.

PRINTERS LOSE LOYAL MEMBER

Miss Sallie C. Bobo Succumbs to Pneumonia Following Short Illness.

Miss Sallie C. Bobo, for twenty-six years a member of Chattanooga Typographical union and of the Times composing-room chapel, expired Thursday morning at an early hour, following an illness of only a few days, of pneumonia.

Miss Bobo was unusually competent as a linotype operator and in other departments of a newspaper composing room. She was loyal to the principles of her union, and it was frequently said of her that she had never turned away anyone in need, nor did she question the merits of any appeal for assistance.

Funeral services were held at the Chapman funeral home Thursday night at 7 o'clock, attended by all members of the Times chapel, and with the Rev. S. J. Lawrence, also a member of the chapel, officiating. The remains were shipped to Chillicothe, Ohio, old home of the deceased.

Expressing the sentiment of those with whom she had worked for a quarter of a century, the following resolutions were adopted at a special called meeting of the Times chapel Thursday night:

Whereas, it has pleased God, in His providence, to remove from our circle our loyal comrade and greatly esteemed fellow worker, Miss Sallie C. Bobo, we, the chapel of the composing room of the Chattanooga Times, desire to go on record in giving homage to the virtues of our deceased sister.

As a printer she was competent beyond the average; as a member of the Typographical union she had the distinction of never denying or delaying any duty imposed upon her or that she felt was involved in her obligation to the union; as a friend she was true as steel, and as a fellow worker she was just to her confreres and kind and generous to those who had been visited by misfortune, whether deserving of her sympathy or not.

The Times composing room chapel, as a memento of our deceased sister, has ordered the following resolution to be inscribed on its minutes and a copy also be furnished to the sorrowing relatives:

Resolved, That we, members of the Times chapel, on behalf of the general body, herewith send our condolences to the relatives and friends of Miss Sallie C. Bobo, whose untimely demise we greatly regret, and extend our sympathy to such relatives in their bereavement.

A. J. BAMFORTH,
W. Y. McKENZIE,
F. T. CARTER.

Shorter Work Week In Postal Service

Boston.—The federal government has not kept pace with the shorter-hour movement, declared the A. F. of L. convention in favoring the five and one-half day week for employes in the postal service.

The post office department is the government's largest business enterprise. Postal workers show that for 17 years there has been no change in working hours, although in that period the larger groups of postal employes have doubled their output.

The convention indorsed the Kendall-La Follette bill which would establish a Saturday four-hour day, or the equivalent of a five and one-half day week.

BALDWIN-FELTS OPERATIVES IN STRIKE DISTRICT

Sinister Color Creeps Into Danville Picture.

WORKERS PREPARE FOR A LONG FIGHT

Five Thousand Pledge Continuance of Battle "If It Takes All Winter."

DANVILLE STRIKER

MRS. EDNA BROWN
One of the 4,000 textile mill strikers [illegible] of Danville, Va.

By Staff Correspondent

Danville, Va., Nov. 6.—A sinister color crept into the strike picture this week, with announcement from union headquarters that seven operatives are in Danville from the Baldwin-Felts detective agency, a well known strikebreaking outfit. However, these "dicks" are likely to find the city too small for them to operate in effectively. Everybody knows everybody else, and when a stranger tells one story here, and another story yonder, the chances are he is in both cases talking to a union picket who has been told off to follow him and report his story to the captain of the pickets.

The high light this week fell on the farce in the local court, when the postponed cases against a bevy of union girls came up again. They had been laughing on the street: and it seems the company overseers are getting so nervous that they just can't stand being laughed at—at least they charged that they had been "intimidated." The cases were thrown out of court, after the union attorney had suggested that perhaps they ought to be transferred to the juvenile court.

Rain on the picket lines today—and the shoes wearing out. But the union has a member who can cobble shoes, and friends are bringing in shoes that have good uppers and can be half-soled. So they are getting by.

"The company is wasting a lot of money," said Buford Nash, expert loom fixer and president of local 1685. "It is too bad," he continued. "It is a shame for them to be throwing away all that good money, and wasting good cotton. They will get their machinery torn up some, too. We hate to see them losing all that money, because they will need it, when we go back to work in the mill."

WILL HOLD TO LINE IF IT TAKES ALL WINTER

By C. S. GARRISON

Danville, Va., Nov. 6.—The Danville textile strike is now in its fifth week with the workers standing adamant against going back into the mills until the Dan River and Riverside companies grant them the right to organize into a trade union of their own choosing without incurring the penalty of discharge by so doing.

This much was forecast at a mass meeting attended by 5,000 to 6,000 workers and their friends at Ballou park where Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, addressed them, and was assured by the vociferous multitude that they intended to stick to win "if it takes all winter."

However, the 4,500 union workers of Danville are not unmindful of the weak economic situation in general in this city, where the tobacco growers, for cause not known, are not "getting the breaks" from the all-powerful tobacco companies in respect to price. This, with the damming of the flow of wages—small as they were—from the textile workers and the effects of the national depression, has put the business men "up against it" and brought active efforts on the part of the union to effect a settlement of the strike.

Committee Asks Meeting

A few days ago an employes' committee of workers sent a personal

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1930.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Despite the great progress made toward shortening the work day and work week, many thousands of wage earners in the United States toil more than eight hours a day. This is particularly true of women wage earners. The eight-hour day for them is far from universal, though a longer working schedule is not advisable and unnecessary.

More than eight hours of work in this day and age is an anomaly for which there seems no excuse. The long work day and even the eight-hour day is out of date, as Mary V. Robinson, of the United States women's bureau, points out in a recent statement in which she says:

"Today with the trend toward the five-day week and the suggestion of the six-hour day the eight-hour standard is getting to be as old-fashioned as a 1920 automobile."

* * *

Newspaper editorial workers in Scranton, Pa., have a long established union, affiliated with the International Typographical union, and as a result the pay of Scranton reporters and deskmen is higher than in any city of its size. Salaries are fixed by an agreement which provides for two weeks' vacation with pay, protects the news writers from abuses of the overtime system and benefits them in other ways.

Here is something for newspaper workers to ponder over, especially those who write anti-union editorials and articles. Instead of standing aloof from unionism, newspaper editorial workers would benefit immeasurably from embracing it, as the Scranton news writers have done.

* * *

More than a year ago, the Delaware & Hudson railroad abandoned passenger service on its branch line between Au Sable forks and Plattsburg, N. Y. Since then, inhabitants in the isolated Au Sable valley in the Adirondacks have been greatly hampered in getting to the outside world.

The citizens, led by Rockwell Kent, well known artist, who lives in the valley, have been making a fight for the restoration of service and the New York public service commission has recently decided in their favor and ordered the railroad to resume service.

Railroads have been too prone to abandon branch lines that do not pay, even though their systems as a whole have shown good profits. In some cases public service regulatory bodies have let them stop the running of trains regardless of the public loss and inconvenience. The decision of the New York public service commission is encouraging. It is in the public interest and shows that sometimes, at least, some human place humanity above profits.

* * *

An inquiry has recently been completed by the United States bureau of labor statistics upon the efforts of state labor offices to enforce payment of wages. [illegible] the efficiency of [illegible] is still far from adequate. [illegible] wage claims for amounts too small to pay for counsel. [illegible] took action for wage [illegible] reported were [illegible] state labor officials numbered over 26,690, representing an aggregate collection of more than $1,352,000. While certain labor offices have effective legal support for the collection of [illegible] This is a situation that needs remedying.

REFUSE HIGHER RATES.

In a [illegible] public service commission refused to sanction [illegible] requested by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company.

The commission said it is unreasonable for the company to request rates in view of economic conditions in the territory affected.

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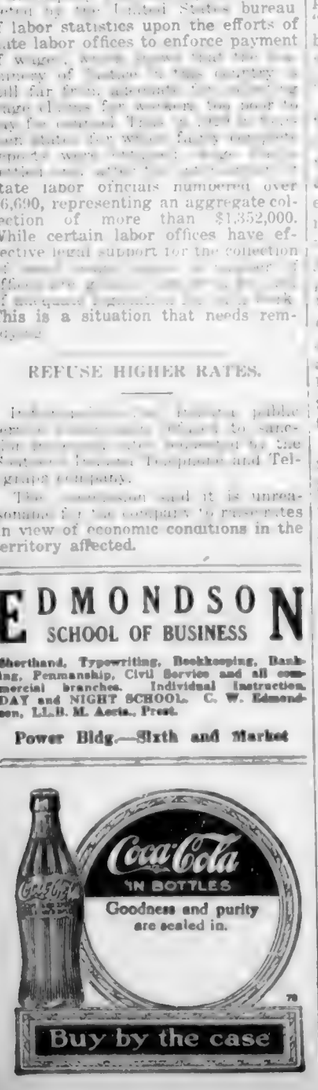

A CAUSE FOR REJOICING

Although a complete check-up of the effect of Tuesday's elections, as they apply to the program of America's organized workers, is impossible at this time, enough is evident to cause great rejoicing among those who have watched the trend of events recently, and to cheer many who possibly have become discouraged at what has appeared to be an unequal battle, with progressive thought and activity struggling for expression against the combined forces of greed and reaction in the political councils of the nation.

Of first importance, as we see the situation at the present time, is the outcome with reference to return to the United States senate of those solons who have been "100 per cent." friendly to the cause of the people.

Last week's issue of Labor, official organ of the twenty-one standard railroad labor organizations, published a list of nine republican and ten democratic senators "who have long and honorable records in public life," and all of whom had been unanimously endorsed by the rail unions. "The fate of much legislation of vital importance to the workers of America is largely dependent upon the election of these candidates for the senate," was the national newspaper's comment.

OF THESE NINETEEN, ALL ARE RETURNED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SENATOR JOHN M. ROBSION, REPUBLICAN, KENTUCKY.

In addition, there is the great victory of Senator George W. Norris, who was forced to battle, as usual, against 'dirty' politics. J. Hamilton Lewis, veteran Illinois solon, who swamped Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, was reported as having a friendly labor record. Marcus A. Coolidge (not related to the ex-president), democrat, and friend of the masses, defeated the reactionary Butler in Massachusetts, although the Bay State named a republican governor. Gifford Pinchot, with a long and honorable record of friendship for the people, was swept into office with an avalanche of votes, as was James J. Davis, whose progressive attitude is known to all people throughout the country.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's unprecedented majority for governor of New York state is heartening as indicating the trend of sentiment, his record of statesmanship having been outstanding among the nation's greatest political leaders.

The defeat of "Can't-Strike" Allen in Kansas was another victory for the people and an indication that reactionary thought is doomed.

Other evidences of progressive tendencies of the country's electorate may appear as the smoke of battle clears, but enough is already seen, as noted above, to cause mighty rejoicing among those who still insist that the United States government is "for, by and of the people."

THE DANVILLE STRIKE.

The strike of 4,000 Danville textile workers is no ordinary industrial dispute. It has unusual elements that should attract nation-wide attention, and impelled the Boston A. F. of L. convention to order a special plea for financial aid forwarded to all affiliates and union sympathizers.

Wage reductions, speed-up systems and the company "union" are not peculiar to Danville. Workers in every section face these schemes that are inseparable from autocratic control. In Danville, however, the final word in paternalism has been said. Here, the first company "union" on an elaborate scale was instituted in the south. The workers were watched and cared for. The "good boss" theory was presented in its most alluring form. Nowhere was autocracy more cleverly masked and trade union opposition more craftily hidden. The plot was more than a company "union." It was surrounded with a benign, warm-hearted atmosphere [illegible] and enthroned [illegible]

[illegible] has been used since the [illegible] of organ[illegible] labor pointed to Danville's [illegible] to combat trade unionism. The United Textile Workers, guided by their long experience, made no attempt to disillusion these workers, a few of whom lost their jobs when they insisted that the company "union" live up to its pretense. Wage reductions and speed-up (stretch-out) followed the workers' acceptance of the fake "union." They awoke and affiliated to the regular United Textile Workers. Officers of that organization, for months, attempted to adjust differences.

These offers were rejected and the mill management even notified the governor of Virginia: "We have nothing to mediate." It was a fitting answer from autocrats who affect a benevolent interest in "hands" whom they so mercilessly exploit.

If these workers are driven back to the mills and forced to accept the will of an industrial oligarch it will even be a challenge to every established unit of organized labor in that area.

Trade unions everywhere may well consider the moral effect of the Danville strike ending. Aside from the elements of justice and humanity in this enterprise, organized labor should realize that when they contribute to this cause they assist themselves.

Aid to Danville strikers, who are hungry, is the best form of insurance for wage scales and industrial peace in the south.

TRAFFIC PERILS GROW.

Washington.—An increase of more than 3,000 deaths from automobile accidents in this country last year is announced by the department of commerce.

A WEIRD MASS.

Debate rages as to whether depression has about run its course, or whether it has more wallops up its sleeve. Nobody knows, exactly.

Predicting industrial future is no more an exact science than is weather forecasting. Best informed persons hold that the slow upward pull has set in, that it will be noticed in some directions this winter, helped by the artificial stimulus of the Col. Woods machinery, and will set in with strength in the spring.

Nothing interests wage earners today one-half as much as the question: When will there be work to do?

Tragic business it is that with millions needing things of all kinds, this industrial system of ours cannot find the power to turn the wheels to make them!

Smug corporation chiefs sit in barred offices talking about shutting down, or about cutting wages, or about running "open shop." What sneer is there big enough to convey the proper amount of contempt for a "big business" that can do no better than that?

Organized labor offers its plans, its counsel, its co-operation. Reactionary business men, engaged in looking backward, reject the proffered help and call themselves wise. Not a single corporation has yet been recorded as voluntarily cutting down the stream of profits flowing into the pockets of dividend-takers.

That one important step remains to be taken—and it will probably wait a long time to come. Everyone is willing to let some other fellow bear the burden.

The masses, broadly speaking, are not well enough organized to stand forth and say, "thus far and not an inch farther."

Those that are organized in unions are protecting themselves with courage and ability. But when bosses say to the unorganized, "This week wages go down 10 per cent," they go and that's that. But the grocer and the butcher and the clothier feel it immediately and then the wholesalers feel it and then it gets back to the manufacturers again—and the wise men at the top betake themselves once more to the wailing wall and bemoan the improvidence of the working classes.

But at the top there is no suffering. Nobody is going hungry, or badly clothed.

What a weird mass it all is, anyway.

To scramble along with one less motor car may be a tough thing, but to get along with one less meal a day gets down to the grass roots. But getting back to a higher note, let this be said: Unquestionably much of this state of depression is a state of mind. It is, to an extent, psychological.

Manufacturers and lots of others think things are bad and may get worse and so they hedge. Throughout the nation there is unnecessary hedging, caused by the fear of what may happen, but not due to what has happened.

After all, in most things the human race has little courage and even less imagination. Too much gloom has been spread. Bad as matters are, they are not as bad as most of the psychological condition surrounding industry and commerce. And that's a fact.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What action did the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor take on the Mooney-Billings case?

A.—The convention reaffirmed resolutions in behalf of Mooney and Billings passed at the Los Angeles, New Orleans and Toronto conventions.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "Morality and religion are but words to him who fishes in gutters for the means of sustaining life, and crouches behind barrels in the street for shelter from the cutting blasts of a winter night?"

A.—Horace Greeley, famous editor.

* * *

Q.—What was the first state to have factory inspectors?

A.—Massachusetts, which in 1867 passed a law generally regarded as the first factory legislation in this country.

HUGH FRAYNE COMES BACK.

New York.—Hugh Frayne returned to his duties as A. F. of L. representative in this area after a long illness and a surgical operation.

The veteran trade unionist fought off every suggestion that he was "through," and is again at his post assisting workers.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

KNOCK OUT THE BARREL HEAD

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

The Gospel of Sunshine.

Text—"Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."—Ps. 30:5.

Read John 15:1-12.

WM. L. MOSS

One of the striking facts of the earthly life of Jesus is the number of times it is recorded in the Gospels He attended feasts and social gatherings of divers kinds—first a marriage feast at Cana, where He made His initial public appearance as a Teacher, and later throughout His ministry at gatherings where "sinners and publicans" sat, and we would gather from these many instances that Jesus never shunned an opportunity to share with others the lighter and pleasanter side of life. Jesus preached the Gospel of Sunshine—the joy and fullness of life. He spoke often of the peace and satisfaction there is in life if we would live as God would have us live, and pointed out many times the evils of needless worry, the emptiness of life without good works and the grief and pain awaiting us if we ruthlessly disregarded the higher values of life.

* * *

Jesus taught us there is trial and tribulation for us in life—in the words of our text, "weeping may endure for a night"—but these are the things that are here to try men's souls and are not life's ultimate end. Life with nothing but ease and comfort would be like a feast with only cake to eat—very enjoyable at first, until we got our fill, and then we would turn away in disgust. What we too frequently regard as commonplace things of life, if thought of as gifts from God, which they really are, would lift our lives into the realm of happiness and sunshine. Our homes, wives, health, children, material blessings, relatives and friends, all are rich sources of joy even in just the mere thoughts of possessing them. To get the proper contrast, think of what life would be without them!

* * *

The Lesson for Us.

Our text tells us life has its nights of weeping but it also gives us God's assurance of a brighter side to life. There is beauty and joy in living if we will but search them out. God would not have us let things that vex our soul drag us down into the pit of despair. With the coming of day God's flowers lift up their faces to the life-giving rays of the beautiful sun, and men should likewise seek to let the sunshine of real life pour into their souls. Each new-born day is a gift from God to man as well as to the flowers! Our accounting for the stewardship of every day of our life should consist of a happy spirit and the fruit of good works, which are the least returns we can render God for having given us the opportunity to live. Life is too precious to mar by going about with a gloomy and melancholy spirit. True, all is not pleasant in life—we have God's word for that—but we can make the unpleasant bearable, as Jesus did, by refusing to be overcome by it. Never was life so irksome to any of us but that there was not someone else to whom life was even more irksome. Never was there a grief of our own so great but that the grief of another was not still greater. The Gospel of Sunshine teaches us to let the sunshine of real life fill our souls, for though vexations do come, "joy cometh in the morning" . . . no grief can last forever!

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1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
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3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

Awake Half the Night Weak and in Pain

Night after night I could not sleep," writes Mrs. Mary J. Roberts, 117 West Franklin St., Raleigh, N. C. "I would lie awake half the night. I was dizzy and weak, suffered frequently with pains in my side and small part of my back.

"When I was a girl, my mother gave me Cardui, and it did me so much good, I thought I would try it again. I took five bottles, and I feel like a new person.

"I think it is fine. I would advise every woman who is weak to try Cardui, for it has certainly put me on my feet."

For Over 50 Years Women Have Taken CARDUI with great benefit

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Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Billousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

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DON'T BE SELFISH Tell Your Neighbors!

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B L & K R

At Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."

Try This on Puny Children

B L & K R is Sold by Druggists

Accept No Substitutes

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WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

REPLEVIN NOTICE

No. 12915

J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

vs.

D. B. Loveman Co.

vs.

B. C. Coleman

This cause it appearing by the officer's return that R. C. Coleman, defendant, cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one sewing machine, which has been posted by the sheriff, he is hereby required to appear on or before November 8, 1930, at my office before this court at his office, 111 North Fourth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court or same judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded with ex parte hearing. It is therefore ordered that a notice be published for four consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tenn. this October 8, 1930.

J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace.

A continuous demand for the union shop card and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of trade unionists.

40,000 REGISTER FOR WORK IN NEW YORK'S FREE JOB AGENCY

By J. R. MILLER

New York City, Nov. 6.—As the chilling blasts herald the close approach of winter the crowd of jobless at the free employment agency here grows in size. Unfortunately, the number of jobs available does not increase in number as fast, but has in fact in the past two weeks shown a tendency to decrease compared with the number of placements that were obtained for early registrants.

At about the middle of the week the total number who registered for work at this agency were 40,000, while the number of jobs found by the very active Director Edward C. Rybicki and his corps of assistants was in the close neighborhood of 12,000. This is for a period of approximately nine weeks, the agency having opened its doors at 54 Lafayette street on Aug. 15.

Situation Changes Daily.

In the days to come, when the present slump in jobs can be viewed with equananimity as a thing of the past, the student of sociology will be able to revel in the statistics which the work of this agency is now producing in the way of classification, for the records are closely kept, in the way of the number of skilled workers who apply and are placed, how the clerical quota fared, how the older were treated, the women as compared with the men, and so on. At present, however, while the agency is still very active in seeking to rub the frown from the anxious faces of the great horde of men and women who storm this haven of promise for the jobless, speculation regarding classification is relegated to a secondary place; changes radically in fact from week to week and day to day. The crowd of registrants clusters numerously about the door before it opens in the morning and there is never a moment during the working hours of the day when there are not as many as 200 men and women in the spacious quarters of the agency looking for a job. It is the human side of this tragic picture that is most strikingly appealing to the average visitant.

Agency Hunts Jobs.

If you happen to be in Mr. Rybicki's office, with his corps of clerks clustering about him, you are first impressed with the enthusiasm of the entire group. You couldn't find the like in any business place you know. Evidently the great need of the crowd gets under their skin, and they act as though they keenly sensed the qualms and sorrows of the men and women beyond the railing. If you happen to "stick around" long enough you are sure to be apprised of the fact that this particular agency does not wait passively for the jobs to come to it, but actually goes about seeking for jobs for the jobless; "outside men" they call them, and there are twelve of them very busy at this kind of work. They especially are enthusiastic in their work and if you wait still longer you are sure to hear one or the other of these men bolting in to the presence of Mr. Rybicki and joyously announce:

"I found another!"

Mad Grasp for Jobs

Before long also your attention will be attracted to a choice number in the day's program of wonderful activity. A man with a megaphone in his hand jumps upon the platform with the big crowd of anxious men surging toward him. He announces from the fact on a card that a truck helper is wanted, a soda-fountain man, a handy man on a farm out of town, a clerk in an office. Sometimes he mentions the wages offered and then he doesn't, stating that the wages are "open," by which you find he means that the wages will be arranged between the applicant and the employer. In each case he names the number of the desk to go to for definite information and it's a sight that will serve as a picture in your mind while you live to see these men bolting for the desks, standing on tip-toe and holding up their hands like children at school in their anxious endeavor to get the chance for a job.

About this time you are sure to get interested in the boss, Mr. Rybicki, who has been too busy to give you all of his time, and who is entirely unruffled by the number of telephone calls and questions he has to answer. In this particular instance you ask, "How do you do it, Mr. Rybicki? You don't seem to get flustered and worried." In this particular case the answer was:

Rybicki Is Union Man.

"Well, I did at first, but I had to reorganize; no, I mean organize my mental equipment and methods."

"And you seem to place no barriers between you and the crowd; you answer everybody courteously."

"I am a union man who happens to be in charge here. No more than the men outside looking for a job. Yes, we make it a point to treat everybody courteously here." He is a member of "Big Six" Typographical union.

"Interesting instances? Oh, yes," he continued, "there are many of them to be met with here, human tragedies I call them. It is a tragedy to me when women come here, some of them pregnant, begging for jobs for their husbands who have become discouraged. It's a tragedy to me also when a man, little over 40 years of age, displaced by machinery, comes here in the prime of life, begging us to get him a job at anything and we have to scurry about and get him a job at running an elevator or something like that, which he could do as well at 70. He's out of it through the age limit decree. I tell you they are sad, such cases as that."

Detroit's Mayor Among Leaders in Job Relief

MAYOR FRANK MURPHY

Detroit's mayor, who left a good judicial job to head the city's government, is one of the outstanding leaders in working out plans for immediate unemployment relief.

With the backing of organized labor Mayor Murphy is proceeding to cut red tape, to stir up employers and to get city government into effective action.

With a committee of 101 Mayor Murphy tackled unemployment as something to be settled and not just talked about. Approximately 100,000 unemployed have been registered, 20,000 in immediate, desperate need.

The city has appropriated $4,000,000 to advance next year's school building program. Many avenues of work already have been opened and Detroit feels encouraged.

When Mayor Murphy addressed the recent A. F. of L. convention in Boston he was given a genuine ovation because of the sincerity of his address.

MORE ABOUT PAUL AYMON

(Continued from First Page)

noted men of this country, that this would be the only solution as a permanent cure for unemployment. Then when the shorter work week is put into effect there should be no reduction in wages, because we know that the consuming power of the worker is too low now; that is one of the reasons there is a general business depression. Lack of consumption, as well as modern machinery, create unemployment. What the masses of people in this country have to have, if we expect to have prosperous times, is a reasonable amount of wages above what it takes to buy the necessities of life for the family. If the worker was allowed to have about half of his wages left after he had paid for the necessities of his family, he could have a better home and better environments and pay his honest debts and would be consuming at least a better part of the production of this country. Also, there would be less bankruptcy among the business men, and the professional men could collect their debts, and churches could collect dues and chances are that there would not be so many "For Rent" signs sticking up.

I think there are too many middle men between the producer and consumer. With these men making large profits, the farmer gets a very small amount for his products, and the worker, who is the big end of the farmer's market, pays an exorbitant price for necessities. Of course, I think that the wholesale and the retail merchant is necessary, and if they were the only two that were making a reasonable profit between the farmer and consumer, then the farmer would get a better price for his products and the worker could buy for less, which of course would give a greater consuming power to both.

Now let's talk a little about the production of the workers. I think that there have been entirely too many employers who had the idea that to have a prosperous industry they should work the workers as long as possible, for as little as possible. These employers only thought of the workers as that much labor; they overlooked the fact that the workers were also consumers, and by enforcing low wages on the workers they were knocking the foundation out from under their market.

Many employers, too, in their efforts to reduce the price of production, put into effect the "efficiency system," which is known in some industries as the "stretch-out system." This, in a great many instances, has doubled and tripled the amount of labor placed on the worker. And the result of this system was that a great many employes were thrown out of a job—and it did not increase the wages of those who were retained and performed the tasks.

It is my opinion that the great desire to cut the price of production was created by competition. One manufacturer's business would get dull, and he would send his salesmen out and cut the price of his product; then he would go back to his plant and either cut wages or put in the "stretch-out system." Then another manufacturer would lose business, and he would apply the same plan. So it has been cut, cut, cut, until they have not only exploited the worker, but also their own industry, till even stockholders are saying that they value their stock in this or that mill as absolutely worthless. It is my opinion that every industry that has followed the above system has only put plants, and the locality where they were situated, in an unstabilized condition.

Knowing as I do of the necessity of capital and labor, and how essential one is to the other, I cannot see any opportunity for progress to either as long as harmony does not prevail between them. My suggestion would be for both sides to concentrate their efforts through representatives, around the conference board, in promoting a very necessary plan which would allow the employer a reasonable profit on his investment and would guarantee the worker a job and a saving wage.

This would eliminate the question of unemployment insurance, and also a great percentage of charity cases, which is something that is obnoxious to the worker, who is only asking for an opportunity to earn a living.

COLLEEN MOORE IN PERSON TO BE SEEN AT MEMORIAL IN 'CINDY'

Colleen Moore, whose fame and fortune have grown apace during the past few years, has, for the nonce, deserted her first love—the screen—and gone upon the speaking stage in a new comedy-drama, "Cindy." Miss Moore comes to the Memorial auditorium Thursday evening, Nov. 13. Born in Fort Huron, Mich., Colleen, in the family archives, answers to the name of Kathleen Morrison. On her mother's side, she is Irish, while her paternal forebears were from the lowlands of Scotland. While her advent into motion pictures was accomplished without any difficulty, she, nevertheless, found it far from easy to attain stardom. Along came a prize-winning scenario, "Broken Chains," in which Colleen played the leading part. Filmdom was sufficiently impressed to give her the leading role in "Flaming Youth," which made her a definite star. Then followed a succession of pictures, ranging all the way from "Ella Cinders" to Edna Ferber's "So Big," in which she revealed herself as a character actress to be seriously reckoned with. In "Cindy" Miss Moore has a role which was written to fit her talents and give her opportunities not only as a comedienne but also, as in the final act of the play, a chance to again show, as in "So Big," her dramatic ability. Manager Selwyn has surrounded Miss Moore with a large and important cast, and has spared no expense to provide an elaborate scenic production, so that her new venture may be said to carry with it everything portending success.

HERE'S A NICE, SOFT JOB

It's a Snap for Man Who Is Carpenter, Painter, Sweeper, Pipefitter, Glass-Setter, Metal Worker, Etc.

Time won't drag for the man who gets the job as janitor for the Lindsay Brothers company—a Minneapolis agricultural implement and farm vehicle firm.

A letter to an applicant for a job with the Lindsay concern explained the duties, says the current issue of "Labor."

"In a sense this is a 24-hour job," the letter says. "The fires need attention by 6 a.m. (sometimes earlier) and the dusting should be done before 8 a.m. Sweeping and scrubbing the office has to be done after 5 p.m.

"The fires have to be tended late in the evening. From 5:30 at night to 7 in the morning, and over Sunday, the janitor is solely responsible for the safety of the building and its contents."

A detailed explanation is given of the jobs the janitor is expected to perform at various intervals:

"Sweep and dust offices and downstairs lunch room; clean wash rooms; tend fires; bale up waste paper; close all fire doors at night. Sweep and dust sample floors; clean all cuspidors; pump up air pressure in sprinkler system.

"Wash windows monthly, inside and out, also glass partitions when needed. In the spring and fall, put up storm windows and awnings. Scrub sample floors.

"Additional work (as time permits)—Setting up and knocking down samples. Painting, varnishing, general maintenance and repairs on building equipment and stock. A handy mechanic who can do a little carpentry, painting, glass-setting, pipe-fitting and simple metal work can make himself doubly useful."

The janitor does not have a private sleeping room, the letter points out, "but makes up his bed on a davenport in a small room that is used for conferences during the day time."

The company says that its building "should be home" to the janitor, and they "prefer that a large part of his leisure time be spent there."

"It must be understood, however," they add, "that no company of any kind, men, women, or children, relatives or otherwise, will be permitted to visit him there at any time."

The pay "will be adjusted to the energy and ability of the man," and the firm is enthusiastic over the "very good chance the job affords a man to save money."

Union Dress Workers Win Important Shop

New York.—Dress makers affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union won a 12-year fight against the Milgrim shop, fashionable Fifth avenue dress firm.

This dress concern was the storm center of the present strike, but its long anti-union policy has been changed to recognition of the union, abolishment of the "yellow dog," an agreement to permit review of discharge and a promise not to discriminate against unionists who were active in the strike.

The concern, early in the present dressmakers' general strike, asked for an injunction against picketing, which is pending.

More than 200 tailors returned to work. The unionists are jubilant over their victory, which is more far-reaching than the number of workers involved. The Milgrim shop was considered a key position and the union spent more than $100,000 the last twelve years in attempting to organize this plant.

BIRTH RATE DROPS.

Washington.—The nation's birth rate last year was the lowest since 1915, when the registration area was established, according to the bureau census. Infant mortality rate was the lowest on record. Oregon had the lowest birth rate and for the sixth consecutive year the lowest infant mortality rate.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

KNOW Your Union Labels

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

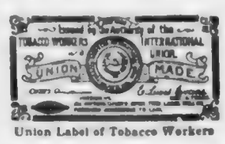
Glove Workers' Union Label

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Card of Union Bartenders

Card of Union Waiters



Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Bookbinders' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

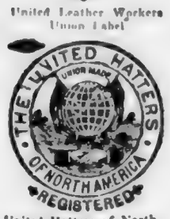
Coopers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks



United Hatters of North America Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Label of Paper Makers

Local Pressmen's Union Label

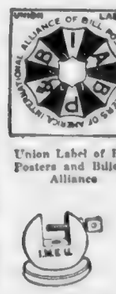
Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Allied Printing Trades Label

Machinists' Union Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators



Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Union Label of Stove Mounters

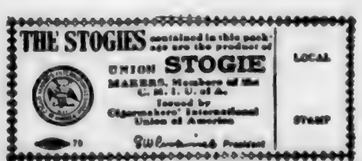
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label


THE STOGIES contained in this package are the product of
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Issued by Cigarmakers' International Union of America
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A. F. of L. Label

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Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

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CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP

MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

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MILLER-JONES CO.

FOR THE FAMILY

Quality

ATTENTION, MEN!

We have just received 600 pairs Men's Oxfords and High Shoes that we are going to sell at

$1.99

Be here Saturday and see these unusual values!

MILLER-JONES SHOE CO.

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632 MARKET STREET

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

This column is pleased to make its reappearance after a few weeks' absence. It hopes that this stay will be permanent and a source of interest to the readers of The Labor World in general and to the musicians of local No. 80 in particular. If there was ever a time in the history of our organization when the interest and help of every individual member was needed, it is the present, when the national convention is only months off. Preparation is essential to the success of any undertaking, but for a convention it takes early preparation—the earlier the better. President Kennedy has appointed a fine committee, and they should be able to get results. Now, it's up to us, the members, to follow and help them in every way possible. Let's go, gentlemen!

* * *

Considerable wonder was expressed when President Kennedy made Buck Weaver a member of the Ways and Means committee. Members of Worthy's band, however, set everything at ease by saying that the president's action was brought about by Mr. Weaver's ability not to own a car and still be able to find ways and means of transportation to and from jobs.

* * *

This week the Phi Delta Kappa fraternity entertained with the first of a series of dances, the proceeds of which are to apply to the convention fund of Local No. 80. Credit for the institution of these affairs should be given to Miss Tommye Lasater and her orchestra. It is a step in the right direction for the leaders of local orchestras to interest clubs and fraternities into wanting music. The more they dance, the more we play.

* * *

Local No. 80 welcomes to its membership Mr. Dick Lewis, who performs on the trumpet and trombone. Dick is playing with Jimmy Cox and his Collegians. This orchestra is the only local one using two trumpets in a seven-piece combination, and is making quite a success with this arrangement.

* * *

We see where Chicago, the Windy City, is striving and as it appears, is succeeding in becoming the leading center for dance bands in the country. There seems to be scarcely an orchestra with an outstanding reputation that is not booked out of Chicago. Paul Whiteman is now playing at Al Quodback's Granada Cafe, while Ben Bernie is similarly engaged at the College Inn. At various hotels and cafes are a long list of nationally known orchestras that includes Coon Sanders, Wayne King, Tom Gerun, Jan Garber, Jimmy Green, Sleepy Hall, etc. Add to these such outstanding studio bands as those of Frank Westphal of WENR, Jules Herbeveaux of KYW, and Jean Goldkettf of WGN, and others. It truly makes a most imposing array.

* * *

Miss Nell Brenizer and Ramon Pryor were very well received at the Tivoli several weeks ago when Mr. Pryor sang at the midnight performance of "Whoopee." Ramon has one of the best voices in the city, and we hope that the Tivoli management sees fit to again present us some live musicians.

* * *

The Peruchi Players are continuing their good work and packed houses. A great portion of their success should be reserved for Lester Cohn and his associates. The presence of live musicians in a theatre seems to give the final touch to the entertainment. One of the Bijou patrons was heard to remark last week that the music alone was worth the price of admission. Anyway, the combination of good music and good acting should draw the crowds, and that's exactly what it's been doing.

* * *

Frank Worthy and his Collegians are to be congratulated on the genuine success of the dances at Signal mountain. The crowd, it seems, just wouldn't let them stop, and so there was nothing for Mr. Saeger to do but steam heat the casino and sound the cry, "On with the dance."

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Well, the election is over. Now let's get down to business, and put the unemployed to work.

* * *

Some one suggested that the reason that the chest drive fell down was because George Forbes made a speech over the radio. However, even with that handicap the chest will be filled eventually.

* * *

The stork left a little girl at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Oehlson, carrier at East Lake.

* * *

M. M. Echols is back at work after a layoff with an attack of lumbago.

* * *

J. Lawrence Miller has been transferred to route No. 8 at the main office, the department helping out unemployment by consolidating two routes at Station B.

* * *

The Labor World is evidently widely read, as I got a card this week signed, "Public Sentiment," which said who cares a "darn" if Brooks and Oehlson have beans or not. Well, the writer might be interested in hearing that they served Brooks turnips the last time he was out there, thanks for the change. Now if Public Sentiment will only send The Labor World some news of the office it will be appreciated. You know the columns have to be filled.

* * *

Hope the department will select a site and start the new postoffice at once, so as to give employment to a lot of unemployed.

Building Trades Ask Preference Be Given Citizens on Public Works

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, Nov. 6.—In convention here, the Massachusetts State Building Trades council voted to resubmit to the next session of the legislature a bill asking for preference to citizens and veterans in employing men for public works construction in the state. This bill was defeated in the state senate, and the fourteen members of that body who voted against it have been publicly censured by the Building Trades council. Originally, it was decided to publish a list of those in the state senate who voted for the council's bill.

The officers of the council will decide if the initiative and referendum will be invoked and election of memberships in the Massachusetts public utilities commission be started, instead of having these members appointed by the incumbent governor. There was considerable discussion over this question, and it was felt that the members of the public utilities board should be directly responsible to the voters, because of the importance of their offices and misuse of their power, with the rights of the people frequently ignored by those supposed to be their servants.

The council has petitioned the members of the Middlesex county commission to order a single contractor to handle all the work on contracts awarded by the commissioners, instead of assigning a number of subcontracts in different lines. The officers were instructed to have a conference with the commission on this subject.

Governor Preaches 'Buy at Home,' But Sends Printing Out of State

Durham, N. C., Nov. 6.—Gov. O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina, has for several months been expounding his theory of economic betterment for the state of North Carolina in what is known as the "Live at Home and Buy at Home" program. In line with the program of the governor a week was set aside recently in which Carolina-made products were featured in practically all the stores of the state.

Nullifying the actual theory itself, however, the fact obtrudes itself that state printing is still being done outside of the state. Five "open shop" printing plants outside of the state were given these printing contracts.

This matter has been called to the attention of the state officials by the members of the International Typographical union, but as yet have had no reply. Evidently, the idea is that the "Live at Home—Buy at Home" policy should be followed by citizens of the state, but can be gracefully overlooked by state officials in giving contracts, and by city and county officials in using foreign labor, and importing cheap labor, or using prison labor.

Depression Hits Price of Hooch

Durham, N. C., Nov. 6.—Uncontrolled competition and the present economic depression is affecting one of North Carolina's most important basic industries—distilling and bootlegging, reports Alfred Hoffman, southern organizer for the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

The drop in Wall street is nothing compared to the drop in liquor prices in this county. The bottom is dropping out, with a fall in the demand for all forms of hooch. Latest quotations on the liquor market range as low as 45 cents per pint for so-called "corn liquor." Investigators report that quotations also range as low as $1 per full half gallon of staple bootleg. The average profit on 10-ounce pints of "leg" is reported as being 50 cents per pint, on the high class market, as low as 10 cents per pint on the low class market.

Standard Oil Unit Backs Oil Control

New York.—Government control of oil production is favored by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, largest unit in Standard Oil group.

The Lamp, official magazine of the New Jersey corporation, has rejected the old theory of control of one's property and accepts regulation of oil production by state commissions, as is the rule in Oklahoma and Texas.

The oil company's publication admits that regulation, or proration of oil output, defers income and holds in check freedom of development, but insists that "proration's many advantages outweigh its inconveniences so greatly that all operators must come at length to embrace it."

The advances of the labor movement have always been up grade. A constant demand for union-made goods and service will remove some of the grade.

NEW SOUTH WALES LABOR CAPTURES GOVERNMENT

New York.—The New South Wales labor party captured the government at last week's election, according to cables from that far-away country.

J. T. Lang, former labor premier, will again take charge. The present unemployment, he has promised, will be his first consideration. Banking interests are alarmed at labor's success. He charged that banks "engineered a financial crisis for their own benefit."

DENIED PROTECTION FROM COMPETITION

Sacramento, Cal.—A public utility which allows its service to run down "until competition knocks at the door" is not entitled to protection against competition, according to the state supreme court.

The ruling upheld an order by the state railroad commission which permits a new ferry line to compete with an existing ferry line across San Diego bay between San Diego and Coronado.

MORE ABOUT

DANVILLE STRIKE

(Continued from First Page)

communication asking for a conference, to Harry R. Fitzgerald, president of the textile corporation, premised on the statement recently appearing in Danville newspapers in an advertisement, that he (Fitzgerald) would be agreeable to a conference "with his own employes."

The letter dated at Danville as follows:

"Mr. R. H. Fitzgerald, Danville, Va.

"Dear Sir: There appeared in the Danville Bee on October 14 a full page advertisement in which it was stated that Mr. Fitzgerald would be glad to meet his own employes at any time to discuss any grievance they might have with the mill management.

"In conformity with this suggestion the undersigned committee has been authorized to arrange a conference to be held in your Dan River office on Wednesday, October 22, at 11 o'clock. Should this time or place be inconvenient for you the committee will be glad to meet you at any time or place designated by you.

"(Signed) CARL HOUCH,
Chairman of Committee.
L. G. NUNN,
Secretary of Committee."

Mr. Fitzgerald, up to this time, has ignored the letter, and no word from any of the mill management has been received, although it is known that many Danville merchants are hanging on to their business by their eyebrows and are volubly protesting against the company tactics in delaying attempts at a settlement.

Will Stick to Limit

Officers of the local union said that if the policy of the company was to fight instead of negotiate, they accepted the gage of battle and the workers would remain out indefinitely, or until they were granted the right, without penalty of discharge, of joining a trade union of their own choosing.

In this connection, the response to the appeal of the American Federation of Labor for financial aid for the strikers here is beginning to be felt. Outside contributions are filtering in from organizations and persons not directly connected with the labor movement.

The relief committee is now providing food and fuel for upwards of 4,000 workers and their families, which means that 12,000 to 16,000 persons are being cared for.

Buford Nash, president of the local union, said contributions of shoes and clothing, as well as cash donations, would be thankfully received by the relief committee.

A carload of food has been contributed by Textile Workers' local union No. 33, of the Pequot mills of Salem, Mass. The car contains 40,000 pounds of flour among other articles of food, and will make up into more than 40,000 loaves of bread.

PRISON AND WELFARE EQUAL SCHOOL COSTS

Des Moines, Iowa.—Penal and welfare institutions cost this state almost as much as education during the past two years. The institutions cost $12,000,000, education $13,500,000 and more than $8,000,000 was expended by various state departments.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

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Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

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Red Ash Nut $5.25
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
817 MARKET ST.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Best Grade (Limit 4 lbs.) Pound	38c
SUGAR	(Limit 1 bag of either size), 5-lb. bag 23c, 25-lb. bag $1.15, 10-lb. bag	46c
WINE DRIP	A Real Good Guaranteed Coffee—Pound	17c
WARREN CO. TWIST	Large 30s Size, Twist	22c
CIGARETTES	Old Gold, Chesterfield, Box of 50 for	35c
PINK SALMON	Frsh Alaska, No. 1 Tall Can	10c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	24 Lbs. Pillsbury				85c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted	6 lbs.	17c	12 lbs.	33c
SALMON	No. 1 Tall Pink, Can				10c
MATCHES	Fire Stone, box				2c
ORANGES	Florida, full of juice, Each				1c
POTATOES	Brown Beauties, 5 Lbs. for				16c
BEANS	Great Northern and Pintos, 2 Lbs.				12c
EVAP. PEACHES	New Crop, Pound				9c
EVAP. PRUNES	New Crop, Pound				9c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

BEEF ROAST	Fancy Western Beef, Pound	17c
PURE LARD	(4 lb. limit) 4 pounds for	52c
COMP. LARD	(4 lb. limit) 4 Lbs. for	38c
BACON	Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	30c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Per Lb.	25c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 2—Market Square
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 14, 1930 — Number 29

WOULD NULLIFY STATE LAWS ON COMPENSATION

oddy Miners Charge Queer Stunt to Operators.

ORCE EMPLOYES TO SIGN AWAY RIGHTS?

opy of Alleged Agreement Submitted—Say Scheme Is Child of Local Lawyer.

Soft coal miners in the United States have had plenty of experience with yellow-dog contracts in various forms, but an "agreement" believed to be new at least Tennessee coal diggers is reported as being demanded by the new operators of the mines at Soddy.

Officials of the union in the north-county community brought The Labor World this week a copy of what they declared is an agreement forced upon every man employed by the concern now attempting to dig coal from the veins abandoned more than a year ago by the Durham Coal and Iron company. This paper pledges the employe not to be bound by provisions of the workmen's compensation laws, and includes an affidavit that "the undersigned employe" was not "advised, counseled or encouraged by the employer or by anyone acting for the employer."

Under the Durham Coal and Iron company's operations, the Soddyites recalled, the mines were worked for many years at a profit to the owners, employing normally some 350 to 500 men, and always with skilled union miners. Something over a year ago, however, this concern decided the veins were exhausted and abandoned the field, transferring the property to the Durham Land company. About the first of June, this year, the "Milligan-Armor Coal corporation" began activities toward reopening the abandoned works, and brought in a few miners from outside Soddy. The union members, the story of the officials continues, then suggested a committee to see the new operators, but the corporation heads refused to treat with those appointed. Later another committee was appointed, but no results were obtained.

Meantime, some fifteen or twenty men, a majority from other fields, were employed, and a small amount of coal has been produced. Prospectors, it was said, are busy attempting to locate new sources of supply. It was reported that men employed on this work are receiving no compensation, but have been promised so much per ton for the coal found—and dug by them.

Attempts have been made, it was said, to market the small amount of coal taken from the new works at Soddy, but the citizens of the town, many of whom have spent many years of their lives in the underground passages, resent the method of operations of the new concern, and have refused to burn the product. It is reported that the company is planning to open a local retail yard on East Main street.

Copy of the alleged agreement, referred to above, said to be the work of a well-known Chattanooga attorney, is as follows:

Milligan-Armor Corporation:

Take Notice.

You are hereby notified of the action of the undersigned employe not to be bound by the provisions of Chapter 123 of public acts of Tennessee of 1919 and amendments thereto.

This.....day of .....19.....

.....

Employe.

State of Tennessee,
County of Hamilton.

I, the undersigned .....
employe of Milligan-Armor Coal corporation, being duly sworn, does and says that his action in rejecting the provisions of Chapter 123 of the public acts of Tennessee of 1929 and amendments thereto, known as the Workmen's Compensation Act," was not advised, counseled or encouraged by the employer or by any one acting for the employer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the.....day of.....
A. D., 19.....

.....
Notary Public.

UNION MEETINGS BANNED.

Hosiery-dale, Pa.—Organized hosiery workers are not permitted to call union meetings in this borough. Against lowered wages and installed piece-up systems. The unionists attempted to assist victimized workers, but town authorities threatened arrests. The unionists were classed as "agitators" by the village Sherlock Holmes.

"All Quiet on the Western Front"

A Danville Strike Picket Post

DANVILLE STRIKERS DECLARE WILL SEE GREAT MILLS ROT BEFORE SURRENDERING PINCIPLE

Victims of Industrial Autocracy "Telling the World" They Are in Fight to Stay, Win, Lose or Draw. Financial Aid Begins to Arrive.

By C. S. GARRISON

Danville, Va., Nov. 13.—It's a determined band of strikers—these 4,500 textile workers of the Dan River and Riverside cotton mills, tossed away like a worn-out glove from their jobs because they had the temerity to join a trade union and abandon the waterlogged "industrial democracy" set up for them eleven years ago by H. R. Fitzgerald, president of the mills corporation.

These Virginians—most of them natives of Danville—are in this strike to stay, win, lose or draw. They say so openly. They are telling the world. But in any event, the so-called industrial democracy plan—Mr. Fitzgerald's pet scheme—is as lifeless as a salt mackerel. The sharp winds of autumn, which have been whistling through the frost-bitten stalks of the withered flowers that adorn the mill lots and the open spaces around the ornate Y. M. C. A. building and Hylton hall, have sung the dirge of industrial democracy, as practiced at Dan River and Riverside. Its dust is scattered and the workers say "Let it go! We've had more than enough."

Strange to say, the workers as a whole have nothing but kindly feeling toward Harry R. Fitzgerald, the company president. They do not speak disparagingly of him, and at union meetings and other gatherings of a formal nature, which are always opened with prayer by some worker in overalls and leaky shoes, Mr. Fitzgerald is remembered in the petition. It's an eerie thing to one whose conception of a strike is more or less lethal, starting with a black eye and ofttimes ending in a funeral.

But none of that in Danville. These workers have a fanatical respect, almost, for law observance. They are gentle natured—no other term describes them—but at the same time they are adamant. Just now they are insisting on their long-delayed rights, and not even their gentleness nor Mr. Fitzgerald's mightiness will turn them away from this objective. That much is certain.

The strike is in its sixth week. For twenty-four hours a day two-score or more picket posts are maintained by the workers, each post manned by a half-dozen to fifty men and women. They are impartial in their picketing, and they guard the mill property with scrupulous care, because, they say, it is where their job is and they intend to return to it in due time. The few old watchmen in the building drowse away the night with nothing to do and nothing to fear.

Here of late the workers and their families—numbering all told between 12,000 and 15,000 souls—have wondered where their next meal was coming from, for it takes money to feed such an army, not to mention providing gas, water, oil and coal. Contributions from the organized labor world have not yet got started toward this key strike. The workers here know it takes time, and they have been doing the best they can.

November weather in Virginia is snappy; and quite so when there is no wood, coal or oil. But crews of strikers, with axes on their shoulders, accepted the invitation of some kindly farmers to "come out and help yourself to the wood," and cut truck loads of sizeable poles, hauled them to the edge of town, where a power woodsaw was rigged up, and other willing hands cut the poles into stove lengths. Most of it was green wood of a non-burnable nature, but that made no difference. The wood was sawed and delivered to those needing it.

Shoes had grown thin since the summer days, and kids had to go to school and pickets had to tramp the lines around the mills. So a cobbler and his shop, with an extra workman hired, was taken over and shoes have been repaired, where possible, and some new ones bought for children and for men who are compelled to be out of doors.

Food has been scarce, but the kids have had milk and porridge and the adults turnip greens and white pork and whatever else the commissaries could provide. But there will be no turkey for Thanksgiving, or Christmas either, for that matter. Santa Claus will drive his sleigh in some other direction from Schoolfield and Danville this year. The kids may look wistful and dad and mother solemn, but it's all in the game, these workers say. "We simply cannot work again under the old conditions!" is the burden of their plaint. Nor will they.

In the meantime the mill owners are steeped in silence. Mr. Fitzgerald is seen now and then, being driven around town in his runabout. At night—and day—two policemen guard his pleasant home on West Main street in relays. Not that he need have any fear of molestation from his former employes, for they would not harm him or any of his property—but Mr. Fitzgerald is a man of some consequence and doubtless deserves what he gets.

Sundry efforts have been made to have the mill owners, or those in authority, meet a committee of his old workers, but every effort is balked.

"In another month they will have been starved out," one official said, "and they will come back to work." Thus do these Christian gentlemen who would not spill human blood under any circumstances, sit back and wait until the spectre of gaunt hunger whips the mill workers back into line or starves them to the point where pellagra and other diseases takes them off one by one, until the morale is broken and the spirit dead, and they crawl back to work on any terms.

Not a pretty picture to conjure up. As a matter of fact the realization of the mill owners will never come to pass. The 4,500 textile workers, members of local union 1685, will watch the Dan River and Riverside mills rot down before they will go back under the "industrial democracy" scheme. And as for strike-breakers? But why bring that up. The mills are not producing despite tempting offers to workers. A few go in the main gates each morning—but they cost the company money. They are treated contemptuously by the overseers and second-hands. Recently those on the inside threatened to strike because of working conditions and may yet. The mills of the gods grind slowly!

But with food and supplies coming in the workers are ready to stand the gaff until it is over. They are a courageous band—for it takes nerve to deliberately endure partial starvation, cold and privations for a principle. That is why there is not a chance of these workers deserting the union for a mess of pottage. They're not built that way.

CHARITY WORK COSTS REVEAL UPWARD TREND

Washington.—The cost for family charitable work is upward, according to the United States Children's bureau.

Monthly relief nearly doubled in fifteen cities during December, 1929, when approximately $1,000,000 was spent by public and private welfare agencies. In January, this year, nineteen cities showed a 48.6 per cent increase, compared with January, 1929.

TRAIN TRAVEL SAFEST.

Boston.—Riding in a train is thirteen times as safe as riding in an automobile, according to the governor's committee on street and highway safety. A ride in a street car is 22 times safer than in a motor vehicle, said the committee.

These figures are the result of a study of nation-wide accident statistics.

NOTICE

Circle Club will meet in regular session Monday night, 7 o'clock, at Deuberry Dining Room, 11½ West Ninth Street. All members are requested to be present to hear an address by a prominent local speaker.

W. L. GARDNER,
President.

ANDREW G. LINN RECEIVES CALL OF GRIM REAPER

"Grand Old Man" of Typos Goes to Reward.

WAS MEMBER NO. 89 OVER FORTY YEARS

One of Best Known Local Printers Surrenders After Long Battle for Life.

ANDREW G. LINN

Surrendering to a malady which had gradually sapped his vitality over a period of illness extending through many weeks, Andrew G. Linn, 73, one of the oldest trades unionists, in point of service, in Chattanooga, passed away last Monday morning at 2:30, at his home, 505 Wyatt place.

"Andy" Linn, as he was affectionately known to hundreds of his fellow workers, belonged to that "fast-thinning line" of veterans which constituted the bulwark of the trade union movement. A major part of a long and useful life had been given to the service of his fellowman through the union of his craft. A substantial citizen, a devoted husband and father, the soul of honesty and integrity, he had builded for himself during his more than forty years' residence in Chattanooga a place in the hearts of hundreds of warm personal friends, and his passing is mourned by all with whom he came into contact.

Mr. Linn was born April 23, 1858, at Landersburg, Pa., and at an early age entered a printing office at Bloomfield, Pa., where he became unusually proficient as a compositor. He was married in Ohio, in 1885, to Miss Lucy E. Coleman, and after a residence of one year in Knoxville came to Chattanooga in 1887, where he resided until his demise Monday. Mrs. Linn passed away a year ago. A son, Ward, and daughter, Mrs. Mabel Linn Taylor, survive.

Immediately upon coming to Chattanooga in 1887, Mr. Linn became actively identified with the work of No. 89, and during the entire time has held some place of trust on behalf of his fellow printers. He was at one time president of his local union, and held the office of secretary-treasurer continuously for sixteen years until his failing health necessitated his retirement October 1, last. He enjoyed another distinction given to few members of his local union, having been twice named to represent No. 89 at the conventions of the International Typographical union—at Minneapolis, in 1910, and at Indianapolis in 1927.

Mr. Linn had worked at several of the local commercial offices, but perhaps the major part of his time was spent in the newspaper offices. From the job office of the Times he went to the newspaper composing room of that paper, and later spent several years as foreman of the News composing room. Leaving that paper, he was in charge of the printing plant of the Frictionless Metal company, until that concern removed to St. Louis. For the past few years Mr. Linn had been an extra proofreader on the News.

Funeral services, attended by large numbers of sorrowing friends, were held Tuesday afternoon at the Third Presbyterian church, of which he was a member, the Rev. T. B. Cowan conducting the services.

Interment was at Forest Hills, with

(Continued on Third Page)

"Neither Do They Spin"

LABOR WINS "BEST CONGRESS SINCE 1912"—FRIENDLY GROUPS ENLARGED IN BOTH HOUSES

Senate Supporters of Judge Parker Defeated and Men Who Stood With Workers Re-Elected—Norris Easy Victor.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Nov. 13.—Labor scored heavy victories in last week's national elections, retiring to private life some additional members of the senate who voted for Parker and generally enlarging the forward-looking wedge in the senate and house, from a purely non-partisan viewpoint.

In the absence of President Green, Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, described the newly elected congress as "the most friendly since the first Wilson administration" and this verdict seemed to express the general feeling of trade union leaders.

Some new pro-labor faces will be seen in the new congress.

Among the outstanding labor achievements was the defeat of Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch, republican, of Ohio, who was one of the leading supporters of Judge Parker in that famous battle.

Allen Is Defeated.

Another ardent Parker supporter sent down to defeat was Senator Henry J. Allen, republican, Kansas. Other pro-Parker senators disappeared earlier, Phipps, of Colorado, having declined to run, while Simmons, of North Carolina, was beaten in the primaries. Blease, of South Carolina, and Ransdell, of Louisiana, were also beaten in the primaries.

Interest in the victories of friends easily centered in the veteran Norris, of Nebraska, and Walsh, of Montana. Norris won a handsome victory over a series of amazing moves. It is interesting to note that while Norris won, Congressman Carroll Reese, Tennessee, chairman of the house committee which had the Norris Muscle Shoals bill in charge and which blocked that bill, went down to defeat. If power was an issue in Tennessee and in Nebraska, it also was an issue in New York, where Franklin D. Roosevelt, indorsed by labor, piled up a record victory for re-election as governor.

New Faces Friendly to Labor.

New faces friendly to labor will include Senator-elect James J. Davis, Pennsylvania, and Senator-elect Edward P. Costigan, Colorado, together with that of J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois, former senator and victor over Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick.

Some new faces will come backed by local records, but without national records. Among these is Senator Huey P. Long, who will come from Louisiana to replace the pro-Parkerite, Ransdell, who was beaten in the primaries.

Senator Borah's re-election was assured long before the day of the contest. Senator Couzens, Michigan, supported by labor, won easily.

Dwight P. Morrow, once of the House of Morgan, later ambassador to Mexico, won handily in New Jersey as an outstanding wet, but with a future on labor matters that must be developed as time passes.

Most of the pro-Parker senators were not up for re-election. The same holds true of the members of the senate judiciary committee who opposed labor's anti-injunction bill.

Some of the pro-Parker senators were re-elected. Among these were Hastings, of Delaware, and Carter Glass, of Virginia.

Gifford Pinchot Wins.

Gifford Pinchot, after going through one of the most amazing races ever witnessed in Pennsylvania, in which power, party regularity and almost everything else figured, won a great victory. Labor won in several other gubernatorial contests.

The victory of Davis for the senate in Pennsylvania brings into the immediate future the necessity for selection of a successor as secretary of labor, a matter about which there has been speculation for several months.

Political "experts" have ascribed the various results to every possible cause, including prohibition, tariff, the administration and power interests. In the maze of explanations there has been and will be a great deal of purely partisan fiction. It is not shown, for example, that tariff has been a particularly effective issue in any state. Prohibition, of course, has been an issue, and the industrial depression undoubtedly has helped swing many votes one way or another on the purely academic assumption that new faces in the house and senate can "do something about it," perhaps on the old theory that "there ought to be a law."

Labor Makes Clear Gain.

From labor's non-partisan point of view, leaving aside all party prejudices and taking into account the changes in seats held by both parties, labor has registered a clear net gain in strength in congress, improving the outlook for anti-injunction legislation and for other measures sought by labor. Federal employes, forming a great army of workers, have apparently improved their situation considerably through some of the overturns in the house and senate.

Secretary Morrison said:

"I predicted some time ago that the next congress would be the most friendly to labor since the congress elected in 1912, during the first Wilson administration. The election has borne out my prediction."

Describing the result of the election as very satisfactory to labor, Mr. Morrison said that he was confident that more legislation urged by organized labor will be passed in the next congress than in many years.

Leading Auto Concern Has Wide Interests

New York.—General Motors corporation, from the standpoint of earnings, has become the largest corporation in the world, according to a historical review of this concern by the banking house of Spencer. Trask & Co.

The corporation produces eight different grades of auto and supplies most of its own parts and accessories, through ownership of companies producing Fisher bodies, Delco-Remy lighting and ignition systems, Hyatt roller bearings, New Departure brakes and ball bearings, Klaxon horns and AC spark plugs.

General Motors also manufacture Frigidaire refrigerators, has a half interest with Standard Oil of New Jersey in Ethyl Gasoline corporation, a 51 per cent interest in General Motors Radio corporattion, a 25 per cent interest in Bendix Aviation corporation, a 40 per cent interest in Fokker Aircraft corporation and ownership of the Allison Engineering company, manufacturers of aeroplane motors.

General Motors also has an 80 per cent interest in Adam Opel of Germany, which produces 40 per cent of the German automobiles.

MONTY WARD'S ADDS TO LOCAL JOB HUNTERS?

Correspondent Declares Chattanoogans Displaced.

NEW MANAGER GIVES JOBS TO "OUTSIDERS"

Situation Recalls Operating Methods When Chain Branch Was Opened.

While Chattanoogans of all groups are endeavoring to solve the problem of unemployment in the city, and business and professional men, religious, political leaders and laboring men and women are "putting their heads together" in an effort to provide a little work here and there to relieve the stress, while the Community Chest has just completed a successful appeal to Chattanoogans to "give more for a greater need"—at least one branch store of a mighty national chain which is appealing to local citizens for support is adding to the number of Chattanoogans out of work by replacing employes with men and women from other sections, according to a letter to The Labor World this week from C. H. North, who was a floor manager for the local branch store of Montgomery Ward & Co., mail order and chain store corporation with headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. North's communication will recall The Labor World's expose of conditions in the local Montgomery Ward store when that concern first opened its Chattanooga branch. Publicity at that time, recounting violation of state laws, and numerous activities called distasteful to southerners, was declared to have resulted in some improvement for local employes of the chain store—at least it brought a promise that certain laws of Tennessee would in future be lived up to by the management of the Chattanooga branch of the Chicago concern.

Mr. North's letter, which has every earmark of sincerity and truth, declares that a new management sent in from another section has replaced several local employes with others brought from outside the city, thus adding to the out-of-works which are causing so much concern to the citizenship.

"I have no desire," he declares, "to injure the business of this fine old company, but I do say that justice has taken flight in this particular case, and I wish to protect, if I can, any chain store employe faced with a similar situation."

The letter goes into detail as to the number of employes already displaced, and offers to give names and dates if necessary.

Rumors of the situation at the Monty Ward local store have been spread over the city recently, and Mr. North's communication bears out in principle the stories which are being told.

It follows:

Editor The Labor World:

I feel it my duty to acquaint you with the details of a situation in one of our local stores, namely, Montgomery Ward & Co. I am sure it will be of interest to your readers, for it has a bearing on their welfare. Montgomerd Ward & Co. changed their manager at this store on Oct. 1 last. In making the transfer Mr. Hart, in address to the employes of the store, stated that he wanted every one to know that each and every one of us had a job and he did not intend to change the personnel of the store in any way. The very next morning letters were written to friends and former employes of this manager offering positions. And these men and women were from outside of our city and were brought here to replace employes that have their permanent residence here, who live and must work and spend their salaries in this city. In face of the present industrial and commercial situation this is a civic crime. We must protect our own people in a time like this.

Mr. Hart, the present manager, made a statement that he intended discharging every clerk and sales person in the entire store and replace them with his own selection and to date he has discharged without a moment's notice three men holding the more responsible positions and replaced by three of his friends from Georgia; also four women were likewise let out and in every case they were people whose services were entirely satisfactory before Mr. Hart's arrival. Also each and every one of the persons of which I write are people who must work to live. Their very bread and butter depends on it. I will furnish names of all

(Continued on Third Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, NOVERBER 14, 1930.

DANVILLE STRIKE NOT SPECTACULAR

The strike of 4,500 Danville textile workers against wage cuts, speed-ups and the mill owners' "industrial democracy" is not spectacular. It has no "news" value because the strike has taken the form of a determined siege. The underlying cause of this strike can not be removed by flash headlines. If the workers lose, an alleged "industrial democracy" will be forced upon them. Their success, however, will affect the entire south.

There is more involved in this strike than wages and working conditions. The workers are fighting against a paternalism that reaches into their individual lives. Great fundamental struggles, such as is now on in Danville, are not spectacular. No worker should ignore the far-reaching consequences of this strike because it lacks "news" value, as understood by the daily press.

WILL STABILIZATION HELP?

Stabilization schemes are based on less workers. Where an employe, by speed-up methods, can do the work of two men, it is called "elimination of waste." The social effect is ignored. Theorists claim that if output is maintained, prosperity is based on dog-eat-dog competition—prices will be reduced and greater consumption and more work will result.

Stabilization proponents do not point out that scientific processes, automatic machinery and speeding methods are continuous. These processes enlarge the unemployed army and reduce the number of buyers. The job seeker is not interested in prices. He wants work to secure purchasing power to take advantage of lower prices.

President Green reminds stabilizers that higher wages will permit disposition of output and shorter hours will lessen unemployment. If these facts are ignored, the forces that brought the present crisis will develop another.

Stabilization is a phase of the movement toward automatic machinery, scientific processes, chain stores, mergers and a general lessening of employed. Stabilization and relief for unemployed are opposites.

BANK NOTES

Hurrah for Horton.

* * *

Amount of state funds deposited in the Caldwell bank is given as $4,400,000. Other of those more or less, to the layman, mysterious items run also into the millions. Cash on hand is reported as $82.55.

* * *

Walter Gardner suggests maybe that was in the stamp drawer and the boys overlooked it.

* * *

What's a few millions, more or less, between friends?

* * *

Everything's all right. Gov. Horton is using "all the power at his command" to protect the people's interests.

* * *

Hurrah for Horton.

* * *

Wasn't it a glorious coincidence that news of the Caldwell mystery began to leak out on election day? Fate.

* * *

Speaking about Bank Commissioner ——, it will be said that only one appointed the commissioner, he gave some unlucky unemployed constable half brother a job on the staff. We now have to support him and police until money is again provided for a payroll.

* * *

Hurrah for Horton.

* * *

Anyhow, Tennessee is still democratic.

* * *

Hurrah for Horton.

EDMONDSON
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

THE AMERICAN ROUTE

How to find the road through industrial maladjustment to real and continuous prosperity is engaging the attention of the world today as never before. Every kind of nostrum and proposal has its adherents. Among other things the clamor for remedy through political schemes continues. However, it happens that labor, in a world sense, has more political party power than has been thus held in any other industrial crisis.

Labor holds political party power in England and its methods of grappling politically with unemployment have brought no success. The stinging defeats administered to the British labor party in municipal elections recently must mark at least to some extent a disgust with political action as a remedy for unemployment.

In Australia, where labor controls politically, a most acute situation exists. South Australia was saved from bankruptcy because of money contributions from the other states. A super-council rules, and there seems no hope of finding a way out from under the load of doles and fixed indebtedness.

Some twenty-nine nations have unemployment insurance. But unemployment does not yield to the political treatment of those who have the greatest stake in effecting a cure—unemployment does not yield to purely political treatment.

There is fascination in the business of proclaiming what could be done "if we had the power"—"if we controlled government"—but there is little to show for it after the power has been gained. And meantime great numbers of the ablest trade union leaders find themselves taken from industrial activity and generally made unfit for a return to their trade union posts.

Governments can help, political wisdom is valuable, political power is an asset and a necessity. But political power can be had without turning the labor movement into a political machine and governments are as unlikely as ever to apply the final remedy for unemployment. That is, unless peoples are determined to go the route of state supremacy and take all that goes with political bureaucracy, oligarchy and dictatorship. And even then there is no guarantee of cure. Abundant proof of the dubious quality of the effectiveness of the state as the boss of all things and the healer of all ills is found in Russia and in Italy.

Democratic nations, if democracy is to survive, must turn to a development of democratic practice within industry. The autocracy that persists in industry must break down and give way to the methods and practices of democracy, so that there may be that measure of check and balance within industry necessary to sane operation. There appears no other way to safety and sanity.

The effort to reach an industrial ill through the democracy of political life is an application of the right cure through pretty much the wrong channel. When industry learns to develop within industry those measures of democratic practice that are necessary to regulated control and when those measures are related properly to the democratic political life of the nation, real remedy will be in sight.

Meanwhile, we are tinkering, perhaps, with success for the time being, but not with any finality of effect.

"POLICE POWER OF STATE."

The Oklahoma supreme court upheld restriction of oil output by a state commission on the ground that such action is under the police power of the state. The decision is another recognition of the sweeping power that permits states and their administrations to adopt new methods to meet public needs and necessities.

Police power is not written law. It is no part of a state constitution. It is inherent in a sovereign state, just as memory, understanding and will are inseparably attached to normal man.

This police power is rarely discussed by citizens, who too often are unaware of their power to shape and mold a state. These citizens expect public officials to act, and the latter are willing that the fiction be continued. The officials, as a rule, maintain the status quo, while assuring the public that they are "studying the question."

Practically no social legislation is impossible under the police power of the state. It can, as the Oklahoma supreme court declares, "adjust itself to the necessities of moral, sanitary, economic and political conditions" of a people.

This change is illustrated by Oklahoma telling oil well owners how much petroleum they may produce—a procedure undreamed of a decade ago. The police power of the state, for instance, permits a state to take drastic action on unemployment. When a person says a thing can't be done, under this governmental theory he confesses ignorance of our system or he seeks an alibi for inaction.

New suggestions, however, will not be accepted without a struggle. Persistent effort is necessary to compel acceptance of new viewpoints—these are the last thing a people will accept. Long agitation and economic necessity are the invincible powers that must be placed behind advanced social thought.

Every member of organized labor should realize that the police power of the state can be extended to undreamed of lengths whenever public opinion is aroused to the need for social changes.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Look out for one thing in this business of unemployment relief. Look out for moves to take work away from one group of workers in order that it may be handed to another group at cut rates.

The nice old gentlemen from the banks and the counting houses who get themselves put on local unemployment committees will have their financial ears glued to the ground, looking for chances to soak those who have jobs with the club of those who have none.

Nice, easy-talking, flinty-hearted old gentlemen like to try tricks like that.

Of course wherever organized labor is represented on local committees that ancient trick will have a hard time getting by.

But the fellows whose fingers are calloused from coupon-clipping will try to put it over—no, worse than that, they are trying.

* * *

A furious storm was raised in one such local committee when pious, but poorly informed, persons suggested somehow finding work in the city's dairies.

It happened that the drivers in the dairies in question work 365 days in the year—no day off ever, no rest. The labor man attacked this situation with such fury that the entire committee became interested in devising ways and means of bringing the dairies to their senses, cutting down the work-week and making legitimate jobs for a lot of them.

It isn't long since these dairies refused to deal with the union and establish decent conditions. Today the workers may get the civic support denied them back in those earlier days.

* * *

All over the country there are shocking working conditions and still more shocking wages.

It is a fact that thousands upon thousands of persons who have families to support go to work each week, putting in long hours and giving expert service, for less than $15 a week.

The good old custom of firing workers so as to hire others at lower rates may tempt many an employer today.

And they can do just what they say they can do. There are plenty in line these days.

But there is a social conscience and it can be aroused.

It ought to shock the moral sense of the nation that so many should be desperate for work. It ought also to shock the moral sense of the nation that so many should work for so little.

But to use the idle to club standards still further down ought to bring the moral sense of the nation to a sickening understanding of just how callous and actually indecent a great part of the economic structure can become.

* * *

Men turned out into wildernesses and other places where their accustomed conveniences and surroundings are missing usually soon lose much of that veneer called civilization.

Employers, given a sea of clamoring workers from which to pick, seem soon to lose their sense of industrial decency. They seem to go back to the days of baron and serf.

It is the job of organized labor to hold the lines for decency.

NOTABLE, BUT NOT FINAL, VICTORY

It is important and tremendously good news that there will be more friends of labor in the coming congress. But right now is a good time to cool off and form a balanced estimate as to what the election means.

Among things it does not mean is this: The new congress will not cure unemployment. Perhaps a lot of hope went into the casting of votes, but realization is always several jumps behind hope.

The big thing is that there are more friends of human liberty and of the rights of man in the new congress than are in the old one. That is of enormous importance. It may have its effect internationally as well as within our borders. But trade unionists need to keep this safely under their hats: No political result can achieve for them those fundamental measures of progress that must, by their very nature, be taken within industry through economic organization. And if it were possible it would be highly undesirable.

The election has not lifted any of the load from the trade union organizations of the United States. Nor should it. To organize wage earners is the big, continuous job, if industrial justice is to come.

We rejoice in a notable victory—but we don't quit working at the real job!

What Next!

The perfection of a device to prevent noise from entering rooms through ventilating spaces was announced recently at Hartford, Conn., by Hiram Maxim, the inventor. A successful demonstration was given at a meeting of directors of a Hartford bank.

The new silencer is installed by opening the window, slipping the silencer into the opening and closing the window on the frame which holds the device. The silencer is five inches wide. An electric fan is a part of each silencer and may be used either for expelling air from or drawing it into the room.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Mercy.

Text—"What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to **love mercy**, and to walk humbly with thy god."—Micah, 6:8.
Read John 8:1-11.

Micah, from whose prophecies our text is taken this week, lived during the Jewish monarchy in Moresheth, a small town 26 miles southwest of Jerusalem and situated on what scholars now term the Maritime Plain. He was a younger contemporary of Isaiah and prophesied about 735-725 B. C. Micah saw with remarkable clear vision the social wrongs of his age. There was one great social evil that abounded in his time and he was unsparing in his denunciation of it. He inveighs over and over again in his book against this one dominant failure of the old Hebrews, which was their utter lack of the quality of mercy. Holding up before them their lack of mercy, God cried to Israel through Micah: "Thou shalt eat, but not be satisfied . . . thou shalt sow, but not reap." This was an awful prophecy—a nation was declared to soon fall until it would be but one step removed above the beasts of the field, a nation forever seeking its food but never satisfying its hunger, and again, as a nation giving its strength to produce yet never sharing as an owner in the harvest! All because the nation lacked mercy, the most sublime and tender expression of real love.

WM. L. MOSS

* * *

The Lesson for Us.

Among the many forms of worship that flourished at Athens stood an altar apart from the others, conspicuous and receiving its full share of attention as one of the chief Grecian altars. Though no image of a god rested on it and it was barren of any inscription of pagan dogma, supplicants thronged around it daily. It was dedicated to "Pity" and was venerated throughout all the ancient world, thereby becoming the first great assertion among mankind of the sanctity of Mercy. And so the ages as they have rolled on and on have further hallowed mercy. Weak men become strong because of it; strong men become gentle through it. It is true religion—

O brother man, fold to thy heart thy brother!
Where pity dwells, the peace of God is there;
To worship rightly is to love each other,
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer.

The world needs more of mercy, for sometimes in our littleness we forget that others have souls such as we have, feelings like ours and hearts as tender as our own. The man who in the light of this world's reckoning considers himself really "big" needs to temper his life with mercy, for it will make him bigger—in a splendid way. The man who does not hold such an exalted idea of himself needs mercy in his daily life, for it gives satisfaction and richness to humility. The seemingly unspiritual things—those everyday, prosaic duties of life—if interspersed with needs and thoughts of mercy become a joy. The rich man needs it, for without it his gold will cloy. The poor man needs it, for mercy will breathe a benediction upon his labors. Deeds of mercy are the one true revelation of the hearts that beat within us. Mercy is not a sign of weakness—it is an indication of strength. Oh, wondrous power of human sympathy—tender mercy! We all need it, and our yearning for it teaches us to render deeds of mercy.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The radio world, or at least that portion of it served by Station WDOD, was given a rare treat last Monday when two famous men were featured in public speeches. In the morning King George, of England, was on the air, and in the evening George Forbes, of Chattanooga, equally well known in these parts, appealed for support of local citizens in the campaign for the relief of unemployment. Both speeches were the subject for considerable comment. George (Forbes) asked The Labor World to make it clear that he was the party speaking in the evening, while the other George featured the morning program.

* * *

You Would Not Knock
The Jokes We Use,
Could You But See
Those We Refuse!

* * *

Doctor (to wealthy patient)—Yes, you're all run down. I suggest that you lay off golf for a while, return to business, and get a good rest at your office.

* * *

Tardy Plumber—Well, here I am; and how's things?
Optimistic Householder (three feet deep in water)—Not so bad. While I've been waiting for you I've taught my wife how to swim.

* * *

Of course, one can't always tell by surveying the hosiery in the street which girl will get the most in her Christmas stocking, but one can pretty nearly tell which one ought to.

* * *

Young Lady (walking boldly up to elderly woman she had mistaken for the matron of the hospital)—May I see Lieutenant Barker, please?
Elderly Woman—May I ask who you are?
Young Lady—Certainly, I am his sister.
Elderly Woman—Well, well! I'm glad to meet you. I'm his mother.

* * *

The menagerie managers of the circus furnish the elephants and the tigers, but the press agents furnish the "lyin'."

* * *

Gladys—Ethel has been married only two months, and last night she struck her husband with a rolling-pin.
Clarice—The old-fashioned thing! Why didn't she use a tennis racquet or a golf club, my dear?

* * *

Won s'tahw siht?
retfA uoy evah dedeeccus ni gnidaer siht ll'uoy yas eht yug ohw etorw ti atsum neeb a tun. detnarG, tub ti dedivorp a wef stnemom latnem esicrexe, t'ndid ti?

* * *

Drill Sergeant (to awkward squad)—Com-pa-nee atten-shun, com-pan-ee, lift up your left leg and hold it straight in front of you.
By mistake, one member held up his right leg, which brought it out side by side with his neighbor's left leg.
Drill Sergeant (getting hard-boiled)—And who is the galoot over there holding up both legs?

* * *

A poor loser is usually that kind of a winner . . . Let well enough alone and worse off will let you alone . . . Optimists are poor people who borrow money from rich pessimists . . . If one will live within his income while young he can live without it when he's old . . . A bald head used to be a sign of great intellect, now it's a sign that just another mutt has lost his hair . . . How many people do you suppose there are in the world who, if given a choice between a good name and great riches, would take the good name?

* * *

Harold (singing)—Will you love me in December as you did in May?
Helen—Sure! 'long 'bout Christmas.

Coming Wednesday **NOV. 19**
AUDITORIUM

ARCH SELWYN in association with Erlanger, Inc. presents
VILMA BANKY IN PERSON **ROD La ROCQUE**
in
"CHERRIES ARE RIPE"
from the Hungarian Original, translated by J. S. Richter
a new comedy by JOHN EMERSON & ANITA LOOS · Directed by CONSTANCE COLLIER
Orchestra, $2:50; Dress Circle, $2.00, $1.50; Balcony, $1.00, 50c.

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IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
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Buy—
Orient
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OUR PLATFORM

1. **We stand for the best interest of the working people.**
2. **We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.**
3. **We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.**
4. **We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.**
5. **We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.**
6. **We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.**
7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**
8. **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**
9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**
10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

Pale and Weak

"I THINK Cardui is a wonderful medicine, for I improved greatly after taking it," says Mrs. A. W. English, of R. F. D. 4, Roanoke, Va. "When I was just a girl of 13, my mother gave this medicine to me, and it did me a great deal of good. I was weak and run-down. After I had taken Cardui awhile, I felt much better.

"In 1924, my health was poor. I felt miserable, and hadn't enough strength to do my housework. It took all my willpower to keep up. I was pale and weak.

"I got Cardui again and took it. My improvement was wonderful. I can recommend Cardui to others, for my health was so much better after I had taken a course of the Cardui Home Treatment."

E-162

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

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The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

A card was received this week from W. C. Morgan and J. L. Miller, who drove to Washington and Baltimore. They say they are having a great time.

* * *

J. L. Langston, of the East Chattanooga station, is back at work after a long absence on account of illness.

* * *

C. P. Connor has been off on vacation a few days. He came into the office the other day dressed up in overalls, like as if he had been working or intended to work.

* * *

Hubert Guthrie and Earl Miller went out to Pat Connor's one evening this week for dinner and incidentally to play a little game of checkers.

* * *

C. C. Oakes has returned to work. It rained, but he says he got those steps built at last.

* * *

Supt. Walker has bought a pecan tree which he will plant on his place. He expects to raise oodles of nuts some time in the future.

* * *

Also, Pat Connor is putting out a grove of pecan trees. There ought to be more planted; in fact, they ought to be planted along our highways.

* * *

Speaking of highways, have you been over the new road down the river? I hear that it is very scenic. The bridge over the Tennessee below Hale's dam will open for travel soon.

* * *

Brooks says he won't give you a nickel. He has an orphan asylum of his own.

* * *

Lookout Branch 62, N. A. L. C., held its regular meeting November 11. Quite a lot of business was disposed of. Next month we elect officers.

* * *

W. A. Myers has returned to work after an operation. (I think he had his face lifted.)

* * *

Massey, how is the lottery?

Five Thousand Full Time Workers Could Be Used in Postal Service

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Nov. 13.—"The postal service could absorb at least 5,000 additional employes," declared Thos. F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer National Federation of Postoffice Clerks.

"The service is undermanned, especially the distribution forces in the larger offices," said Mr. Flaherty. "These workers are forced to labor under speed-up systems that extend them beyond reasonable limits. The postoffice department has survey inspectors putting into effect petty economy practices that are harmful to service morale and are responsible for a curtailment of service to the public and the elimination of work opportunities for thousands of substitutes.

"Through its failure to fill vacancies as they should be filled, the postoffice department has increased the unemployed and added to the burdens of employed. This policy is harmful to regular employes, the substitutes and the public.

"The postmaster-general has determinedly fought legislation pending in congress to shorten the postal 48-hour working week to 44 hours," said Mr. Flaherty.

"If our proposal for shorter working hours had not been fought last winter by Mr. Brown, the postal employment situation today would be much better."

The department's recent order giving substitutes preference in overtime work is an "empty gesture," according to the trade union official.

"The order relieving regular employes from overtime was widely heralded as helping the present unemployment crisis. The facts are that the only group that work overtime are the distributors and they are excluded from the scope of the order," said Mr. Flaherty.

"If the government wants to set an example to private industry, it should at once discontinue the practice of requiring one postal worker to do the work of two men. Thousands of veteran clerks are compelled to study distribution schemes on their own time at home—after working eight hours at the office—instead of putting substitutes on these duties under an apprenticeship system. The apparent sole aim of the postal administrators is to cut the postal pay roll regardless of its effect on the men or the service."

BIG FUND PLANNED TO FINANCE BUILDING REPAIR OPERATIONS

Chicago Employers to Raise $5,000,000 for Loans to Be Made to Property Owners Desiring to Make Improvements — Head of Modernizing Bureau to Direct Fund.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The creation of an emergency fund of $5,000,000 from which loans may be made to property owners who desire to make repairs or alterations on their buildings in the immediate future rather than to wait until next spring is the purpose of a group of building construction employers of Chicago.

It is designed to operate the fund as a division of Governor L. L. Emmerson's commission on unemployment and relief. Loans are to be made at six per cent interest. One per cent of the interest will be set aside to offset any possible losses. The fund is for the present emergency only and its books will be closed after the last loan has been liquidated.

B. J. Rosenthal, a Chicago capitalist, who has gained a wide reputation because of his activities in behalf of worthy public projects, has signified his willingness to underwrite the fund, provided O. W. Rosenthal, vice-president of the modernizing bureau of the national construction industry, will take active charge of its operations. The latter gentleman has consented.

Lack of Money Handicap.

A stumbling block that has been encountered in the campaign to induce property owners to make repairs and alterations to relieve the unemployment situation is that many of the property owners find themselves unable to finance the work at this time, and the fund is to be created to meet this need.

O. W. Rosenthal is widely known as one of the foremost spokesmen for the American building construction industry and is decidedly progressive in thought and in his activities. He is one of Chicago's leading general contractors. He is outspoken in his opposition to wage reductions and a severe critic of irresponsible contractors in the industry.

"Some of us foresaw the present crisis as long ago as February, 1928," Mr. Rosenthal said in an interview with International Labor News Service. "Fifteen of us got together at the Blackstone hotel in this city at that time and organized the modernizing bureau of the national construction industry. Governor W. J. Kohler, of Wisconsin, accepted the presidency.

Much Accomplished.

"We have been able to accomplish a great deal toward keeping the wheels of industry turning and in modernizing and beautifying American communities. The plans and purposes of our organization fit in with the plans and purposes of the agencies set up by President Hoover for the relief of the unemployed and with those of the commission appointed by Governor Emmerson. It is our purpose to operate the $5,000,000 fund in conjunction with the governor's commission."

It was ascertained from other sources that much more than $5,000,000 will be available for loans to property owners willing to spend the money for repair and reconstruction work.

Part of Charity Budget Raised

The United Charities stated that $550,000 of its budget of $1,150,000 already has been pledged and that it is expected that the remaining $600,000 will be available by the end of the present year. The claim was made that the United Charities is spending from $6,000 to $7,000 a month for meals and beds for homeless men and that this is more than twice the amount that is spent during normal times. The greater amount of the relief work done by the United Charities is for suffering families, it was stated.

One-Sixth of U. S. Population Face Acute Need This Winter

Washington, Nov. 13.—Employment has not improved since September, according to trade union reports received by William Green, president A. F. of L. He said one-sixth of our population are threatened this winter with acute need from unemployment.

"Employment made no further gains in October," said Mr. Green. "Trade union reports from twenty-four cities show 21 per cent still out of work, as in September.

"The very large number out of work on the threshold of winter is cause for concern. Last winter's unemployed, as indicated by our figures, increased 71 per cent from October to January and doubled by February. Winter before last, when conditions were unusually favorable, out-of-works increased 47 per cent from October to February.

"Wage earners this year have no reserves to fall back on. Savings have been exhausted in the hard struggle for the past year.

"If all groups wholeheartedly join in the movement to provide jobs and relief, unemployment can be largely conquered. We must visualize the danger ahead and face the problem. The government officially estimates the unemployed at 3,500,000. An increase of unusual proportions would bring the number well over 5,000,000. Including the families depending on these men and women, over 20,000,000, or one-sixth of our entire population, are threatened with acute need from unemployment this winter.

"In addition to these entirely out of work, millions more are unemployed part time. Our figures for trade union members, who probably suffer less than any others from 'unemployment within employment,' show that 15 per cent were working part time in October. This means serious reductions in income and buying power."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

AYMON HERE TO TESTIFY

State Federation President Tells Congressional Committee About Reds.

Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and representative of the American Federation, came to Chattanooga this week to appear before the congressional committee headed by Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, which is investigating communistic activities in the United States.

Mr. Aymon, along with other local citizens, was questioned by the committee members. It was his opinion, however, that the radicals have met with little or no response to their campaign in the south.

Mr. Aymon has been stationed at Danville, where a strike of 4,500 textile workers has been on for some six weeks. He states the spirit of the strikers is amazing, and that victory will eventually crown their efforts no one seriously doubts. Money, food and clothing is needed, however, to maintain the strikers and their families, and Mr. Aymon made a renewed plea for local unionists to contribute to the cause.

MORE ABOUT MONTY WARD'S

(Continued from First Page)

the foregoing, if desired. My own situation is much the same as several others. I was discharged on no notice whatever and asked to leave at once. The manner of dismissal was very sweet, however, for he told me how sorry he was, but it was absolutely necessary. He knew I had a family of six children, ages from 14 years to 6 months old. He also knew how hard I worked to succeed with that company. I averaged working overtime three nights per week for the past year. My services were evidently satisfactory, for I print here verbatim the recommendation he gave me:

"Nov. 12. 1930.

"The bearer, Mr. C. H. North, has been in the employ of Montgomery Ward & Co. for the past year. I found Mr. North to be a good merchant. He understands merchandising in a number of departments, especially clothing, men's furnishings, ladies' underwear, hosiery and men's work clothing. He has successfully merchandised the above departments in the Chattanooga store for Montgomery Ward & Co. He is courteous, can apply himself easily, is quick to make friends and is a good mixer. He is honest and is far above the average as a salesman.

"I consider him a valuable asset to any business where his experience could be used.

"(Signed) H. C. HART,
Manager."

You may use this letter as you see fit. I have no desire to injure the business of this fine old company, but I do say that justice has taken flight in this particular case and I wish to protect, if I can, any chain store employes when faced with a similar situation.

C. H. NORTH,
1903 Ivy Street.

ANDREW G. LINN

(Continued from First Page)

the following acting as pallbearers: S. E. Behm, W. L. Gardner, H. D. Hix, F. T. Carter, D. D. Baker and E. G. Dyer.

FELLOW WORKER PAYS TRIBUTE TO MISS BOBO

Following tribute to Miss Sallie C. Bobo, member of the Times composing room force, who passed away last week, is submitted by a member of the morning paper chapel:

"Death, like the misty dew of the night, stole into our ranks, and with its chilling fingers wrote '30' for Miss Sallie Charlotte Bobo. The death of this beloved member of No. 89 came as a distinct shock, although she had been ill with pneumonia for a week.

"As soon as the demise of Miss Bobo was learned, there settled a deep silence over the composing room of the Chattanooga Times where, for twenty-six years, she had labored faithfully, always giving her best efforts toward maintaining the high efficiency of the printing department of this paper. Small groups gathered, and on every lip a deep regret was expressed at the passing of this exceptional woman.

"Miss Bobo was staunch in her convictions, yet very considerate of those of other people. Few really knew and understood her, yet those who did have nothing but praise for her, and Miss Bobo's memory will linger long in the hearts of those whom she called friends. She was always willing to help a brother printer along life's way, and very few cards, if any, were passed that she didn't contribute her part.

"Miss Bobo had worked the market machine for many years, and her place will be hard to fill. There will be a sincere feeling of sadness in the composing room, for her place will long remain unfilled.

"Simplicity in itself is beautiful, and the following lines are the ones by which Miss Bobo lived from day to day:

"If we noticed little pleasures,
As we notice little pains,
And quite forgot our losses
And remembered all our gains.

"If we looked for people's virtues,
And their faults refused to see,
What a happy, cheerful place
This world would be."

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

KNOW Your Union Labels

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

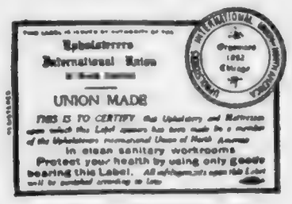
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Card of Union Bartenders

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Bookbinders' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

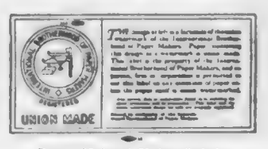
Coopers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks



Paper Makers' Union Labels

United Hatters of North America Label

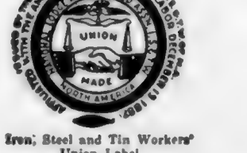
Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label / Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label



Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Local Pressmen's Union Label

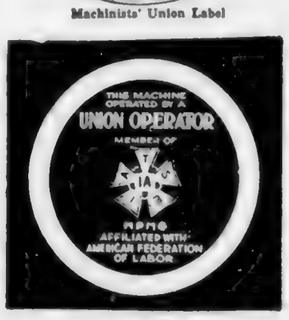
Machinists' Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

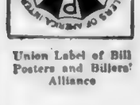
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Local Typographical Union Label



Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators



Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

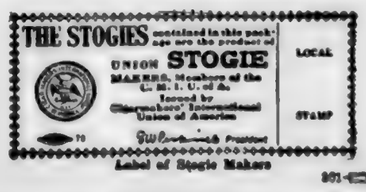
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies
LOCAL
STAMP
J. W. Bates, President, C.M.I.U. of America
Cigarmakers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

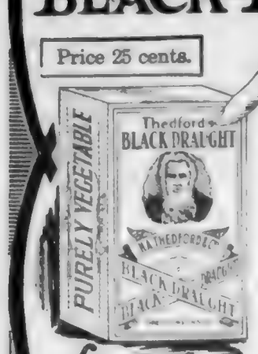

THE STOGIES contained in this package are the product of
UNION STOGIE
MAKERS, Members of the C. M. I. U. of A.
Issued by Cigarmakers' International Union of America
LOCAL
STAMP
Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

The Genuine

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Price 25 cents.



Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.

Costs only 1 cent a dose.

for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

WE WANT YOUR

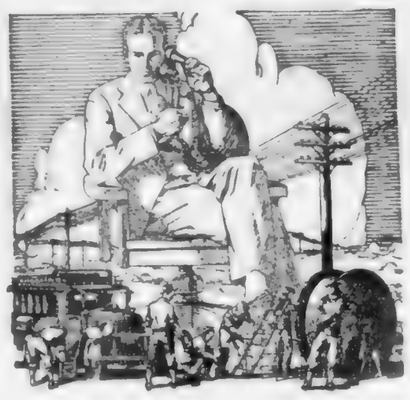
CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP

MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.

904 MARKET STREET



Today's Good Telephone Service Must Be Better Tomorrow

Not long ago very few long distance calls were handled while the calling subscriber remained at the telephone. Today more than 70 per cent are handled that way.

Today the average time required to complete a long distance call is only 2.4 minutes as compared with 7.5 minutes five years ago.

Similar improvements have been made in your local service and errors now average less than two in every 100 local calls.

These achievements are the result of new inventions, improved operating methods, new equipment, combined with the skill and interest of experienced operators, linemen and engineers co-operating with an army of loyal workers, many of whom are technical experts.

Proud as they are of these accomplishments, the telephone organization is not satisfied. There is no standing still in the Bell System and every day organized effort is directed toward making your service even better tomorrow.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.
(INCORPORATED)

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

Boise, Idaho.—The annual convention Idaho Federation of Labor will convene in this city, Monday, December 8.

BUTCHERS HOLD LINE.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Butchers' union renewed their agreement with independent merchants and chain stores.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS NAME OFFICERS FOR ENSUING TERM

"New" Officials of Branch 92

JAMES V. ROBINSON

WILLIAM B. BLAND

By WILLIAM B. BLAND.

Branch No. 92, Glass Bottle Blowers association, has elected and installed the following officers for the ensuing term:

President, James V. Robinson.
Vice-President, William Kountz.
Financial Secretary, Robert Carmin.
Recording and Corresponding Secretary, William Bland.
Guard, Patrick Coyne.

* * *

Bro. Roy D. Cleary, executive member, has gone to Atlanta, Ga., to try and organize the Neon sign workers in that district. The Neon sign workers, wherever organized in the east, middle and extreme west, are members of the glass bottle blowers union, which department consists of glass benders, glass blowers, electrode makers and pumpers.

This Neon sign work is practically a new and modern industry, and has developed wonderfully since its inception about six years ago for sign display and advertising. The first branch union was organized in New York City in 1927, starting with three members. At the present time this same branch has a membership of 150. Branches in proportion are located in nearly all large cities in the United States.

The Neon letters up to the present time have been employed chiefly for advertising, for beauty and display. However, their field is growing larger. The greatest use for the future, we believe, is in the field of aviation. Tests have proven that the peculiar orange red light emitted by mammoth Neon lights can be seen through fog for twenty or more miles, and in clear weather for 100 or more miles.

The largest electric spectacular letter sign in the world is located at the southeast corner of 46th and Broadway, New York City. This sign is 88 feet long and 45 feet high. The letters are from three to six feet high, and while this industry is in its infancy there is great possibilities in the future for the "sign of the living flame."

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

We see where Guy Lombardo and a few of his band just couldn't restrain themselves from indulging in the new sport of the age, miniature golf. Herman Dodd calls it "manature golf" and explains himself by saying that any way you play it, you're sure to get a trimming. Lombardo has built a musical course, so we are told. Each hole has, in place of the usual hazards, musical instruments so placed that one must go through, around or over them to reach the hole. Imagine driving from the top of the piano, over a few trumpets and trombones, into the bell of a saxophone. Or perhaps top your drive and get stuck in the bottom of a kettle drum. We suppose that clarinets are used for golf sticks.

* * *

We think Sandy Summers should put up one of these courses. He certainly has enough instruments in his store. Uncle John Washburn could be caddy-master. This column will announce the opening date later.

* * *

Speaking of hazards—the ways to conventions are full of them. Some we can't help getting into, but others, like the experience of last week, should be widely avoided. Let's help President Kennedy keep the car in the road.

* * *

One would wonder last week who was really holding sway at the charity ball, the debutantes or the musicians. Frank Worthy had his band out there playing the dance—and we might add, and how! Then there was the vaudeville show, where we were represented by Miss Nell Brenizer, Pat Brenizer and Ramon Pryor. The show was well worth the price from the time Ramon sang the opening chorus until Virginia Simpson gave her final dance.

* * *

Ellis Goodloe, the boy wonder of Jimmy Cox's brigade, was very indignant when someone accused him of dropping music and going into the clothing business. Mr. Goodloe wants it expressly understood that banjo-playing is still his business and that he only doubles on clothes-selling.

* * *

The rainy days of the past week may seem hard on a few of you fellows but all will be O. K. soon. Sandy will have his miniature course in, and the weather will be out of the reckoning.

* * *

The Phi Delta Kappas are having their second dance for the benefit of the local. It will be held Friday night, Nov. 21, at the Hotel Patten. Tommye Lasater will play and a good time is promised to all.

* * *

There's rumors of a coming battle dance between two of our local orchestras. We petition the executive board to arrange some sort of Marquis of Queensbury rules. Our local membership is not large enough to warrant the complete annihilation of any considerable portion of its members.

* * *

Brothers Cash and Pless are making some large arrangements in the way of pre-convention activities. We hope the society will continue to stand 100 per cent behind anything they might wish to do.

TIMES CHAPEL NOTES

By JOHN H. CRUMP

The Grim Reaper, not satisfied with his visit of last week, visited us again last Sunday night and took from us a man who commanded the respect of all who knew him, none other than the Grand Old Man who had controlled the financial affairs of our local for the past seventeen years, Mr. A. G. Linn. A large delegation from our chapel showed their respect to Mr. Linn by attending the services Tuesday despite the bad weather. Mr. Linn will be greatly missed by all who ever came in contact with him.

* * *

Before the election Basil Palmer said that if Alabama re-elected Senator Heflin, the next time he went to Birmingham he wasn't going through Alabama. We asked him how he was going to do that, but the election returns came in before he had figured out a way to stay out of Alabama on the way to Birmingham, and saved him the necessity of doing so.

* * *

Charles Dill, our senior apprentice, is making an effort to become an efficient operator. He should put in more practice than he does, though, for he is due to receive his journeyman card in January.

* * *

Stanley Jenkins, our machinist apprentice, is showing real aptitude in his effort to master the machinist end of the printing trade.

* * *

We have two McKenzies in the shop—Big Mac and Little Mac. Little Mac has been working at Andrews' for several months.

* * *

M. M. Beavers, who has been enjoying the distinction of being Sub No. 13 for the past few months, due to my situation being laid off, has climbed up a notch and is again Sub No. 12 since I have been put on the regular list again. And Senator Boyle is once more a daylight robber. When my sit was laid off he was switched to the night side to take my place.

* * *

Tom Armistead is on a regular situation now.

* * *

The 10-inch cigars I've been smoking around the shop are creating quite a sensation.

LaRoque, Banky in "Cherries Are Ripe" Next at Auditorium

Vilma Banky and Rod LaRoque, outstanding stars of the screen, have been selected by the Memorial auditorium board as the first big "road show" to be presented under the auspices of the board at the city showhouse on next Wednesday evening.

These internationally known artists are being starred by Arch Selwyn, one of the greatest of America's theatrical producers, in a romantic comedy-drama entitled "Cherries Are Ripe," and press reports from cities where the play has been staged are loud in their praises of the work of the large company, as well as the production as a whole.

"Cherries Are Ripe," with Miss Banky and Mr. LaRoque in person, it is announced, will be presented with the original cast and production.

A novel feature of the local appearance of the famous stars has been arranged in the form of a dance following the performance, in which all members of the company will participate, and which will be a courtesy of the auditorium management to the "customers" who attend the performance.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

'SHORT HORSE SOON CURRIED'

Central Body Meeting Brief. Radio Concern Opposed to Organized Labor.

Monday night's regular meeting of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council was, so far as matters permitting of publicity are concerned, brief and featureless. The secretary's minutes, however, contain a number items of importance which are expected to bring interesting developments in the future.

President Ortwein was absent, due to illness in his family, and Vice-President Gardner presided with his usual grace. R. F. Shinault, of the Plasterers, and Johnny Mahoney, of the Musicians, were obligated as delegates representing their respective locals.

George Forbes urged co-operation in relieving unemployment, and asked that any member owning his own home have all possible repairs made at once.

A communication from the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor called attention to the antagonistic attitude of the Grigsby-Grunow company, manufacturers of Majestic radios, electric refrigerators and household appliances.

The letter, signed by James O'Connell, president, and John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades department, follows:

The twenty-second annual convention of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L., held in Boston, Mass., the first day of this month, instructed the officers to send you information concerning the dispute between the trades affiliated with the Chicago Metal Trades council and the Grigsby-Grunow company, of Chicago, manufacturers of the Majestic radio, Majestic electric refrigerators, and Majestic household appliances.

It is reported that the company's attitude is actively hostile to any trade union organization on the part of its employes. Because of this attitude, a strike has taken place, resulting, among other things, in the employment of a number of men to serve as guards for the strikebreakers. On September 10, this year, two trade unionists were shot, and one killed by one of these guards.

The convention was furnished with detailed accounts of the company's active anti-union methods by delegates from Chicago. A resolution was adopted expressing the anti-union policy being displayed by the Grigsby-Grunow company, which had been carried to such an extent that trade union representatives were refused an opportunity of discussing an adjustment of the difficulties with the company's representatives.

Acting under the instructions of the convention, the metal trades department formally placed the matter before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, with the result that the executive council of the A. F. of L. was instructed to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the strike.

This letter is to inform you of the present attitude of the Grigsby-Grunow company.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

BUTTER	Either of our two most popular brands — Pound	35c
SUGAR	Best Granulated, 5-Lb. Bag, 23c; 10-Lb. Bag	46c
PINK SALMON	Frsh Alaska, No. 1 Tall Can	10c
CAN CORN	"Country Gentleman," 17-oz. size — Can	9c
TOMATOES	Size 2 Can, Best Grade, Heavy Pack — Can	7c
COMPOUND	Best Grade (Limit 4 lbs.) Pound	38c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	24 Lbs. Pillsbury				85c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted	6 lbs.	16c	12 lbs.	30c
NORTHERN TISSUE	Toilet Paper, Three for				18c
BUTTER	Clearbrook and Cloverbloom, Pound				35c
OCTAGON SOAP	Large Bar				5c
ORANGES	Sweet and Juicy, each				1c
POTATOES	Brown Beauties, 5 Lbs. for				16c
CRACKERS	1-lb. Premium, Pound				13c
MATCHES	Box				2c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 lb. limit) 4 pounds for	52c
COMP. LARD	(4 lb. limit) 4 Lbs. for	38c
BEEF ROAST	Fancy Kansas City, Pound	17c
BACON	Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	30c

SOLE OWNER

CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

STOCK FRAUD LOSSES TOTAL MANY MILLIONS

New York.—Citizens of this state lost $11,765,000 in stock frauds during October, according to the state bureau of securities.

So far this year total losses to investors and others exceed $50,000,000.

TO UNITE TEACHERS.

San Francisco.—The California Federation of Labor is lined up behind the movement to organize public school teachers in this state.

City central bodies, the labor press and other agencies are asked to aid this campaign.

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 21, 1930 — Number 30

...ANY FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO PRESENT STATE

...orrespondent Says Uncle Sam Has "Colic."

...CONOMIC LAWS MUST BE CHANGED

...ntelligent Marketing and Buying, Higher Wages Offered as Remedy.

...Many and varied have been the rea...ns assigned for the present busi...ss slump, and the proposed reme...s have been no less numerous. Of ...se, The Labor World has published ...ite a few; some have been logical, ...me theoretical, some fanciful.

...Now comes a local trades union...t, in a communication to The Labor ...rld, with an opinion which bears ...e earmarks of intelligence and con...derable thought. This gentleman, ...o modest to have his real name ap...ar in print, offers his article under ...rom-de-plume, and it is given be...w for the consideration of our read...

...itor The Labor World:

...When a child eats more candy than ...hould, it has the colic!

...When you pour more water into a ...in than it will hold it runs over!

...You can't slap Mother Nature in ...e face and get away with it. ...ither can you disregard economic ...ws and not have to suffer for it!

...Much has been said about "what" ...used the business depression. One ...ter attributes it to this cause, an...er to that.

...It is a problem much too complex ...be explained by any one cause. ...ere were hundreds of factors which ...tributed to the situation.

...Need for consumption creates de...and; supply meets that demand for ...usiness profit—or things are pro...ed for consumption because there ...first of all a need for consumption. ...oduce more than is needed and the ...oduction process must stop until ...e market can absorb its excess of ...mmodities.

...We have been told that the pres...t depression and lack of employ...ent is due to this overproduction. ...e, we have over-produced, but let ...go a step further and ask, "Why ...ve we over-produced?" We will ...r more nearly approach an idea ...why we are in our present condi...n.

...We have over-produced for two ...n reasons: Unwise buying by the ...blic; and, lack of foresight in an...pating future buying power on ...part of business.

...About 85% of the consumers of the ...ited States are wage-earners; peo... who are producing in one field and ...suming from practically all the ...ers. They constitute both demand ...d supply.

...Credit facilities have made buying ...the strength of future earnings ...y. The public has abused this ...ilt; business men have abused it. ...tallment selling has soared sky...h. We have bought foolishly by ...ing too much with our future ...nings. Business men have been ...ded by prospects of sales and ...e sold us too much for their own ...d. Could they never see a satura...n point? Could they not see that ...eping up on our earnings at a ...dy rate they would overtake us? ...dently not, for they kept on pro...ing and trying to stuff a saturated ...rket.

...Dozens of solutions to the prob...s have been set forth. One writer ...s us that if we will spend more, ...n as much more as a dime each ...y that the wheels of industry will ...e more turn, and that we will be ...ded toward prosperity again. ...l! We've spent too much now. I ...der how many of the 85% of the ...mon people, those who constitute ...bulk of the demand, were out of ...when the depression set in? ...ve spent all we had and mort...ed our future earning power—and ...ere asked to spend more!

...ere is no panacea for business ...ression. We can mitigate its ef... by such programs as the ...per-Woods public construction ...; community chest, odd-job cam...ns and civic clean-up drives, but ...cannot have prosperity until we ...up what we have produced and ...- thereby a real demand for ... goods. Then we can be em...ed again, we'll have our buying ...er restored, and we'll enjoy a ...lesome period of prosperity again. ...siness stability depends upon a ...drawn co-ordination between sup... and demand. Business men pro... in anticipation of future de..., and until they realize that ...e is really a saturation point be... which they must not produce, ...will help to give the nation busi... colic.

...ive us more intelligent buyers who ...t let high pressure selling per... them to mortgage their future ...ng power beyond its limit; give ...more men in industry with brains ...foresight enough to produce for ... rather than try to pervert their ...ket; give us wages enough to buy ...t we produce—and you will help

CUTS RED TAPE

PATRICK J. HURLEY

Washington.—Secretary of War Hurley announces that his department will aid in meeting the unemployment situation by the issuance of all available cots and blankets to "relieve conditions of acute distress."

The secretary has no legal authority for such action, but he personally assumes responsibility for issuing this equipment.

Strike Level at Record Low Point

For First Time, U. S. Is Virtually Free of Severe Industrial Disputes in Period of "Hard Times."

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Nov. 20.—For the first time in history, the United States is virtually free of severe industrial strife during a period of business depression, according to the Standard American Corporation of Chicago, which has just completed a study of industrial relations.

Statistics compiled in this survey showed the nation's strike level at the lowest point in history, and a complete absence of serious industrial conflict which has usually marked the recurring business depressions of the last century.

Up to Oct. 1, the survey showed a total of 444 industrial disputes this year as compared with 740 in the same period last year—a decline of 40 per cent. There was also approximately 70,000 fewer men involved in this year's disputes than in 1929, which was the banner year in the absence of industrial strife.

In connection with its study the Standard American corporation developed interesting figures showing the course of industrial disputes during the last fifteen years, which in that time has resulted in 31,127 strikes and lockouts, involving 16,458,000 men.

"Analysis of these figures, compiled from government and private sources," said the survey, "revealed that since 1919, the greatest strike year in the history of the country, relations between capital and labor have continued to improve until today the continuity of production is being disturbed by relatively few industrial disputes. Since 1921—the last severe depression year in which there were more than 2,000 disputes—the decline in labor trouble has been most rapid and pronounced.

"In recent years the number of workers involved in industrial disputes has ranged from 200,000 to 400,000, which is relatively small when compared with the period prior to 1923, when the number of strikers ranged from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 annually. In the unparalleled strike year of 1919, more than 4,160,000 persons were involved in labor conflicts which swept the iron and steel, mining, shipping, building and railroad industries."

Labor Paid 35 Cents For Michigan Work

Detroit.—A wage rate of 35 cents an hour for common labor employed on state construction work has aroused a storm of opposition by Michigan trade unionists.

The order was issued by the Michigan administration board. Gov. Green, in defending the order, said contractors were "taking advantage of the unemployment situation by paying as low as 15 and 20 cents an hour for common labor."

The Detroit Labor News says: "Think what a 35-cent per hour rate means to a man who has a family to support. He will, if present plans are carried out, work but three days a week in order that the work may be more evenly divided."

UPHOLSTERERS GAIN.

New York.—Upholsterers and carpet and linoleum mechanics are maintaining work conditions and there is a slight business improvement in some sections, according to William Kohn, president of that international union.

to prevent the recurrence of another situation like this.

After all "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

ELRAE-YESOP.

Chattanooga, Nov. 19.

UNDERHAND TACTICS USED AT DANVILLE

Puerile Efforts Made to Break Big Strike.

RED CROSS USED FOR INTIMIDATION

Sister of Mill Owner Heads Chapter—Representative Denies Charges.

By C. S. GARRISON

Danville, Va., Nov. 20.—Workers of the Dan River and Riverside Cotton mills of this city have entered the eighth week of the strike, as determined as ever to stay out until their constitutional right to join an association of workers of their own choosing is recognized by the mill management.

Harry R. Fitzgerald, president of the corporation, as far as any one knows, has made no effort to bring about a settlement. The only utterance from him is that he "will not treat with the union," on the ground that "outsiders have put foolish notions into the heads of his workers."

Various underhand attempts have been made, either directly or indirectly by the company, to break the strike. The latest is the injecting of the American Red Cross society into the Danville situation in the role of strikebreaker.

Last August the Altavista (Va.) Cotton mills folded up and went into receivers' hands. This mill employed from 600 to 800 persons. Most of these workers have since left Altavista for other fields, although a number of families are still in the mill village, marooned because of poverty and destitution. The Red Cross has been supplying relief to these families.

A few days ago it was reported that Red Cross workers of the Altavista chapter, which is said to be directed from Danville, had informed families receiving relief that further aid would be cut off unless they took jobs at Danville in the textile mills.

A committee headed by Rufus Mosely, of the Danville local union of textile workers, went to Altavista, where, they said, they had confirmed the order. "What we can't understand is why the Red Cross is acting as a strikebreaking agency," Mosely said. "Many of the workers here have contributed to the Red Cross and we thought the society acted impartially."

Mrs. O. K. McCartney, in charge of the Red Cross supplies at Altavista, denied the charges. Mrs. Herbert Martin, of Danville, sister of Harry R. Fitzgerald, is head of the Danville chapter of the Red Cross.

The Danville committee which investigated the Altavista affair reported that none of the destitute workers of that place would accept jobs as strikebreakers in Danville. It is known that Hylton Hall, a dormitory owned by the Dan River mills, was being put in readiness to house the Altavista workers, but none of them showed up.

Another crude attempt to break the strike through the agency of the courts was made when a damage suit of $15,000 was filed in corporation court in Danville against fifty alleged members of the union here, supposedly owners of real estate, by Sallie Hudgins, a strikebreaker, and former member of the union.

The Hudgins woman alleges in her complaint that, acting under the orders of the union, Ernest Moore, Harvey Boyters, Ben Caldwell and others, pickets of the union, "insulted, humiliated and frightened" her when she attempted to get in her auto to go to work in the mills. On this count she asks $5,000.

On a second count she alleges she was roughly handled by the above named persons and "assaulted" and for this she asks $5,000. The third count on which she asks an additional $5,000 is that she was deprived of her "free rights and free will" to go to work.

Inasmuch as Sallie Hudgins is a mill worker and that it takes money to prosecute lawsuits, members of the union and the public are asking "Who is furnishing the money?"

Officers of the local union expressed the belief that the suit was pure bluff and designed to break the morale of the week-kneed strikers and scare them back into the mills.

The ridiculousness of the suit can be imagined when it is known that the 4,000 workers are virtually destitute and on the cold charity of the public and without money or property. As far as can be learned none of the members of the union own property in their own names. Attorneys for the union say that if the case comes to trial, which is unlikely, the plaintiff will have to file suit against each of the 4,000 members of the union, who will demand separate trials, inasmuch as the complaint holds the union responsible in the premises.

Officers of the local report that contributions to the aid of the strikers have begun to come in slowly. The workers' council of the Columbia

CIRCLE MEMBERS ARE GIVEN TREAT

Commissioner Anderson Discusses State Constitution and Banking Laws.

JAMES H. ANDERSON

Members of Circle club were given a rare treat Monday night, when James H. Anderson, United States commissioner, addressed the club. Judge Anderson stated that, no subject having been assigned to him, he had chosen the topic which was on the minds, possibly, of a great majority of Tennesseans, and launched into one of the most instructive and interesting discussions of the state constitution which the majority of his hearers, possibly, had ever listened to.

The present deplorable condition of the state's financial affairs, due to the manipulation of public monies by state officials and their masters, was thoroughly covered in Judge Anderson's address, and he expressed the opinion that the governor should immediately resign.

The speaker was given a warm reception by the small number of members present.

Next regular meeting of Circle club will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Forbes in North Chattanooga, and will be in the nature of a celebration of the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes (or is it "golden," Kitty?). The affair is scheduled for the evening of Sunday, Dec. 14.

Land Owners Oppose Less Cotton Acreage

Montgomery, Ala.—Reduced cotton acreage that would make a fair price possible runs contrary to the owners of cotton land in this state, who are only interested in land rents, says the Alabama department of agriculture.

"We may as well speak plainly on this subject," says the department in its monthly bulletin. "About one-third of the crop land in Alabama is farmed by cropper and cash tenants, and fully one-third of the cotton land is so occupied.

"The owners of these lands are interested primarily in securing the rental contracted for, and only secondarily in profitable crop production. Cotton has been the source of rent from these lands and consequently cotton production has been encouraged to the exclusion of other crops. These tenants have had nothing to offer as security for credit except their expected cotton production and hence the sources of credit have encouraged the growth of cotton.

"This one situation has done more to keep cotton acreage in advance of other kinds of farming than all other influences combined."

Conserve company, of Indianapolis, Ind., informed the relief committee that the employes of the Indianapolis concern had contributed 10,000 cans of assorted soups to the strikers' commissaries.

Due to scarcity of food supplies and the lack of coal some sickness has been reported in the families of the workers. Flu, pneumonia and a few cases of pellagra have been found.

The conference between a committee of strikers and James J. Davis, secretary of labor, at Washington, a few days ago is expected to have some bearing on the situation here, the committee said. A formal statement from Secretary Davis may be forthcoming in a few days, it was announced. Meanwhile the workers have taken a fresh toehold on the situation and are prepared to stay out indefinitely.

Sherwood Anderson, distinguished American author, a champion of the cause of labor, told a mass meeting of strikers: "I hope to God you win."

Anderson came to Danville to obtain data for a series of articles and was prevailed upon to make a short address.

"I came here," he said, "in the hope that I might be able to write something that would bring your situation to the attention of the country. There is something we have in common and that is we are all Virginians, and Virginia has a tradition for freedom and right that makes me ashamed to know that there are men in Virginia who are not willing to grant your rights and to deal with you fairly."

CENSUS DATA SHOWS CAUSE UNEMPLOYMENT

Value of Output Soars as Wages Lag Behind.

TEN LEADING LINES SHOW DEEP PAY CUTS

Industrial Captains Break Pledges Made at White House Conference.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Nov. 20.—Complete reports of one vital phase of the United States census of industrial plants just made public, taken together with figures issued at the same time by the United States department of labor this week, show with a new authority the cause of present unemployment and forecast continuing waves of unemployment. In addition it is shown that there have been sweeping wage reductions in ten enumerated lines of manufacture during 1930, or since the White House conference in which industrial leaders pledged themselves against wage reductions.

It is reported by the United States bureau of labor statistics that in the ten enumerated lines of manufacture the total average reduction in employment has been 19.7 per cent, while the total average reduction in amount of payroll has been 27.7 per cent since September, 1929.

The United States census bureau's figures, subject to final revision, show a continued increase in the value added by manufacture—that is, a given number of workers employed produce a growing volume of value in the form of manufactured output.

Substantial Gain in Value.

The census figures show that in 1927 there were 8,349,775 wage earners in the plants enumerated and that these produced a "value added by manufacture" amounting to $27,585,210,400.

In 1929, 8,550,284 workers—almost the same number as in 1927—produced "value added by manufacture" amounting to $31,095,855,410.

The census figures do not show manufacturers' profits. They show numbers employed, wages paid, value of products, cost of materials and value added by manufacture. The value of products in 1927 was $62,718,347,289, while in 1929 it had risen to $68,453,486,518.

What Percentages Show

Put in percentages, as the census bureau puts it, it is revealed that the 1929 value of output—at f. o. b. factory prices—exceeded the 1927 value by 9.1 per cent. The number of wage earners increased 2.4 per cent. Wages increased 3.9 per cent. Value added by manufacture increased 4 per cent. The 4 per cent raise in "added value" means much more than the 3.9 wage gain because of the enormously large base figures involved.

The census figures stop at 1929, but the department of labor supplies information that carries the chain of events forward into 1930.

The census shows that during 1929 wages, on the average, were holding their upward trend, manufacture was going ahead full blast, employment was holding fairly constant, at least in the enumerated manufacturing establishments. In the fall of 1929, too late to affect the employment averages of the year to any marked extent, the crash came.

Sharp Wage Reduction.

From September, 1929, to September, 1930, there was, says the department of labor, a reduction of 19.7 per cent in employment in the plants enumerated, accompanied by a wage reduction of 27.7 per cent. The fact that wages have fallen more sharply than employment is taken as conclusive evidence that there have been wage reductions, although it is likely that some of the drop in total wages paid is accounted for through the discharge or lay-off of older and more highly paid workers and the retention of lower-paid workers. But the important fact is that the total volume of wages paid has fallen sharply. The total amount paid in wages has fallen by more than 25 per cent and the buying power of workers has been thus slashed at a time when business and industry need buyers. What must be the source of recovery has been hit below the belt by those who control industry. More than anything else these figures reveal the stupidity of a great portion of management and the hypocrisy of a lot of employers.

Figures in Several Lines.

The bureau of labor statistics report, as of September, shows that in the production of textiles and their products the reduction in number employed has been 17.7 per cent as compared with September, 1929, while the reduction in payroll is 24.7 per cent; in iron and steel and products, number employed reduced 21.2 per cent, and payroll reduction 33.1 per cent; lumber and products, employment reduced 29.8 per cent, payroll 37 per cent; leather and products, employment reduced 13.5 per cent, payroll 26.9 per cent; paper and printing, employment reduced 6.8 per cent, payroll 8.5 per cent; stone, clay and glass products, employment reduced 20.3 per cent, payroll 27.5 per cent; metal products, other than iron and steel, employment reduced 22.7 per cent, payroll 34.5 per cent; tobacco products, employment reduced 6.4 per cent, payroll 14.1 per cent; vehicles reduced employment 35.2 per cent and payrolls 48.1 per cent.

Some Gain Despite Slump.

Meanwhile the Standard Statistics company, Inc., accepted by business as an authority, has submitted a report to Printers' Ink showing that for 1930 some fifty corporations have increased their business and probably their profits. Practically all of the lines listed in the showing of gain are competitive lines and the indication is, therefore, that even in depression there are leaders shrewd enough to win where others fail.

PROTESTED $3 WAGE

MISS FRANCES PERKINS

Protest Brings Increased Wage

Quick Action of Matthew Woll, Miss Perkins and Others Spikes Low-Wagers' Plan in Relief Work.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, Nov. 20.—Following protests against a wage rate of $3 a day, made by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner, and others, the emergency employment committee will pay men sent to work in parks on a three-day basis at the rate of $5 a day, or $15 a three-day week, instead of $3 a day, or $15 for a five-day week as heretofore. The committee has set for itself the task of providing 2,000,000 days' work this winter.

Announcement of the decision to pay $5 a day was made by Sward Prosser, chairman of the committee.

"In this way," Prosser said, "we will be enabled to double the number of men on our payrolls without reducing the weekly amount now being received by the men who are already employed."

Declaring that the proposal to pay only $3 a day was "bound to prove anti-social in its consequences" because the wage is below the prevailing rate and would make the men feel as if objects of charity, Woll said in a letter to Prosser:

"The $3 daily wage is bound to affect the standard of prevailing wage and I know you will agree that this is no time to lower wages and reduce purchasing power. I notice already that some of these men are going to work in the streets, competing with street cleaners whose wage is considerably above $3 a day. The history of such movements is replete with instances proving that lower wage standards tend to depress other wage scales and prosperity depends on mass purchasing power, which cannot be great if wages are low.

"If your committee can succeed in getting some thousands of men to work for $3 a day in the parks, what will prevent some other committee from getting unemployed men to work for the same scale doing other work in competition with more highly paid men? It seems to me that the $3 wage paid these men is too low even for a bare minimum of subsistence and is in addition a danger to the rising standard of living upon which we depend for our increased well-being—manufacturers, the public and the workers."

Mr. Woll suggested that the committee pay men $5 a day. Even if they had only three days' work, he pointed out, they could then devote the rest of the week to looking for steady employment or to obtaining extra earnings.

Bills to Aid Idle Urged by Wagner

Washington.—Senator Wagner will urge his unemployment relief bills when congress convenes next month.

The most important of the measures—which would provide $150,000,000 for public works when there are indications of a slackening of employment—is still in conference between the two branches of congress.

Another bill—which would create a system of employment agencies through which the states and the federal government could co-operate in placing the jobless—is slumbering in the house.

The third bill provides for the collection of unemployed statistics. This bill became a law, but no money was voted to make the plan effective.

UNION LABEL AVAILABLE FOR CHRISTMAS USE

Manning Lists Many Acceptable Gifts.

MAKE DAY MERRY FOR FELLOW WORKER

Offers Suggestions for Relief of Unemployed Trades Unionists.

Suggestion for a real Merry Christmas for trades unionists is offered by John J. Manning, secretary of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation, in a letter to The Labor World this week.

"Make it a Union Label Christmas," is the text of Mr. Manning's communication, in which he itemizes presents that may be purchased with the emblem of fairness attached.

Many of the articles named in the letter can be secured in Chattanooga; others must come from out of town.

The letter follows:

To Organized Labor—Greeting:

Trade unionists and their friends are earnestly requested to make Christmas shopping profitable to organized labor by giving gifts of union labeled articles to relatives and friends.

So many truly acceptable gifts with the union label attached can be obtained that one's Christmas shopping can be done quickly and satisfactorily, coupled with the keen sense of enjoyment engendered by the knowledge that one has lived up to trade union principles to the very letter.

Some gift suggestions are a snappy suit or overcoat; comfortable, well-fitting shoes; well made gloves; smart hat; classy neckwear, shirts and collars; nobby caps; beautiful hosiery and underwear; useful suspenders, garters, overalls and belts. All of these can be obtained with the union label attached.

Other suggestions are fine jewelry and leather goods; cutlery; perfume bottles; engraved visiting cards; fountain pens and pencils; brooms of all kinds; flour; stoves; mattresses; furniture.

Further suggestions are union cigars, tobacco and cigarettes; union fruit cake or a basket of cake; a turkey from a union market.

Another suggestion is the gift of a bob, shampoo or wave at a union barber shop or beauty parlor.

Just a suggestion for Christmas cards. Have you ever given your order for Christmas cards to a union printer or engraver? Try it this year and find out for yourself how much nicer they are. Another dandy suggestion is the rebinding of a favorite book for a book-lover.

And just a word to the wise about other gifts that would be greatly appreciated by housewives whose chief pride and delight center in the home. Nothing would please more than new electric wiring and plugs installed where needed; new wall paper and painting necessary; new upholstering and long neglected repairing of all kinds; all of this work to be done by men with union cards.

Another way to help members of organized labor this Christmas is to use your influence with church or lodge to engage union musicians for all Christmas services or entertainments and to have all printing done in union printing establishments on union water-marked paper. If hand bills or posters are used, see that union billers and bill posters are engaged.

If these suggestions are followed, the unemployment situation among trade unionists will be relieved and you will enjoy a Merry Christmas.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN J. MANNING,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Union Label Trades Department.

8 Hours for Women Not General Rule

Washington.—The vast majority of women work more than eight hours, according to a statement issued by the United States women's bureau. Contrary to general belief, wage working women have no eight-hour day, it is stated.

"With the trend toward the five-day week and suggestions of the six-hour day, the eight-hour standard is getting to be almost as old-fashioned as a 1920 automobile," the bureau states.

"Many women in factories have an eight-hour day or less, but they constitute the minority of all those in industry, Uncle Sam's investigations show. A work day of such length was reported for only one-fifth of the 227,000 women working in 2,700 factories, stores and laundries scattered throughout sixteen states that were included in women's bureau studies during the period 1919-1928."

MOLDERS VICTIMIZED.

Morris, Ill.—The Coleman Manufacturing company repudiated its agreement with organized molders. The company makes "stop" and "go" light bases for the city of Chicago.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1930.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—In what strike was the motto, "We want bread—and roses, too," featured?

A.—The ng garment workers' walkout in 1910 in New York City, when the motto was used as the rallying slogan of the workers.

* * *

Q.—Who is president of the National Women's Trade Union league?

A.—Rose Schneiderman. The vice-president is Matilda Lindsay, now taking a prominent part in the strike of Danville, Va., textile workers.

* * *

Q.—How many states have an 8-hour day or 48-hour week established by law for women wage earners?

A.—Twelve states and the District of Columbia. Not all women are covered by the laws but only those in specified occupations.

* * *

Q.—Was Senator-elect J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, indorsed by organized labor?

A.—Yes. The executive board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor urged his election.

* * *

Q.—Will the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, scheduled to be held in Vancouver, be the first ever held in that city?

A.—Yes. Other conventions held in Canadian cities were those of 1909 and 1929, in Toronto, and that of 1920, in Montreal.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "There is no ideal more noble and there is no ideal more inspiring than the realization and establishment of co-operation and peace between employers and employes?"

A.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

Q.—When was the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation, established?

A.—In 1894.

What Next!

Highly successful use of bacteriophage, a disease-germ eating parasite, was recently reported by Dr. Felix d'Herelle, professor of bacteriology at Yale, who discovered the bacteriophage. Dr. d'Herelle reported that in experiments [illegible] cases of dysentery in Brazil with the germ-eater, and that it failed in only two cases. Several hundred cases were treated in the Egyptian Soudan, with one, one [illegible]

* * *

Petroleum and its products, which already have some thousands of uses, are regarded by the United States bureau of mines as potential sources of a host of new commodities.

Research work now under way is seeking means of producing from petroleum in commercial quantities substitutes for butter, lard, leather, rubber, perfumes, explosives, antiseptics, sugar and other products. Artificial rubber tires, druggists' supplies, waterproof clothing, electrical insulation, cement, substitutes for varnish and linseed oil and a number of alcohols also are seen as possibilities.

Would Use Armories To House-Feed Idle

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt asked the war department for permission to use 16,000 cots and blankets in the event that it became necessary to open state armories to shelter unemployed this winter.

The governor will ask for the use of army field kitchens and mess kits with which to prepare and serve breakfast and supper. The armories can house 11,900 persons, but these buildings will not be used until all municipal and private charity facilities are exhausted.

In his letter to Secretary of War Hurley the governor said: "Present indications point to the probability of an emergency in this state during the coming winter months, in connection with the care of unemployed and homeless men and women who may require shelter."

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WORKLESS CAN BE RELIEVED.

The unemployment issue cannot be solved by incantation. Confidence resolutions and talk of our country "being fundamentally sound" will not appease hunger or afford shelter. Millions of workless have heard this story for a year, yet winter looms with more publicity-seeking.

Facts must be faced unless we are only interested in building a temporary road to another and yet another inevitable depression. No realist denies that mass production has created a surplus that cannot be purchased with present wage standards.

Our boasted "high" wages is a myth, when compared with output. The long work day is enforced upon hundreds and hundreds of thousands of working men and women.

A charitable act is no substitute for social justice. To give a man a few hours work or arrange for the homeless to sleep is to gloss the evil. This so-called relief may interest charity workers, but statesmen and owners of industry should be interested in causes of unemployment and their removal.

Conferences and more conferences, surveys, studies, resolves and press releases are the rule, while jobless men despair, women weep and childhood hungers. Our year-old hush-hush policy is satisfactory to industrialists who talk one way and act another—who preach on the value of high wages and who stealthily lower wages, or who accomplish the same purpose by speed up processes.

That this hush-hush policy may be intensified—if not challenged—is indicated by the Washington (D. C.) Herald: "There are less than 5,000 unemployed here and most of these 5,000 would not work anywhere, anyhow. This newspaper will not join the calamity howl."

Workers face a second winter without employment and with exhausted resources. They want work. This can be secured if national production is placed on a five-day week basis, if wage cutting is replaced by the opposite policy, and if a building program of magnificent proportions is quickly launched.

Shorter hours and higher wages are basic remedies. Soup houses is charity, as ancient Rome provided bread and the circus for her hungry slaves. Trade unionists should drive home these facts in no uncertain tone.

Visionless and timid men, who really protect low-wage employers, should be jarred from piddling relief proposals. Their foundation is the hope that "things will eventually work out."

When they do "work out," the very forces that brought on this depression will, if not corrected, begin to immediately develop conditions similar to today.

Ban on Night Work Fails to Enthuse

Washington.—The agreement of cotton mill owners to eliminate night work by women and minors under 18 not later than March 1 fails to enthuse Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the United States children's bureau.

"The agreement is commendable, but experience has taught us that such pacts are not effective without legislation," said Miss Abbott. "The best of the industries abide by the rule while the less ethical do not. Night work laws in a number of states, particularly in the southern area, are below what they should be."

Miss Abbott said that night work by children under 16 has been quite generally prohibited, but little such protection is offered minors between the ages of 16 and 18.

The cotton mill owners agreed to eliminate night work by women and minors by applying the elimination policy to 75 per cent of the spindles in the whole industry the first year, 80 per cent the second year and 85 per cent the third year and thereafter.

WORK FATALITIES UP.

Albany, N. Y.—During September the deaths of 182 men and women as a result of industrial accidents were reported to the state department of labor. This represents an increase of 27 over the August total and is 11 more than the September average for the past five years.

TREASURY LOANS URGED.

Burlington, N. C.—Loans to cities from the national treasury at a low rate of interest to aid construction programs was urged by Mayor Horner as a means of relieving unemployment. The suggestion has been forwarded to President Hoover's relief committee.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

A steady, downward march of wages, as compared with production, is marked straight through the period of the last decade by the United States census.

This is not as dark and gloomy as it sounds, but it points with accuracy toward a basic fault in our economic organization.

The danger, with facts like this, is that the high-hat chaps will play around with the idea, producing all manner of fantastic notions, while the too-serious will find portents of this, that and the other disaster.

What is found in the census figures for the last ten years also can be found in the same figures for the last fifty years.

Compared with production wages have kept getting further behind.

And yet, as a people, we have kept going forward.

* * *

That sounds like a contradiction, and it is, in part, but it is not a complete contradiction. That's why we haven't had worse convulsions.

Our industrial plant has been so prolific that the total stream of output certainly could be larger, profits could be more generous and yet the masses of the people could have more than they had in the "good old days" of hand labor.

But, looking at the figures, we come up to this question: How long can this thing continue, with safety to the social structure?

Nobody knows the answer to that.

But everybody who is willing to consider humanity as a valuable thing knows that it is desirable to create equity where there is inequity.

The existence of inequity is established. Then why not proceed?

* * *

There is much evidence that powerful men among employers are looking at matters today from a much more human and humane point of view than ever before, that they consider justice as a more desirable thing and that they more freely admit the injustice of what is going on today.

By that much we have gone ahead.

The chance is, however, that matters will be measurably righted for the time being before there can be any very marked achievement wrought out of this new state of mind.

What we shall have gained will be a little headway in the matter of sentiment and conviction and there will be that much less ground to be fought over when another depression comes.

For another depression will come.

* * *

The next depression will not be so long in coming and it will hit harder and perhaps more suddenly when it does come.

That is clear, if we look at the figures that show the constant growth of the space between wages paid to workers and the total value of output.

The future is on the lap of the gods and most of the human race can only wait and let it happen.

What we know today is that there is no good to be achieved by losing our sense of proportion, our sense of values and our understanding of where to work for betterment.

Not out of the rare, upper strata of metaphysics will our relief come to us, nor yet out of the wrangling of partisan politicians.

Largely we will get it out of the economic structure wherein lies the trouble. The masses of the people will speak and exert influence to the extent of their ability to speak as organized units. The thing, then, is to organize. That, in very truth, is the supreme thing!

State Employes Back New Retirement Plan

Madison, Wis.—More than 100 state employes approved a retirement system for state employes presented by a legislative committee.

Elective and appointed state officers, except those on the same basis as an employe, are excluded as are teachers covered by the teachers' insurance and retirement fund. University professors under the Carnegie pension fund, part-time employes, provisional, emergency and temporary employes and employes under 30 years of age are also excluded.

Voluntary retirement age was set at 60 after 20 years of service. The compulsory retirement age would be 70 years after January 1, 1932, and one year less for each succeeding year until January 1, 1937, when the compulsory retirement age would remain at 65.

The minimum annuity on compulsory retirement after ten years of service would be $45 per month, under the plan.

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

U. T. W. Levies Assessment To Help Danville Strikers Win

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, Nov. 13.—President Thomas F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers of America, has issued the following statement:

"The emergency committee of the United Textile Workers of America, at headquarters, 605 Bible House, New York City, consideerd the Danville strike situation and it was decided to levy an assessment of $1 on the membership of the United Textile Workers of America.

"Several organizations have already paid the assessment and it is proposed that all local unions will make weekly contributions for the duration of the strike.

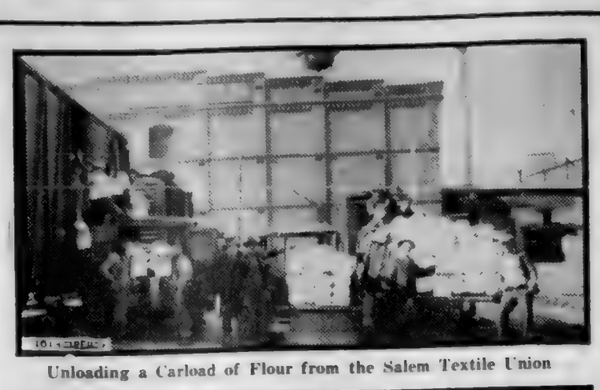
"The appeal by the American Federation of Labor is now starting to bring results and plans for the sustenance of the Danville strike during the winter months are now becoming effective.

"John P. O'Connell, business agent of Local Union 33, Salem, Mass., has just returned from Danville, Va., and attended the meeting, reporting the latest developments and stating the strikers are determined to continue in the struggle against oppression and the denial of the workers the right to organize.

"Organizers of the American Federation of Labor, publicity representatives and others connected with social work, are now in Danville, also Miss Matilda Lindsay, vice-president of the National Women's Trade Union league, and Organizer C. W. Bolick, representing the United Textile Workers of America.

"Vice-President Francis J. Gorman will return to Danville and expects to attend a meeting of the southern organizing committee, at Birmingham, Ala., on Nov. 16, to further expand plans of southern organization work and to secure support for the Danville strikers."

Food Holds the Danville Line



Unloading a Carload of Flour from the Salem Textile Union

At the Counter in the Commissary

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part I.
FOREWORD.

What did Jesus teach concerning money?

Here is a most vital question today, as much so as it has been in generations past, for in the answer or lack of an adequate answer to it hangs the fate of a great deal of peace of mind on the part of dutiful Christians and of loyalty to the church as a force for good on the part of many others.

WM. L. MOSS

Has the teaching of Jesus on money, especially wealth, a place in our modern social and economic world? When we compare our very complex world of today with that in which the lowly Galilean moved, frankly speaking, are we so far advanced in ethics, culture and economics that His words on money, uttered some nineteen hundred years ago, have no application today? Ought we to allow Jesus to speak for us in money matters as we do in things religious when what He says on the subject of money might injure us economically? In the light of present day conditions shall we regard what He taught about money as adequate insofar as its capacity to meet modern economic conditions is concerned?

There's a great deal of vagueness as to just what Christ meant when He spoke concerning money and how He expected His utterances to be interpreted. Some say He meant one thing, and in their lives interpret it accordingly. Others say He could have only meant something else, and they interpret it their way. Very, very many say the world is a far different place in which to live from that world in which Christ moved, and, therefore, what He might have uttered about money in His day and time does not hold good now. All kinds of answers to the question before us have been given by Christians and unbelievers—no single answer seems to satisfy everybody!

A Task for Sincerity.

Our intelligence at least demands the truth for the truth's sake about the question of Jesus' teaching on money. The question of applying what He said and our views regarding money are the applications, and these applications ought to be applied with the same sincerity as we seek for enlightment on the subject. For the next few weeks I shall select as our text each week one of the sayings of Christ on money. We will go into the subject slowly, covering the ground step by step. We will take the Master's own words and attempt to get out of them their real meaning, that is, what He meant when He uttered them! I believe those who follow to the end this series of articles on Jesus' teaching concerning money will have a keener insight and better knowledge of the subject than they now have, for fresh material scarcely available to the average layman will be constantly brought forth, and findings of value, no matter whom they may hit, will be frankly printed.

(To Be Continued)

Labor Secretary Quits Next Month

Washington.—Secretary of Labor Davis, who holds the unique record of being a cabinet member under three presidents, will continue in his position "until about noon, Dec. 1," when he plans to be sworn in as United States senator from Pennsylvania.

Should Mr. Davis carry out this program he will set a precedent in American history by leaving his cabinet post to become a senator. The president has not indicated whom he will appoint to succeed Mr. Davis.

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
212½ East Third St.
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IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

NOTICE

TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS!

Suit will shortly be filed for the collection of 1929 Property and Poll Tax. You can save additional penalty and court costs by paying your Taxes at the County Trustee's office now.

OUR PLATFORM

1. **We stand for the best interest of the working people.**
2. **We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.**
3. **We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.**
4. **We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.**
5. **We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.**
6. **We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.**
7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**
8. **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**
9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**
10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

Painful Condition

"When I was just a girl at home," writes Mrs. B. F. Riggan, of Baird, Texas, "I took Cardui for cramping and pains in my side and back, and it helped me at that time.

"After I was married, I found myself in a weak, run-down condition. I suffered a great deal with my back, which was so weak it hurt me to get up or when I would stand on my feet. I fell off in weight.

"A friend of mine, seeing how bad I felt, advised me to take Cardui, which I did. By the time I had taken two bottles, I felt stronger and better than I had in a long time."

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
E-164

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

BIJOU
Home of Spoken Drama
PERUCHI PLAYERS
Present
WEEK OF NOVEMBER 24
The Season's Sensation
"ST. ELMO"
Complete Scenic Production, Beautiful Colonial Costumes

Bargain Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c

BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA
DIAL 7-1286
"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

FARRELL'S
Volunteer Floral Shop
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 6-3658

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
At Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS—METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

EAT
—with—
H. L. TRAVIS
1429½ Market St.
HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

A man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full partner to the one who "rocks the boat."

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

This is what we call saying it with songs: Nobody cares if I'm blue, but if I had a girl like you, I'd say bye, bye, blues, and go laughing at life and forget that my bluebird was caught in the rain. I know a lazy lane that is for sweethearts only, and if I could be with you one hour tonight, I'd love you so much, for you're the sweetheart of my student days. It seems to be spring, so pick yourself up, leave a little smile, in memory of you, and let's go native, somewhere in ol' Wyoming, and take life free and easy.

* * *

Ralph Miller, who takes his sax playing seriously, probably did not enjoy reading O. O. McIntyre last week when the latter declared that a Broadway saxophone player was too much of a gentleman to remove his coat on warm evenings. But—the hell of it—not enough of a gentleman to remove his saxophone.

* * *

Radio fans were pleased to hear Jimmy Cox and his Collegians over WDOD last week when the station celebrated the opening of its new studios. We regret that the officials of the station do not more often call on local orchestras for programs.

* * *

In reference to radio, Lester Cohn and the Hotel Patten ensemble are due a word of praise. Their offerings have been extremely good and their programs are well planned and conducted.

* * *

We see where Ted Weens and his Victor recording orchestra succeeds Johnny Johnson's band at the Roosevelt hotel in Hollywood. Ted's boys have a full voice combination and when they sing in a group, even the movie stars ought to appreciate them.

* * *

Bill Krug, the versatile young man who had such a large summer with Frank Worthy on the mountain, is having quite a time directing the young musicians of the county schools. Bill has a regular circuit to cover, and this, plus his teaching and playing, makes William a busy young man.

* * *

The outstanding event on Saturday's Baylor-McCallie program will be the presentation of John McGuire's McCallie band. John says that he has his Cadets in tiptop shape and they should be the hit of the afternoon.

* * *

The opening of Sandy Summers' miniature golf course has been delayed until Uncle John Washburn learns which end of the caddy to hit the ball with.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

W. C. Morgan and Lawrence Miller are back after touring the east, stopping at Baltimore and Washington, where they called upon the president, but he was not at home.

* * *

The checker players are having a tournament in the swing room this (Thursday) evening.

* * *

J. L. Turney is telling some great fish tales since he got back from South Carolina. For a nickel he says he got great big fish, enough for a meal.

* * *

W. A. Myers was off on a bird hunt Thursday.

* * *

Frank Brooks went home the other evening and started to sing to his little girl, who placed her hands over her ears and ran out of the room. (With apology to Public Sentiment.)

* * *

After seeing the Ford show, Oakes says that he is going to take a load of scrap to the Ford factory and dump it at one end and run around to the other end and grab him a Ford as it comes out.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lane celebrated their forty-first anniversary with a dinner for their children and grandchildren Nov. 6 at their apartment in the Alberta.

* * *

H. B. Massey expects to go on vacation next week. Says he is going out on a turkey hunt.

* * *

J. H. Johns is off for a few days attending to some business and getting much needed rest.

* * *

Echols, how is the Straight Eight club coming on?

* * *

Mrs. R. B. Lane, who has been ill for the past month, is improving slowly.

* * *

"Will it ever turn cold, so I can kill that hog?" Brother Dailey is asking.

* * *

Checker tourney: First, E. L. Miller, with 18 points; second, C. O. Ruch and J. G. Peck, tied, 13 points; third, J. H. Guthrie, 9 points, and C. P. Connor trailed with 7 points.

"JOBLESS ARMY IS INDICTMENT AGAINST INDUSTRIAL LEADERS"

—CHAS. P. HOWARD, President I. T. U.

Indianapolis, Nov. 20.—"Unemployment is an indictment against our industrial leaders," declared Charles P. Howard, president International Typographical union, in a radio address.

The refusal of controllers of industry to shorten the work day and week "is largely responsible for the present depression, bankruptcy and unemployment," said the trade unionist, who pointed to the increased productive capacity of the machine that neither purchases nor consumes.

"Refusal to deal upon a collective basis prevents complete organization of workers," asserted Mr. Howard. "We are without the one agency through which it is possible to establish and maintain conditions which prevent destructive competition with its inescapable effect upon elements which must be fixed."

"Conferences have been held under federal, state and municipal direction to deal with the unemployed problem. Officials of high and low degree have discussed and deplored conditions, but few have had the courage to deal with the question in other than generalities and fewer have expressed a willingness to apply the only remedy which will permanently improve conditions.

"The control of industry has remained so autocratic that not even the federal government can regulate industry either individually or collectively to do the one thing that will substitute prosperity for bankruptcy. The responsible head of each industry ignores the situation or naively suggests that some other line should apply the remedy. They refuse to recognize that American ideals and institutions are on trial. They comment that we suffered panics in the past and in due time prosperity returned.

"Is it possible for those who know not the pangs of hunger or the suffering from cold to understand what these mean? Winter and unemployment mean just that—and nothing less—to millions who are willing to work, but who are unable to find it. Under such a condition in the richest nation in the world, are we not justified in asking: Is business and industry serving the people or have they become the masters of our workers?

"The remedy is apparent. To meet the immediate need, governments, corporations and individual industries should create every job possible. Opportunity for employment should be extended to the greatest number of workers by the adoption of the five-day work week.

"In a nation of intelligent people it should not require a revolution to distribute benefits resulting from invention and mechanical progress."

READING WORKERS CUT.

Reading, Pa.—A 30 per cent wage cut was handed a group of workers in the Berkshire Knitting mills, the world's largest full-fashioned hosiery plant. Reductions are promised other employes.

The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, affiliated to United Textile Workers, are leading the fight against these cuts. Workers are urged to join the union.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Shoals Solution Before Congress

Washington.—Senator McNary will demand a show-down of the Muscle Shoals problem when congress convenes next month. He is chairman of the conference committee—representing both branches—which is attempting to reconcile differences between the Norris bill, which provides for government operation of Muscle Shoals, and the Reece bill, which provides for leasing to private interests.

The Norris bill passed the senate and the Reece bill passed the house. Reece was defeated at the last election by an independent candidate who entered the race ten days before polling time.

The effect of the Reece defeat is indicated by Senator Fess, of Ohio, who is quoted as saying that while he favors leasing to private interests he would be inclined to vote for government operation "rather than see the power go to waste."

Packers Prosperous; Less Labor Employed

Chicago.—Largest meat packing companies are not affected by the business depression, and it is expected they will equal or exceed last year's profits.

Storage stocks are reduced and this has made it possible to hold prices. The packers' prosperity is shown in the redemption by Armour & Co. of $10,000,000 7½ per cent gold bonds out of accumulated cash that is not listed as profits.

Wilson & Co. retired $2,500,000 6 per cent notes five months before they were due.

The greatest saving by these corporations was made in reducing the number of employes. During the first six months of this year the number of employes was below the corresponding period a year ago. Beginning in June, last year, the number of employes dropped steadily as against a rise during the corresponding month in 1929.

DRESSMAKERS GAIN.

New York.—A wage increase of $1 a week was awarded children's dressmakers by Dr. I. N. Stone, impartial chairman of the dress industry. The workers are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. They struck for $2.

ASKS LOCAL VETS TO SIGN PETITION

The World War Veterans' Adjusted Compensation association opened headquarters Monday at 925 Market street. All local World War Veterans favoring the immediate payment of the adjusted compensation certificates are requested to call at this place and sign petition that is being prepared to be presented to congress, according to C. H. North.

The headquarters, said Mr. North, will be open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day for convenience of the veterans. Thomas H. Rosser, George Allen, C. H. North and Van D. Parker are in charge of the local office.

The association is opening headquarters throughout the country for the same purpose.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

FREE TURKEY

Thanksgiving SALE

HERE you are—a nice fat turkey FREE with a new Roper Gas Range — a combination that will make your Thanksgiving Feast one to be long remembered.

A RANGE AND FREE TURKEY SMALL DOWN PAYMENT

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR YOUR OLD STOVE

You'll be happy every day of your life for years to come when you have a Roper in your kitchen. Its cooking comfort, economy, and time and labor-saving features will bring you untold new convenience and savings.

With your new Roper you can have Complete Oven control, Ventilated or Insulated - Ventilated Oven, Insta-Flame, Self-Slide Broiler, Super-Broiler Pan and many other outstanding advantages, according to the model you select. All models are on special sale.

Balance—Small Monthly Payments

Take advantage of this opportunity right now—before it's too late. Don't wait around until the model you want is sold—until our sale is over—and be sorry afterwards. Get YOUR Range today!

Chattanooga Gas Co.
"Public-Be-Pleased" Service

KNOW Your Union Labels

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

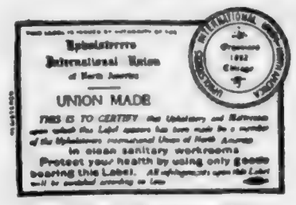
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Card of Union Bartenders

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

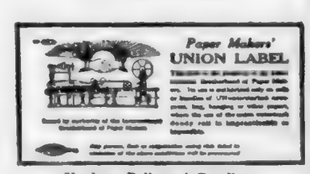
Bookbinders' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Coopers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks



Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

United Hatters of North America Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

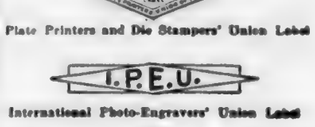
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label — Jewelry Workers Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label — International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers



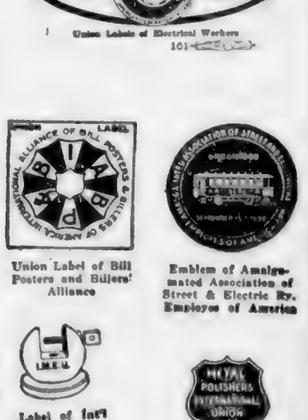
Local Pressmen's Union Label

Machinists' Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators



Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

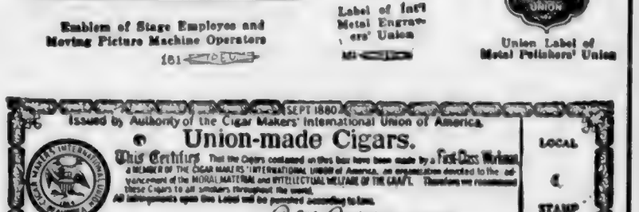
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

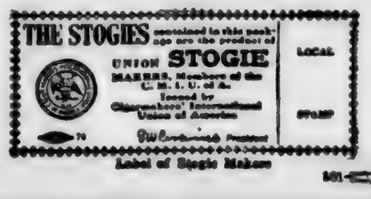
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians



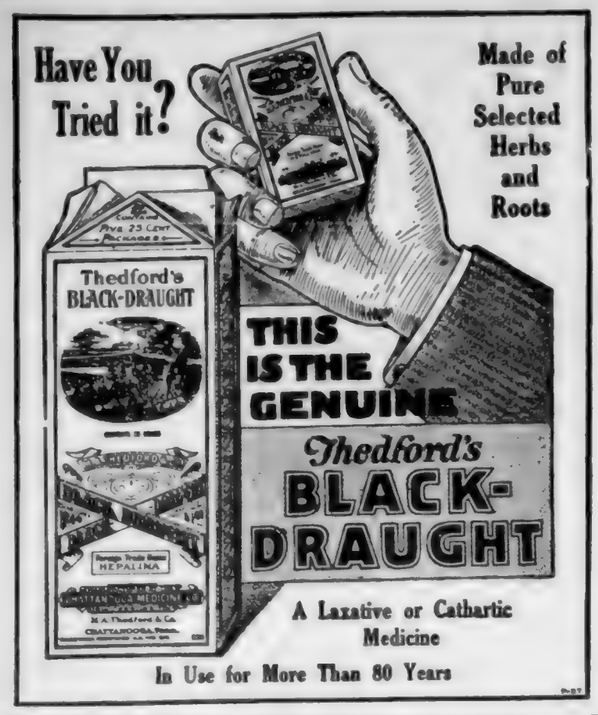
Cigarmakers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label



Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label


Have You Tried it?
Made of Pure Selected Herbs and Roots
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT
THIS IS THE GENUINE
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT
A Laxative or Cathartic Medicine
In Use for More Than 80 Years

"Mother wants to borrow some rice . . . .

Could you lend us a cup of flour till tomorrow? Brother Sam sent me over to borrow your line please . . .

No grocer-man, nor any one of a hundred things the best housewives run short of, and still be friends but "May I use your telephone?" is usually considered an imposition by your neighbors.

It is easy to avoid embarrassment of this kind. Why not get a telephone of your own today? A call to the Business Office will be sufficient.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

GREEN ASKS LABOR TO COOPERATE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF PLAN

A. F. of L. Head Calls on Local Unions Throughout Nation to Make Special Efforts to Help National and Other Committees Formed to Aid Jobless.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Nov. 20.—In a message to organized labor, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, asks that trade unions throughout the country co-operate with national, state and municipal committees formed to aid the unemployed.

President Green asks that representatives of organized labor volunteer their services on these committees and expresses the belief that a solution for unemployment can be found "if all concerned are determined to master and control the economic forces which make for unemployment."

After pointing out that the recent Boston convention of the A. F. of L. recommended that the president of the United States appoint a committee to deal with unemployment and called upon governors and mayors to do likewise, Mr. Green goes on to say:

"The president of the United States has appointed a committee known as the 'President's Emergency Committee for Employment.' Col. Arthur H. Woods is chairman.

Seeks Co-ordination.

"This national committee, appointed by the president, is seeking to coordinate all the organized forces created by the national, state and municipal governments in an effort to provide employment and to develop ways and means by which distress can be relieved. Efforts are being put forth to stimulate federal, state and municipal work so that, so far as possible, the slack of unemployment may be taken up.

"While I realize that the state federations of labor and city central bodies have been rendering very effective and special service in work of this kind, I respectfully request that you make special efforts to cooperate with the national employment committee appointed by the president of the United States and with similar committees created by the governors of the states and by the magistrates of the cities.

Create Committees, He Urges.

"I respectfully suggest that you create committees and that these committees call upon the governors of the states and the mayors of the cities, offering the recommendations for the relief of unemployment and of distress developed by your respective organizations.

"Volunteer your services to assist and help in every possible way. The situation is acute and requires heroic and immediate attention.

"I further recommend that your organizations strongly request that organized labor be represented on committees appointed by the governors of states and the mayors of cities to formulate plans for the relief of unemployment."

TWO CABINET CHIEFS HEAR PROTESTS AT TEXTILE PAY CUTS

William F. Kelly and William Smith Tell Davis and Lamont Textile Industry Has Violated Agreement With President — Demand Tariff Protection Be Made Conditional.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Nov. 20.—William F. Kelly, second vice-president of United Textile workers, and William Smith, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, meeting with Secretary of Labor James J. Davis and Secretary of Commerce R. P. Lamont, presented to them protests against the vicious and unfair attacks by the employers in the textile industry generally upon the wage level, contrary to the understanding had with President Hoover, November, 1929. Following the conference Kelly and Smith said:

"The textile industry is the only basic industry which has openly violated the understanding had with the president, with the possible exception of the bituminous coal industry.

"The understanding has been violated despite the fact that the leaders of the textile industry have repeatedly and successfully asked for government subsidy through the high protective tariff, and to that end have the co-operation of the organizations of the workers.

Research Not Remedy.

"The deplorable conditions which exist in the textile industry are not due to any cause which can be remedied by the expenditure of two million dollars—or ten million dollars—in research work.

"No research is required to show the high cost of the removal of textile plants from one section of the country to other sections, in search of cheaper labor.

"Neither is research required to determine the high costs of the manufacturers' attacks upon an American standard of living, which has resulted in costly strikes of long duration, brought about intentionally and deliberately by the methods pursued by the manufacturers.

"There is good reason to believe that if the total of these two items of cost were shown, it would appear that they exceed the amount of a reasonable profit upon the industry.

Government Should Act.

"We believe that the government, in view of the high protection afforded to the textile industry, should demand that this protection be made conditioned upon the establishment and maintenance of a proper American standard of living for the workers employed in the industry.

"Attacks upon the wages of the textile workers, which have been taking place within the last year, have served only as an attack upon the purchasing power of these workers, and thus have been an attack upon the whole American level of living, aggravating the unemployment situation.

Work Day Must Be Cut.

"It must be recognized, by those in control of textile manufactures, as is recommended today by all modern economists and financiers, that every improvement in manufacturing methods and machinery must be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the hours of labor. A failure to do this will inevitably result in the accumulation on the one hand of the army of the unemployed, and on the other hand the accumulation of the mass of unabsorbed commodities.

"The failure to recognize these principles, and the following of an ancient and out-of-date policy of lengthening hours and reducing wages, has brought the textile industry, despite governmental protection by means of the tariff, into a condition of chaos.

Co-operation Only Remedy.

"We affirm, and submit that there has been established, the fact that the only solution of problems of the textile industry today is union labor management-co-operation.

"This statement can be substantiated in those sections of the industry where this program has been adopted.

"We believe that in any research affecting these problems, the direct contribution of the workers will be of material assistance in reaching a fair and logical conclusion.

"In view of the fact that the Textile Foundation is financed by government monies, we believe that there should be a representation of the workers engaged in the industry, of their own choosing."

PEOPLE'S LOW BUYING POWER BROUGHT BUSINESS LET DOWN

Washington, Nov. 20.—"Census bureau figures, just issued, sustain the view that the business depression was caused by low buying power being unable to purchase the nation's surplus," says the Washington Post in a leading editorial. The Post is one of the nation's prominent daily newspapers.

"The fact that there was an 'overproduction' can no longer be questioned," says the editor, who asserts that if industry paid wages in the same proportion as it did in 1849, "wage earners would have received an aggregate of $16,000,000,000. Instead, they were paid $11,271,116,000."

"On the basis of productive capacity American labor is cheap," declares the Post. "A study of the increases in both wages and industry suggests that the working man is not receiving his full share of the wealth he helps to create.

"A glance at the more recent figures is more convincing. During 1927 wages amounted to $10,848,802,000 and the products of manufacturing industries were worth $62,718,347,000. Wages increased in the following two years by $422,214,000, in spite of the fact that fewer workmen were employed. But during that same period production was augmented to the extent of $5,735,139,000. In other words, labor registered a gain of 3.8 per cent in its purchasing power, while the output of industry gained more than 9 per cent.

"In these figures lies the story of the industrial depression. While goods were turned out at a pace never before equalled in history, the buying power of the public was making but small gains. When the climax was reached in the last months of 1929, a period of adversity was inevitable because the people did not have sufficient money to buy the surplus goods which they had produced.

"If the country is to go on producing at the 1929 level, the buying power of the people must be increased. Consuming power already exists, and it has no limitations. From the long range view, all that is necessary to make it effective is to increase the earning power of the workman's family."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44428
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mrs. Leah Vivian Cornwell vs. G. Charles Cornwell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that G. Charles Cornwell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing exparte as to him.

This 17th day of November, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. French Grubb, Atty. 12-12

JAPS OUST WHITE MEN.

Modesto, Cal.—Japanese are ousting white butchers in this city and living standards of white workers is lowered.

FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR PAINTERS.

Wilmington, Del.—Organized painters adopted the five-day week. The local Building Trades council has taken the same position.

CHARITY GROUP SEEKING FUNDS

Independent Organization Appeals for Contributions to Emergency Relief.

An independent charities group headed by Mrs. Elizabeth Brennan is raising funds for emergency relief, and any reader of The Labor World who is financially able may help a good cause by sending in a check or a pledge.

Mrs. Brennan, in her capacity as police matron, is in as good if not better position than any one in the city to see where immediate and necessary relief is required, and for this reason she has been named chairman of the independent group. "Not one cent of the money raised in this manner is used for overhead," she told The Labor World, "but it is all employed in furnishing food and coal for the extremely needy. We asked first for a lump sum of $200, which was given by our close friends, but this has not been sufficient. Any money contributed may be paid 25 or 50 cents per month, or as one may wish to pay it, over a period of the next few months."

Checks may be made payable to the Independent Charities and addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Brennan, city hall.

News Chapel Notes Passing A. G. Linn

Passing of A. G. Linn, veteran member of Chattanooga Typographical union, who went to his reward recently, is noted in resolutions adopted by the composing-room chapel of the Chattanooga News, of which deceased was a long-time member. The love and esteem in which he was held by his fellow-workmen, and their sincere sorrow at his leaving, is expressed as follows:

Whereas, Brother Andrew G. Linn, aged 73, passed from this life on Monday, Nov. 10, 1930; and,

Whereas, by his many honorable and admirable traits of character he had endeared himself to all members of this chapel, where for many years he had served in the capacity of foreman and journeyman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members of Chattanooga News chapel, record our grief at his passing and express to the members of his family our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their distress. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of our deceased brother, a copy be spread on a page in our minutes and a copy given The Labor World for publication.

Adopted this 13th day of November, 1930.

H. S. KENNEDY, Chairman.
W. L. GARDNER, Secretary.

MOVIE OPERATORS WIN.

Minneapolis.—Movie picture operators won a lockout that several local theaters enforced eighteen weeks ago.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

PURE LARD — Best Grade, in Cartons, 2 Pounds 25c
COMPOUND — Best Grade (Limit 4 lbs.) Pound 38c
PINK SALMON — No. 1 Tall Size, Fresh Alaska — Can 10c
SALT — Regular 5c Size Box, 2 Boxes 5c
OCTAGON SOAP — Large Size (Limit 5 Bars)—Bar 5c
SUGAR — Best Granulated, 5-Lb. Bag, 23c; 10-Lb. Bag 46c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing

AMERICAN ACE COFFEE

"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR — 24 Lbs. Pillsbury 85c
MEAL — Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. ..... 16c — 12 lbs. 30c
TOMATOES — No. 2 Can, 2 for 15c
BUTTER — Cloverbloom, Pound 34c
EGGS — Candled, Cartons, Dozen 27c
GRAPEFRUIT — 70 Size, Two for 5c
ORANGES — Nice Size, Each 1c
POTATOES — Brown Beauties, 5 Lbs. for 16c
JELLO — Three for 21c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD — (4 lb. limit) 4 Lbs. for 50c
COMP. LARD — (4 lb. limit) 4 Lbs. for 38c
BACON — Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound 30c
CHEESE — Fancy Wisconsin, Pound 23c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 28, 1930 — Number 31

Give Today and Help Win the Great Danville Strike!

Send Cash to Morrison---Clothing to The Labor World

He Signs Appeal

President William Green

The strike of 4,500 textile workers at Danville, Va., is the battle front of the southern campaign.

Sixteen thousand men, women and children must be fed daily.

This requires a steady flow of cash into Danville.

The men and women on strike never earned enough to permit savings.

They need help every day of the strike.

The courageous men and women on strike have been out two months.

The mills stand silent. The mill president is equally silent. He seems to just sit back and wait, hoping that the long, lean fingers of starvation will grip the throats of the strikers and choke them back into his mills.

Hungry half the time, the men and women outside are determined—and most of them are healthier than they ever were in the mills. That's what the mills were like.

Every dollar helps. Every nickel is a bit more strength on the side of right and justice—on the side of human freedom.

Nothing that it is possible to do today is as important as victory in this strike. The whole labor movement will feel the quickening thrill of victory when trade unionism wins the right to exist in this vital contest.

Victory depends upon food and food depends upon the money to buy it.

Give today. Use the blank. Mail your victory contribution to the American Federation of Labor.

Here Is Money for Victory in Danville

Frank Morrison, Secretary,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Here is my contribution for victory in the big Danville Strike. Tell the strikers we are with them, five million strong!

I enclose $_____ and I'll give more if necessary!

Name _____

Street _____

City_____ State_____

Tell the folks in Danville we'll help 'em wait just a little longer than the mill owners can wait.

Send Him the Money

Secretary Frank Morrison

CURB PAINTERS ROUSE IRE OF LOCAL LABOR

ethods of Detroit Firm Are Resented.

SE NAME OF LEGION O COLLECT SMALL FEE

entral Body Discussions Cover Wide Range of Workers' Activities.

Discussion of an official permit nted to an out-of-town concern to nt street numbers on curbings in nt of local residences, at 25 cents number, was one of several fea- es of an unusually lively session Chattanooga Trades and Labor ncil Monday night, and following eral comment the executive board s instructed to call upon Commis- ner Betts, of the department of ets and sewers, and register a ng protest against this unusual edure.

t was brought out that a permit been granted to a Detroit firm paint the numbers, in return for ch names were to be placed at in- sections. Property owners were to solicited for 25 cents each to re- burse the Michigan firm for its uble."

Use of the name of the local Amer- n legion posts was alleged, several gates reporting that men pur- ing to be ex-soldiers, some wear- uniforms, had appealed to the perty owners to help the "unem- ed," and stating that the scheme sponsored by the legion. This, ever, has been publicly denied by ials of both local posts.

t was reported that in some cases number is painted without au- rity of the tenant, and the ability he "collector" to put over his sob y is depended upon to get the two

undreds of local citizens doubt- have been "taken in" by the eme, and the Detroit firm is prob- y realizing a nice fat profit which ht have gone toward relief for lo- craftsmen who have been battling many weeks to secure sustaining loyment.

ADE UNIONS URGED WAR ON IDLENESS

o-operation by trade unions with y unit of government to combat ployment is urged by President n in a letter to Chattanooga es and Labor council, read Mon- night by Secretary Gerlach.

ttention is called to recent decla- ns by the Boston A. F. of L. vention for an extended public ks and public improvement pro- m that would reach from the na- l government down to the small- ommunity.

ppreciation of relief efforts being by state federations of labor city central bodies was expressed President Green.

respectfully request," he con- ed, "that you make special ef- to co-operate with the national loyment committee appointed by president of the United States with similar committees created governors and by city and town utives."

ade union committees should be ed to further this co-operation, Mr. Green.

further recommend that you gly request that organized labor represented on these committees inted by governors and mayors. y of our members have been idle months and are suffering from ffects of unemployment.

ut of this experience, I hope, will a determination, on the part of rnment and industry, in co-opera- with the A. F. of L., to seek and a permanent solution for unem- ment."

WORK ON BE RUSHED.

orge Forbes, F. T. Carter and J. hrock were named as a commit- to draft strong resolutions to pre- to the treasury department at ington urging every possible ac- in speeding up the beginning of on the new postoffice. It was that the cry to "cut the red has become nation-wide, and uate start of building opera- will be of major effect in re- ng unemployment conditions.

Y MATTERS N ATTENTION.

ide from an unusually large er of important matters re- ed as "inside stuff" for the pres- and action noted elsewhere in issue, the recorder's minutes the following items:

tter from Local 415, Journeymen ers, thanked officers of Central for splendid and effective co- ation in establishing new local of r Workers. Mrs. W. D. Bluhm, Myrtle Love and Miss Roselyn were obligated as delegates Local 415-A, Beauticians.

ention of local trades unionists alled by Dallas Typographical to the report that solicitors for nd's Magazine are stating the of printing trades crafts by

(Continued on Second Page)

RAIL WORKERS TO AID JOBLESS

Whitney Declares 63,000 Trainmen Dropped From Payrolls Since 1923.

A. F. WHITNEY
President Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Chicago.—The "Big Four" rail brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union of North America will act jointly to relieve the unemployed in the transportation industry.

This proposal was adopted at a meeting of 700 general chairmen representing engineers, conductors, firemen, trainmen and switchmen on the railroads of the United States and Canada.

Five representatives from each organization were appointed to draw up details of the plan.

A six-hour day with eight hours' pay may probably be a major recommendation. It is suggested that no rail transportation worker have more than twenty days' mileage a month, that employment may be spread. The effect of new processes on railroads is indicated by a statement by A. F. Whitney, president Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who says his organization has 63,000 men dropped from the payrolls of 200 roads since 1923.

The rail workers made a joint hour-reducing movement in 1916, which culminated in the Adamson act just as the men were ready to suspend work throughout the nation. The railway labor act, which has since been passed, provides for mediation of disputes.

Issues Call For Special Meeting Building Trades

All local building trades unions are urged to send representatives to a special meeting for these crafts Saturday afternoon at 12:30, at 11½ East Seventh street. The call is issued by E. E. McDaniels, business manager of the Electrical Workers' union, and former representative of the Building Trades council.

Mr. McDaniel states that matters of importance to all building trades workers in the city will be discussed, and it is hoped that each local union will have its representative present.

The modern hen-pecked husband dashes out of his house to escape a nagging wife and then goes to hear an all-talking moving picture.

MUST FURNISH SUSTENANCE IF STRIKE IS WON

Southern Committee Issues Urgent Appeal.

REVIEW CAUSES OF DANVILLE WALKOUT

Morale of Autocrats' Victims Declared High, Despite Suffering.

(By Staff Correspondent)

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 26.—Meeting at headquarters here, the southern organizing campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor issued an urgent appeal on behalf of the Danville textile mill strikers. The appeal stresses the importance of the Danville fight and points out the necessity of rushing help to Danville at the earliest possible moment.

Following the meeting of the committee, Edward F. McGrady, William C. Birthright and Francis J. Gorman communicated with all labor organizations in the south on the Danville situation and instructed all organizers now in the south to emphasize the strike in the Virginia city. The appeal for relief met with an almost instant response, several organizations already having acted. Huntsville, Ala., and High Point, N. C., have shipped food and clothing to Danville and other organizations will soon follow the example set by these two cities.

Among constructive steps taken to aid the Danville strikers was the decision to send McGrady and Birthright to Danville to address the meeting of the strikers. They will visit Danville in the near future.

"Twelve Thousand Must Be Fed."

The committee's appeal, addressed to all secretaries and officials of state federations, central bodies and local unions follows:

"We are calling your attention to a situation which means much to the south and to our organizing campaign. Four thousand textile workers and their families in Danville, Va., are now in the eighth week of a strike forced upon them by a company which refuses to allow their workers to organize in the American Federation of Labor. **Over twelve thousand men, women and children must be fed, and at the present time there is a great need for food and clothes.**

"These people have been members of our movement for almost a year and have commanded the respect and admiration of all who have kept in touch with the conditions in Danville. The morale is splendid, the strike is a great success, but we are now in a critical period and more bread must be provided.

"Will you interest yourself in behalf of these hungry men, women and children? Some organizations in the south are sending in a truck load of food and clothes. Huntsville, Ala., and High Point, N. C., are shipping the necessities of life this week and we appeal in all sincerity to your group for quick action.

Quick Action Urged.

"Our committee is now in session at the Birmingham headquarters, and we have pledged the support of the southland in this great struggle for human rights and decency. President Green has indorsed the appeal, and the entire labor movement will be canvassed. This is a grave crisis just now and we are sending this letter to our membership and friends.

"Rush assistance to the United Textile Workers of America. J. C. Blackwell, Secretary, Loyal Street, Danville, Va.

"SOUTHERN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

"Wm. C. Birthright, Francis J. Gorman, E. F. McGrady.

"P. S.—Record of donations will be compiled, acknowledged and published."

Strike Fight for Principle.

In a letter to organized labor, Mr. Gorman supplements the appeal of the southern organizing campaign committee with a statement on the Danville situation and a vivid word picture of the brave fight made by the Danville workers. Emphasizing that the fight in Danville is a fight for an American principle, the right to belong to a trade union, Mr. Gorman says in part:

"Men and women who are deeply conscious of social evils are now engaged in all parts of the country striving with great effort to ward off a winter of suffering for the jobless, and undoubtedly these efforts will succeed in minimizing the hunger and want so prevalent throughout the land.

"So it is with the same desire to aid the unfortunate that our southern committee is making a strong appeal to all trade unionists and friends for approximately fifteen thousand men, women and children in Danville, Va., who receive no consideration from the civic social agencies because they are strikers, and they must depend entirely upon the support from union members, and sympathizers. And why are they striking? The answer which covers ten months of oppression in Danville can be summed in the words of one of the petty bosses, 'If you want to work in this mill you must tear up your union book.' These people for eight months avoided strike, even under the most distressing conditions, and at the end of this period the employer declared a strike against the workers by the method above outlined.

Strikers Stand Firm.

"The Danville workers could have turned in their union books and kept their jobs, but they appreciated a sacred principle and were willing to accept the consequences. Today after

(Continued on Last Page)

Labor World Will Forward Clothing

Contributions of clothing to the families of 4,000 workers in the front-line trenches at Danville may be sent to The Labor World, 310 West Eighth street, and all such will be forwarded immediately to the stricken workers. This is in accordance with instructions of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council following the reading of a telegram Monday night, signed by W. C. Birthright, Francis J. Gorman and Edward McGrady, constituting the southern campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor.

The wire, addressed to Matt Gerlach, reads as follows:

"Four thousand union workers and their families hungry and cold in Danville. They are striking against industrial injustice and autocracy. Calling upon you as individuals, local unions, central labor unions and state federations to rush assistance in the form of money, clothes, food immeditely to help our people. Urge your immediate interest and action. Contributions should be sent to J. C. Blackwell, United Textile Workers of America, Loyal street, Danville, Va. Remember, 12,000 of our people are awaiting your response. Do not fail them in their hour of need."

Cash contributions may be sent to Secretary Frank Morrison; those desiring to send clothing may forward it either to Mr. Blackwell, at the above address, or bring or send it to this office, where it will immediately be sent to the "front."

WANT REAL NOT A FAKE DEMOCRACY

News-Sentinel Reviews Danville Strike.

HAD TASTE OF SHAM, NOW WANT GENUINE

Edward J. Meeman Finds Workers Resent Hypocritical Paternalism.

Note.—The Labor World is glad to reprint the following excellent description of what is wrong in Danville. This article demonstrates that this newspaper is not alone in its analysis of the evil, that the United Textile Workers and the American Federation of Labor are not making a prejudiced statement of the cases. The following News-Sentinel article states the case just about as labor has stated it.—Editor.

By EDWARD J. MEEMAN
Editor, the News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn.

Danville, Va.—This city sees the strange sight of 4,000 men and women in the sixth week of a strike in a period of business depression—and all for a principle. Can it succeed?

I accosted, at random, one of the many pickets who gather around the campfires in the streets around the great Dan River mills, one of the largest and finest cotton mills in the world.

"Pretty nice houses," I said, waving a hand in the direction of the neat mill village.

"Yes," he admitted. "But those houses were built during the war because the mill didn't want to give the money to the government in taxes."

"Then it's the wages you don't like?" I said.

"Not the wages, so much," he said. "We want recognition of our own organization."

Paternalism Resented.

There you have it. There is a deep resentment against the paternalistic system which has made these mills famous for their elaborate welfare work. The workers are tired of having these things done for them and being told they should be grateful.

Harry R. Fitzgerald, president and treasurer of the mills, has steadfastly refused to discuss the strike for publication, so it is impossible to present the mills' side of the dispute. I called on him, however, and had an informal talk. That talk convinced me that Fitzgerald has a profoundly sincere belief in the rightness of the course he has taken.

I am convinced that he honestly believes that he has given true representation to his men. But I am just as convinced that he has failed to give them such representation.

Gave Only Shell.

What he has done is to give the workers the shell of representation. In doing so he has bred in them the desire for the kernel. They have had "sham" industrial democracy for years; what more natural than that they should now want the real thing?

That's why 4,000 men and women, used to union organization, are standing together like veterans; willing to live on rations of bare necessities, supplied to them by funds donated by

(Continued on Third Page)

PUTS COUNTRY ABOVE PARTY

Senator Shipstead Ridicules Politicians and Pleads for Constructive Leadership.

HENRIK SHIPSTEAD
Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota.

Washington, Nov. 26.—If leading politicians of both parties are correct in their plea for non-partisan action in the present industrial crisis, what becomes of their claim that ours is a government of parties, and why not apply non-partisanship at all times? asked Senator Shipstead in a nation-wide radio address.

The northwest senator called attention to Washington's warning against the baneful influence of party spirit, which is now accepted by leaders who have hitherto insisted that "we must have government by parties."

"Now," continued Senator Shipstead, "when the country most particularly needs salvation, the leaders of both major parties unite in proposing and accepting an abandonment of party and a recurrence to the principle of George Washington, the principle of non-partisanship toward the solution of the difficulties of the republic.

"I welcome their conversion. I hope they will continue to put country above party, not only in an emergency, but normally and uninterruptedly.

"We then come to the second attitude which at this moment is recommended. We are told that we must now not only be non-partisan, but 'constructive.' Again I heartily concur. I had supposed, indeed, that it was desirable at all times to be 'constructive.' I had not supposed that either party at any time would bring forward measures intended to be 'destructive.' In any case, however, I join earnestly in the suggestion that we should today—and then perhaps even tomorrow—cease entirely from being 'destructive' and negative and become wholly 'constructive' and positive."

Party Lines Breaking; Political Chaos Seen

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The political party spirit is passing in this country, according to Senator Borah, who made this statement while waiting for a Washington train:

"I have just one thing to say about the recent election. I have never known so little party spirit among the people. The people are more and more voting for individuals and less for parties. There is a widespread belief that parties no longer keep pledges as parties, and, therefore, voters try to elect individuals in whom they repose their confidence. I venture the opinion that there will be political chaos in 1932."

CHURCHMEN ASK WAGE STANDARD BE MAINTAINED

Increased Pay and Shorter Hours on Program.

FEDERAL COUNCIL TAKES FIRM STAND

Religious Bodies Urged to Organize for Relief of Nation's Unemployed.

"One of the worst possible results of the unemployment period would be a permanent impairment of present standards of wages and hours," says the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in their program for unemployed relief, copy of which was sent The Labor World this week by James Myers, industrial secretary of the council's social service commission.

"Child labor and home work should be discouraged," the commission holds, and the churches are asked to "inform the membership with regard to any proposed legislation with reference to unemployment. Write American Association for Labor Legislation, 131 East Twenty-third street, New York, for information."

The churchmen declare for a "more equitable distribution of wealth and consequent increase in purchasing power of the masses."

Establishment of conferences for permanent solution of the unemployment problem, to study the possibility of preventing a recurrence of unemployment periods by stabilizing industry, planning public works far ahead, increasing wages, shortening hours and abolition of night work for women are also urged.

An unemployment committee by each local church to aid emergency relief, employment of church nurses to aid the sick, opening of church parlors and club rooms to those needing shelter, and correlation of the efforts of the churches with those of government organization is favored.

On the subject of wages and hours, the stand of the churches is given in the following unmistakable language:

"Any payment of lower wage wage rates or maintenance of longer working hours which would tend to break down present labor standards should be discouraged. The government and leading business men have gone on record in favor of maintenance of present wage rates during the depression period. In the case of emergency jobs created for purpose of relief, when only a given amount of money is available, it is better to employ men or women for part-time than to employ them full-time at reduced rates. One of the worst possible results of the unemployment period would be a permanent impairment of present standards of wages and hours."

Worker Lacks Time To Spend His Money

New York.—A five-day week would allow workers more time to spend their money, is the unique plea for a five-day week that was advanced at the final session of the Association of National Advertisers.

The speaker declared that it is not the producer who must be told to produce more goods, but the consumer must be taught to use more.

No reference was made to the need for money to buy these goods.

Political Parties Don't Affect Trade

New York, Nov. 26.—The Magazine of Wall Street, authoritative financial publication, is not alarmed at the success or reversals of political parties in the recent elections.

"There is little ground," the editor says, "for the idea so stubbornly held in some quarters that American prosperity depends upon the political color of the government at Washington. The last bitter year should dispose of it once and for all.

"Either of the great parties is amply able of giving us foolish legislation and weak administration, but neither has a monopoly of patriotism and political wisdom.

"If prosperity is incubating in economic processes, as we believe it is, neither inaction at Washington now or ill-advised action in the future can stop it."

THE LABOR WORLD

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R. M. COOKE ..... Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY ..... Manager

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1930.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The nation seems stirred as never before by the menace of unemployment. From every section come reports of action to deal with the situation. Governments—national, state and local—churches, organizations of every kind, individuals, are co-operating to relieve unemployment and find work for the jobless.

All of this is to the good, but it should not make the nation lose sight of the pressing necessity of a permanent plan for preventing and dealing with unemployment. Charity and hasty emergency measures help a little now, but something far more reaching is required. A permanent constructive policy must be worked out, else another period of hard times and unemployment is inevitable.

* * *

Those who profess to believe that Haitians favor American occupation of their country will have a hard time explaining why Stenio Vincent, leading opponent of American occupation, was recently elected president of Haiti by the national assembly. Vincent had no trouble winning and popular approval of his selection was shown by thousands who lined the streets and cheered when he was escorted to the national palace and inaugurated president following his election. The American marine force in Haiti was confined to barracks during the election.

Apparently the Haitians have left no doubt as to where they stand on American occupation. Strange as it may seem to some folks, the Haitians are very like other people—they actually want to run their own country and government, just as do Americans and the people of every nation.

* * *

President Hoover was in a position to know what he was saying when he made the statement: "The American people should understand that current expenditures on strictly military activities of the army and navy constitute the largest military budget of any nation in the world today."

Supporting this statement the official figures show that our military budget for the last fiscal year was $741,000,000. This was an increase of 1st per cent over the pre-war budget.

The American people are not only bearing a tremendous burden paying for the past war, but are supporting a staggering budget for the next war.

Now comes Gen. Pershing with statements that do not coincide with those of the president. He says, "America is already disarmed. Good people tell us we should throw away our armaments. We have very little to throw away."

If this is true, what the American people want to know is where that $741,000,000 is or are going?

Like Hashimura Togo, we ask for reply? Possibly President Hoover may delegate the matter of a reply to some one in the cabinet. Could the secretary of war tell us?

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is Typographical Terrace?

A.—Headquarters of the International Typographical union at Indianapolis, Ind.

Q.—What is the name of the retail store clerks' organization and who is its president?

A.—Retail Clerks' International Protective association. John B. Schmitt, president, Indianapolis, Ind.

Q.—Where did the paper editors' association get its name?

A.—Scranton, Pa. They belong to a union affiliated with the International Typographical union.

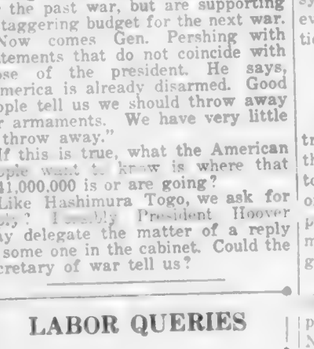
Katherine—You say that Walt has proposed to you?

Gertrude—Yes, isn't it grand? And he's only known me about a month. Do you think he actually loves me?

Katherine—Just known you a month? Well, perhaps he does then.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market



GET AT THE SOURCE!

Temporary unemployment relief can't remove fundamental causes. Bread lines and lodging houses do not lessen the number of out-of-works. To feed the hungry and shelter the homeless is necessary, but this should not obscure the fundamental need.

Responsibility for social justice cannot be evaded by charity. If compulsory idleness is not attacked at its source this wrong, in a more malignant form, is certain to reappear.

Machine production and a low purchasing power caused our unemployment. There is no element of industrial statesmanship in ignoring the continuous installation of scientific processes and detracting public attention from this fact by charity to the victims of our machine age.

Charity is elemental, but bread lines is not a solution if future depressions are to be avoided. Distribution of wealth is the problem, not creation of wealth through processes that increase non-buyers and logically enlarge the idle army.

The cause for unemployment should be seared into the nation's consciousness. Every organized worker should be a missionary to carry this message. It will not be done by men who profit temporarily by present conditions and who are blind to ultimate consequences.

Wages must be increased and hours reduced. This cannot be done by piece-meal methods, covering a long period of years, that will permit the machine to again engulf the workers. Daring must replace policies of small-minded, timid men who hope against hope that the flood of commodities turned out by the machine can be absorbed by present standards.

Wages must be raised and working hours reduced to cope with machine output and scientific processes yet in their infancy. Men must face present conditions and future prospects that they may apply new methods for a new age.

The machine is a challenge to the nation, and this challenge cannot be met by charity, unemployment surveys and temporary jobs.

MARCH OF MACHINE IGNORED.

E. Kent Hubbard, president Connecticut Manufacturers' association, seems unacquainted with machinery that is displacing labor of all degrees of skill. Mr. Hubbard, at the annual meeting of the association, called for immigration laws that will permit entry "of that class of men who do a considerable portion of our unskilled work." The average American, he said, does not take kindly to unskilled work.

If Mr. Hubbard will note how roads are built, how wheat is threshed, corn husked, sewers dug and heavy construction work is done, he will realize the machine is not bounded by "skill" limitations. The plea for more immigrants is the old system of wanting three men for every job when we have that condition now.

LET LABOR CARRY LOAD.

The five organizations of rail transportation workers are discussing the six-hour day with present rates to relieve unemployment. Thousands of workers have been discharged the past ten years because of improved methods, but the roads handle a greater output.

The workers' suggestion that they share in these benefits does not appeal to Milton W. Harrison, president National Association of Owners of Railroads and Public Utility Securities. He proposes that employed [illegible] their time with the [illegible]

That is the usual remedy—let labor carry the load.

MORE ABOUT CENTRAL BODY

(Continued from First Page)

that publication has been ended. The Dallas union stated these reports are erroneous, the lockout is still in effect, and when settlement is made all unionists and their friends will be formally notified.

Letter from the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., asked that Grigsby Brunow company, makers of Majestic radios and Majestic household appliances, be notified organized labor resents their unfair attitude toward employes, and a committee consisting of W. L. Wergin, Taylor Buchanon and W. L. Gardner was named to draft resolutions to forward to that corporation expressing the sentiment of local workers in regard to the situation.

International Jewelry Workers' union asked assistance in organizing a local union of that craft, and organizing committee was instructed to investigate, with the idea of rendering all possible aid.

The meeting Monday night was altogether one of the most interesting and important in many months, and an unusually large number of delegates was present to participate in the discussions.

APPLE PRICES BOOSTED WHEN IDLE SELL FRUIT

New York.—Unemployed persons who sell apples in this city to secure a few pennies are called on to pay an extra 50 cents a box for the fruit.

When the apple peddling movement started, the price was $1.75 a box. The price now is $2.25, and another 25-cent increase is predicted.

WHEN A FELLOW NEEDS A RIDE

COMMON SENSE SPEAKING

From a New York copyrighted dispatch to the Washington Evening Star, by John F. Sinclair, the following is taken:

The telephone activities of Theodore Gary, of Kansas City, cover the world. Because of his vast connections, I asked him this question:

"Can there be a general recovery of business until the price level is stabilized, not only in the United States, but throughout the world?"

Mr. Gary replied: "No, in my opinion there will be no general recovery until the world price situation is corrected."

Then I asked this question: "What should be done to alleviate still further the unemployment distress? Do you favor an unemployment plan supported by industry and supervised by the state? Would a five-day week, or a shorter one, help?"

"In my opinion," Mr. Gary said, "a five-day week, or even a shorter one, would materially aid the unemployment condition."

Mr. Gary's reply was significant. It showed that some of the larger business leaders are beginning to modify their views upon this question—views which were so popular a short time ago.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part II.

INTRODUCTION

Modern life has brought acutely before men the question: Are the old standards by which we judged the use of money still to be in effect or shall we attempt to find others? The unending change of years into the long roll of centuries has brought corresponding change in men's standards of living, habits, clothing, and so on. Are we also to alter our conception of money? True, to an immeasurable extent life has changed with the passing of time, but let me here make plain one thing that must be engravened deeply on one's mind: while outwardly all things have changed, the principles that govern the world, including men's lives and thoughts, have not! A wrong is still a wrong and goodness is still the same old goodness it ever was—only the environments in which these qualities exist have suffered alteration, not the qualities themselves. Today we still recognize as did men of old that "hardly shall they that have riches enter the kingdom of heaven," but then, with our changed standards of living in mind, we realize that money occupies a very large place in our existence today and we become confused in our thinking from this point on, crying for someone to lead us into the right path of thinking in order that we may correctly judge money without destroying any of the social fabric of our time. Frankly, we are sensible enough to want the old principles to still govern us—but we want to keep our material possessions intact. We still recognize that money tends to corrupt one's life, but in a world in which the medium of exchange called money holds such widespread sway, in what way are we going to deal with this corruptive influence without tearing down our economic structure? Here again we must remember the application of the old principles of life must be made—it is the use of our money always that must be studied.

WM. L. MOSS

So it is with the purpose of finding the basic principles that govern our possession of money, the real reason for their existence and how they apply to us of today that we turn to Jesus and His teaching on money. But why single out Jesus Christ as our Preceptor and not some other great teacher of mankind—and, above all else, who is this Jesus? (1) Our Teacher on this particular subject is Jesus because His teaching is the media in all things else by which practically the entire civilized world judges its life, both spiritual and material. (2) The question as to who is this Jesus is implied in the daily lives of millions of people. Because of the widespread influence of His teaching, permeating as it does to the farthest corner of our everyday life, we are met constantly with the reminders that such-and-such a thing is not Christ-like, or such-and-such remark is not what Jesus would have said, etc. His teaching in some form or another is met with a display of either favor or resentment by nearly every civilized person in his daily life. It is no exaggeration to say that the question, Who is this Jesus, never ceases to be asked day or night.

Therefore, before we can think of discussing a single one of the sayings of Jesus concerning money we must first answer the question: WHO IS THIS JESUS?

(To Be Continued)

What Next!

Tiny ultraviolet ray lamps to be swallowed, as one might swallow a pill on a string, to provide curative rays for ulcers of the stomach or similar diseased conditions, have been devised in Europe, notably by Dr. S. Westmann, of Berlin, and Dr. Husserl and Herr Babler, the latter an electrical engineer of Vienna. The lamps are connected to flexible wires inside a rubber tube, which the patient swallows also. The electric current then is turned on and rays generated from the swallowed lamp, to bathe the whole lining of a diseased stomach, for example, in curative radiations. When the treatment is over, the capsule is withdrawn.

Can't Withhold Wages When Output Is Spoiled

Albany, N. Y.—The rule of an industrial plant whereby an employe's pay is deducted when the work is spoiled, has been declared illegal by Atty.-Gen. Hamilton Ward.

The company forced employes to sign an agreement that they are responsible for any loss sustained. The attorney-general called attention to various provisions of the state labor law, saying:

"The effect of these provisions is that the wages which a man has earned shall be paid to him on the due date without any deductions or withholdments of any nature, and an agreement on the part of an employe to allow a deduction is void. The statute provides that the wages earned shall be paid in cash, while the rule provides for an agreement that they may be forfeited or withheld. This is an unlawful contract."

Correct this sentence: He has been in the legislature three terms and hasn't introduced a single fool bill.

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
212½ East Third St.
Phone 6-3892

TOMORROW
SATURDAY
IS THE
BIG DAY

Join the merry throng that will gather in our store Saturday—the Christmas spirit will prevail—the store will be gayly decorated—bargains galore will be offered—terms little more than rent will be offered—we want YOU to be here, too, and extend you a most cordial invitation to visit our store Saturday.

SANTA CLAUS WILL BE HERE
FREE PRESENTS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS

We wish to announce the arrival of TICKLETOES, the wonder doll—the doll with the soft rubber arms and legs—with three voices. Santa Claus will arrive at 10 a.m. and remain until 3 p.m. While here, he is going to distribute FREE presents to his little guests—be sure to bring the kiddies. TICKLETOES will be sold for $4.95 (a $10.00 value) on terms of 45c cash and 50c per week.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY SALE ENDS SATURDAY

BRIDGE LAMP AND SHADE **99c**	METAL FERNERY WITH COPPER BOWL **89c**	CARD TABLE RED, GREEN OR WALNUT **89c**	BOUDOIR LAMP RED, GREEN LAVENDER **79c**
WALNUT END TABLE **69c**	COGSWELL CHAIR $30.00 VALUE **$19.95** 95c Cash---$1.00 Week	KITCHEN CABINET FREE Dinner Set **$33.95** 95c Cash---$1.00 Week	ELECTRIC TOASTER **99c**
15 PIECE BED ROOM SUITE **$89.50** $5.00 Cash--$2.00 Week	$19.75 SIMMONS FELT MATTRESS **$15.75** 75c Cash---$1.00 Week	15 PIECE LIVING ROOM SUITE **$89.50** $5.00 Cash--$2.00 Week	GLORITONE RADIO COMPLETELY INSTALLED **$64.95** $1.50 Cash--$1.50 Week

608 MARKET STREET **RHODES JONES** FURNITURE COMPANY 608 MARKET STREET

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

Head and Back Quit Hurting

"A few years ago, I found that I was very weak and nothing I ate seemed to give me any strength," writes Mrs. R. B. Douglas, 704 South Congress St., Jackson, Miss.

"I suffered intense pain in my head and back. At times I would have to hold to something to steady myself, so as to do my little work. I was worried about my condition.

"My mother told me that I should take Cardui. After taking two bottles, I felt stronger, but I kept on taking it until my head and back quit hurting. I took about six bottles in all, and have never quit praising Cardui."

CARDUI

USED BY WOMEN FOR OVER 50 YEARS

E-166

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

BIJOU

Home of Spoken Drama

PERUCHI PLAYERS

Present

WEEK OF DECEMBER 1

IRENE BORDONI'S Greatest Success

"Little Miss Bluebeard"

ROMANCE COMEDY

Bargain Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c

BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA

DIAL 7-1286

"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

DON'T BE SELFISH Tell Your Neighbors!

Take a Light Dose of

BL & K R

At Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."

Try This on Puny Children

B L & K R is Sold by Druggists

Accept No Substitutes

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

EAT

—with—

H. L. TRAVIS

1429½ Market St.

HOME COOKING

You'll Enjoy It

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

Chicago Wipes Out Squatter Town, Winter Refuge of Unemployed Men

"City Hall" of Chicago's Squatter Village, Just Before It Was Demolished.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Nov. 26.—An International Labor News Service photographer got on the job in time to take a few pictures before "Hooverville," a squatter village on Chicago's lake front, was wiped out by employes of the South Park commissioners. The shantytown was built and occupied by unemployed men who had been sleeping in the public parks and under Chicago river bridges during the summer and fall. The shacks were at the foot of Randolph street and were constructed of materials salvaged from the nearby S. S. Commodore, for many years the home of the Illinois naval reserve, which is being wrecked.

The South Park commissioners decreed that the village should be wiped out and the work of destruction began. The photographer got on the job a few minutes before the last three shacks were demolished.

The picture above is of the combined "city hall" and "executive mansion" of "Mayor" Mike Donovan, crippled laborer, coal miner and railroad brakeman. It stood at the corner of "Prosperity road" and "Easy street." "Mayor" Donovan is shown in a dejected and sorrowing attitude, hat in hand. Behind him stands a member of his "cabinet," who tried to console him. At the right rear stands a menacing tractor which in a few minutes will wipe out Mike's dream of a home for the winter.

Florida's Women Workers Toil Long Hours at Wretched Wages

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Nov. 13.—Florida's fame as a winter resort state has brought distinct problems to its women workers in the form of long hours and regular employment, according to a recent state-wide survey of hours, wages and working conditions of wage-earning women made under the direction of Ethel L. Best, of the United States women's bureau. Its climate brings yearly floods of tourists into Florida, with a resultant seasonality of employment in hotels and restaurants, in laundries, and in other lines of business. The chief woman-employing manufacturing industry of the state, cigar-making, also is distinctly seasonal in character.

Due partly to this characteristic and partly to the tardy industrial development of the state, Florida has remained one of only five states that have no laws limiting the number of hours in a day or week for which a woman may be employed, although this very irregularity described increases the need of such legislation.

The women's bureau survey of Florida found both daily and weekly hours of work to be long, a daily schedule of ten hours or more being required of 15.3 per cent of the white and 69.1 per cent of the negro women in factories, stores and laundries, while only 16.3 per cent of the white women and none of the negroes had a day of eight hours or less. A weekly schedule of 48 hours or less was found in only eight firms, employing less than 5 per cent of the white women and between 5 and 6 per cent of the negroes.

The length of the day in hotels and restaurants was very irregular, and another disadvantage there was that nine-tenths of the women reporting had to work seven days in the week. Practically 18 per cent of them had a schedule of as much as sixty actual working hours during the week, and a few waitresses and kitchen helpers had the extreme requirement of eighty hours or more of work.

The median of the week's earnings of the white women in factories, stores and laundries was $15, one-half receiving more, one-half less, than that amount. The median wage for negro women was less than half as much, being $6.65. When these wage figures are compared with the $16 rate estimated by the District of Columbia minimum-wage board, when such board was in existence, as the lowest amount on which a woman could properly subsist, it is obvious that many Florida women must be unable to support themselves at a standard of health and decency.

RAIL WORKERS' 6-HOUR PLAN RECALLS "NO-STRIKE" ORDER

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Nov. 26.—A six-hour day discussion by rail transportation employes in Chicago recalls the fight for an eight-hour day by these workers in 1916, and the record-breaking passage of the Adamson law by congress that evaded a general strike by an eyelash.

The rail managers rejected and the employes accepted President Wilson's peace offer. The strike date was set for Sept. 4. The president, in a message to congress, Aug. 29, outlined his plan, which was included in a bill sponsored by Congressman Adamson. The house approved the bill on Sept. 1 and the senate took similar action the following day. The bill was signed by the president on Sept. 5, the intervening days being Sunday and Labor day.

Numerous injunctions were secured by rail managers restraining the government from enforcing the law. The United States supreme court upheld the law on March 19, 1917, by a 5 to 4 vote.

The majority decision, handed down by Chief Justice White, will prove of far-reaching effect, as an "obiter dictum" declares that railroad employes can be stopped from striking. The court, in discussing rights of employes, made this side observation: "Such rights are necessarily subject to limitation when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest."

This declaration aroused Associate Justice Day, one of the dissenters, who denied that the right to cease work can be outlawed under the plea of popular convenience.

"I cannot agree," he said, "that constitutional rights may be sacrificed because of public necessity, nor taken away because of emergencies which might result in disastrous inconvenience to public or private interests. If this be not so, the constitutional limitations for the protection of life, liberty and property are of little value and may be taken away whenever it is supposed that the public interest will be promoted by the sacrifice of rights which the framers of the constitution intended should be forever protected from governmental invasion by any branch of government."

Despite Justice Day's stinging rebuff, the "public interest" theory was warehoused for future use. It is the basis of "can't-strike" legislation passed by the Kansas legislature at the behest of Gov. Allen, recently defeated for the United States senate, and which is still on the statute books of that state.

EVEN DIVISION IN CONGRESS MAKES PARTISAN HELPLESS

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Nov. 26.—The republicans will control both branches of the new (Seventy-second) congress by the narrowest of margins, according to a preliminary list compiled by William Tyler Page, clerk of the house of representatives. Several contests may change this estimate that cannot include the certainty of mortality among newly elected members between now and December, next year, when the new congress convenes.

The Page figures show that the republicans, on the face of present returns, will have 48 members in the senate, the democrats will have 47 and the farmer-labor party one. The same close margin prevails in the house, where the republicans have 218 members, the democrats 216 and farmer-labor one.

While the Page survey shows that the republicans are in control of both branches, this is a "paper" control, and, naturally, does not consider the breakdown of party lines that can not be defined, but is most pronounced in the senate.

The congress that convenes the first Monday in this December will not include the candidates who were successful in the recent November elections. Next month's congress will be the last session of the Seventy-first congress and will be marked by many "lame ducks" whose term of office will expire on March 4 next by constitutional limitation. The new senators and representatives will not take office until December, next year, thirteen months after their election.

The president has the authority to call a special session of congress after March 4, when the newly-elected members would be sworn in and could function. The administration, however, does not favor such a policy and this seems to be favored by conservative leaders of both parties who oppose "alarming business."

The weakening of party lines is seen on this issue, as progressives in both camps are discussing an extra session to consider the following legislation:

The Norris resolution doing away with "lame duck" sessions of congress, and permitting newly elected members to take office in the January following election, rather than thirteen months afterwards.

Organized labor's anti-injunction bill.

Farm debenture and the Norris bill for government operation of Muscle Shoals.

Passage of the Wagner unemployment bills and an increase of federal appropriations for road building.

MORE ABOUT NEWS-SENTINEL

(Continued from First Page)

the local unions of the American Federation of Labor in various cities.

Anyone who thinks this strike was caused by "outside agitators" from the north misreads the situation. The record shows that a committee of the loom-fixers' organization, a local union formed spontaneously and not affiliated with any national labor body today, called on President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and asked him to send organizers in to organize their fellow workers.

Action Only Natural.

President Fitzgerald need not feel surprised and pained at what has happened. It is natural enough.

His employes are like a man who has been given every advantage of fatherly care and education. When he grows up the thing he wants most of all is to be independent of that fatherly care. He wants to stand on his own feet and have a life of his own. That's what the Danville cotton mill employes want.

Although the employes opposed the wage cut when it was put into effect, the union is not demanding its restoration at this time. The union is only asking for union recognition. It asks a union shop but not a closed shop.

Will they get it?

City Wants Settlement.

Danville, a city of 22,000, half dependent on tobacco which was hit by drought, and half dependent on cotton mills hit by strike, would like to know the answer. They do not want the strike prolonged.

The general belief is that the strikers will stay out indefinitely as long as the labor unions of America continue to finance them. Can they win thus?

President Fitzgerald seems to be adamant in his opposition to the union, having even turned down an offer of mediation from Gov. Pollard.

But his remark, quoted by the union loom fixers with whom he dealt some years ago after saying he wouldn't have anything to do with the union, is recalled:

"A man will change his mind sometimes."

Jackson Employers Cut Wages One-Third

Jackson, Mich.—Contractors in this city started a fight by attempting to enforce a wage reduction of one-third on plasterers and bricklayers.

This is one result of the recent order by the Michigan administration board that rates for common labor on state construction work be 35 cents an hour. Gov. Green, in defending the order, said contractors were paying as low as 15 and 20 cents.

Remember, Priscilla, that everyone who has little red pants is not a Santa Claus.

* * *

Bonnie Bachelor—Well, how do you find married life?

Benedict—Great fun. My wife cooks and I guess what the dish is.

USED CARS

NO BETTER IN TOWN
LOWEST PRICES

RICE BROS. CHEVROLET CO.

338 East Main Street

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tenn., at its next regular meeting Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1930, at 3 p.m., will consider the purchase of Lot No. 60 of Spears addition to Hill City, fronting on the south side of Matlock and running back to an alley—also an alley on the east side of same, for addition to the school site, North Chattanooga Colored school, at a price of $1,150.

J. C. HIBBETS, City Auditor.

BIDS WANTED

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1930.

Sealed proposals directed to the undersigned and marked on the outside of the envelope, "Bid for Improvement of Monroe Street, Wilcox Boulevard and Tunnel Boulevard," will be received by the Board of Highway Commissioners of Hamilton County, Tennessee, at its office at the Courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., until 11 a.m. Dec. 16, 1930, for the improvement of the following approaches to the East Chattanooga tunnel:

Monroe street from North Chamberlain avenue to the west portal of the tunnel.

Tunnel boulevard, from Wilcox boulevard to the City Limits of Chattanooga, near Ridgeside road.

Blank proposal, contract and bond, together with specifications, will be furnished applicant by the County Engineer, Courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., upon payment of $5.00.

The successful Contractor will be required to execute an approved surety bond for 50 per cent. of the contract, as determined by the bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or bidder's bond for 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal payable to T. S. Wilcox, chairman.

Bidders must furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience, ability and financial responsibility, together with a schedule of operations by which they agree to conduct the work.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and waive any informalities in the bids received.

T. S. WILCOX, Chairman,
Board of Highway Commissioners.

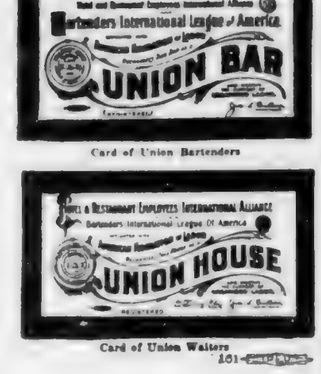
KNOW Your Union Labels

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

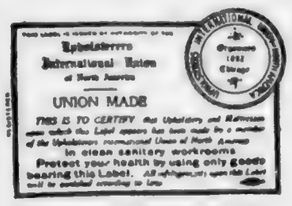


Card of Union Bartenders

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Bookbinders' Union Label

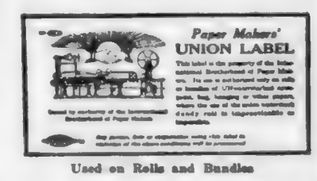


Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

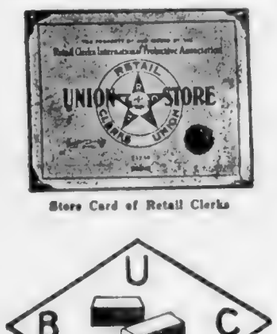
Coopers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings



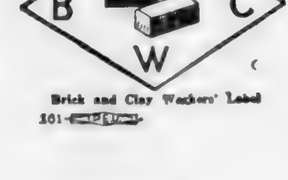
Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label



Store Card of Retail Clerks

United Hatters of North America Label



Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Carpenters and Joiners

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Allied Printing Trades Label

Machinists' Union Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

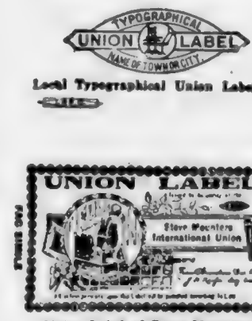
Union Label of Stove Mounters

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

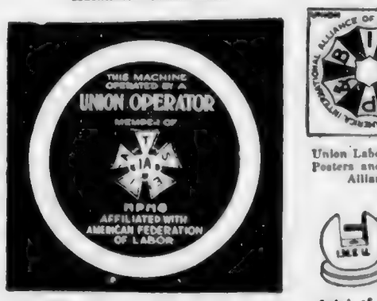
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

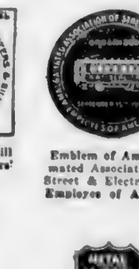
Cigarmakers' Union Label



Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label



Label of Stogie Makers



A. F. of L. Label

The Genuine

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Price 25 cents.

Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.

Costs only 1 cent a dose.

for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

WE WANT YOUR

CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP

MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.

904 MARKET STREET

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

NOTICE TO PAINTERS!

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Commissioner James A. Cash, City Hall, Chattanooga, Tennessee, until 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, December 4th, for the painting of all exterior City Hall Building. Certified check for 10% of proposals made payable to James A. Cash, Commissioner, shall accompany each proposal as a guaranty that if awarded the contract satisfactory fulfillment of contract shall be guaranteed. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Specifications and proposal forms for the above mentioned work may be obtained at the office of Commissioner James A. Cash, Room 25, City Hall. Signed and dated this 22nd day of November, 1930.

JAMES A. CASH,

Commissioner of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings.

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

We have been successful in signing up our contractors again, so will give you a list of them so you can't go wrong:

Central Electric company.
Chattanooga Electric company.
Curtis Electric company.
W. C. Teas Electric company.
Terrell Electric company.
F. P. Sweet Electric company.

* * *

Hello, everybody.

* * *

L. L. Lowe and Jude Lowery made a trip to Tullahoma Saturday.

* * *

Ed Carrol says he doesn't mind the cold weather, but some of the boys at the shop where he works are complaining of helping him on with all the extra clothes: four shirts, two sweaters, three coats, shoes and goulashes.

* * *

Some of the boys want to go to Nashville now, because they think they can buy a bank cheap.

* * *

W. P. Howard is now working on a job out of town.

* * *

E. E. McDaniels is again business manager of the local.

* * *

Talk about making the country wet again—it was plenty wet here last week.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Chattanoogans woke up, finding the ground covered with snow Tuesday morning—and Thursday was the coldest of the year.

* * *

H. B. Massey went on a hunt this week, but at this writing I have not heard what luck he had.

* * *

Earl Miller went over the mountains on a hunt. Was expected back Friday.

* * *

Bill Myers went turkey hunting Thanksgiving. He already had the turkey at home. (Maybe I should have said he went after turkeys.)

* * *

As we did not work Thursday, several of the boys went hunting, some to the football game, others went to see "St. Elmo." As for me, I just stayed at home with my family and rested.

* * *

Brother Dailey got to kill his hog at last, as it got cold enough.

* * *

G. B. Pierce expects to send his family to Florida for the winter for the benefit of his little son's health, who had pneumonia. He will go down in the spring to bring them home.

* * *

Abe Martin took a shower bath and caught cold so was off a day or two.

* * *

John Jenkins is peeved at Mrs. Blacker for taking his milk home. When told about it she said she thought it looked and tasted thinner than that she had been getting.

* * *

W. A. Gans has been transferred to the cashier's office, and Clyde Neely, of the pleasing personality, takes his place at the stamp window.

* * *

D. M. Raulston went out to the lake the other morning and got a duck.

* * *

J. H. Johns has been taking a few days' vacation. Was telling of the two young 'possums he had, baked with sweet taters, etc.

* * *

Mrs. Howard Williams is ill at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lane, in the Alberta.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

Well, Thanksgiving is over. For some it meant joy and revelry—for others just another day. Ellis Goodloe took advantage of it by initiating a brand new derby. Ralph Miller wore his usual pair of spats. Dick Stamper celebrated by driving a few hundred miles from Alabama to play the auditorium dance with Tommye Lasater. Quite a number of us attended the football game. For us all it was a happy day and Buck Weaver assures us that the spirit of Thanksing will linger on—he's sure 'cause he has some left.

* * *

For a time we believed that the local musicians would go strong for miniature golf, but we were sadly mistaken. It seemed that any effort made on our part to get Sandy to install a course would be quashed by some member of the local. Yea, readers, you will be shocked to hear that as far as our members are concerned, golf has been put aside for a more violent form of amusement—tap dancing.

* * *

Joe Leland appears to be the father of this new sport and it had its origin at the Bijou. It is impossible to say just how many of the Bijou orchestra have caught the bug. Don't be surprised if you should wanter backstage in the midst of a tap dance.

Among the visitors in Chattanooga last week was none other than our old friend, Chris Hebert. Chris has for the time moved his domicile to Atlanta, and is busily engaged in entertaining the music lovers of Atlanta via a 16-piece orchestra in the Keith-Georgian theater. Along with him is Dick Gordon and Joe Garca.

* * *

Speaking of Chris recalls those pleasant memories of stage-band days at the Tivoli. O! for those good old days when one could get a good seat and wait for our inimitable Alex Keese to introduce those Troubadours.

* * *

Jack Park dropped in to see us from Memphis. Jack is a student in the Tennessee Medical college and reports that he is working hard. He says that as far as dance work is concerned, the Bluff City is doing quite well with about ten bands regularly employed.

* * *

The Peruchi Players have a fine offering for next week's menu. It is one of Irene Bardoni's favorites, "Little Miss Bluebeard." Local musicians would do well to get the Bijou habit, as it is the only Chattanooga theater to offer us the best in music—that played by real live musicians.

MORE ABOUT RELIEF PLEA

(Continued from First Page)

all of the persecutions, trickery, treachery and evasion on the issues involved, the morale of the strikers is of the highest caliber, and every day they reiterate their determination to carry on the fight until they can return as members of the union.

"We know that all of us cannot go to Danville, but we can visualize a picture of the pickets on duty twenty-four hours a day, guarding every gate of these big mills, and sitting around the picket fire singing the songs and hymns of their people, and praying for a higher standard of social justice. We can see the little children without shoes waiting in line at the commissary for flour and beans, and we can see these sturdy men and women holding up their heads bravely with no sign of weakness, only asking for subsistence—bread, and a garment to cover their bodies. Infants must not be the victims of this outrageous system, so long nourished by unfair employers in the south.

We are therefore urging all members, friends and sympathizers to take part in the Danville strike. If we only have a little, share it with these good people. What will be your answer—tear up your union books, or carry on to the end?"

Author Backs Strikers.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Danville, Va., Nov. 26.—Sherwood Anderson, distinguished American author, a champion of the cause of labor, told a mass meeting of textile mill strikers here: "I hope to God you win."

Anderson came to Danville to obtain data for a series of articles and was prevailed upon to make a short address.

"I came here," he said, "in the hope that I might be able to write something that would bring your situation to the attention of the country. There is something we have in common and that is we are all Virginians, and Virginia has a tradition for freedom and right that makes me ashamed to know that there are men in Virginia who are not willing to grant your rights and to deal with you fairly."

Wage Should Be Held To Check Depression

New York.—"Business could contribute mightily to the prevention of unemployment if it would begin to regard more seriously its obligation to maintain steadiness of work and continuity of wages," said Senator Wagner in a radio address.

The speaker said that the present "hit or miss method of job finding" would long since have been eliminated if congress passed his bills providing for long-range planning of public works and the establishment of a nation-wide system of employment offices.

Pointing out that wage earners already have lost at least $10,000,000 in wages during 1930 and that millions more will be expended in charity, Senator Wagner said that while there is much industry can do directly to prevent repetition of such a depression, the government is in a stragetic position to take the initiative in avoiding future unemployment.

"Business can regularize employment to a far greater extent than has yet been attempted," he said.

Willie—What was the name of the last station where we stopped, mother?

Mother—I don't know. Don't bother me. I'm reading a story.

Willie—Well, it's too bad you don't know the name, because little brother got off there.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 44438

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mrs. Leah Vivian Cornwell vs. G. Charles Cornwell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that G. Charles Cornwell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing exparte as to him.

This 17th day of November, 1930.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

W. French Grubb, Atty. 12-12

FRAYNE, LONG ILL, BACK IN NEW YORK

Hugh Frayne, veteran New York representative of the American Federation of Labor, who has returned to his post after a long illness and a surgical operation. Frayne scoffed at every suggestion that he was "through" and is again pushing organization work in New York City and vicinity.

Mrs. James O'Connor Succumbs to Illness

The Angel of Death entered the home of another loyal trades unionist Tuesday morning and took therefrom the wife and mother, Mrs. James O'Connor, 514 Wyatt street, succumbing after a long illness.

Mrs. O'Connor was the wife of James O'Connor, corresponding secretary of Local 53, Iron Molders. Besides Mr. O'Connor, deceased is survived by six children—four sons, James, Jr., Tom V., Maurice, of this city, and John M., of Charlotte; two daughters, Miss Elizabeth and Mrs. J. E. Dean, of this city; one brother, S. G. Bowers, of Kansas City, Mo.; and one sister, Mrs. Cabell, of Leakesville, N. C.

Funeral services were held Thursday morning from SS. Peter and Paul's church, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Sullivan officiating. Interment was in Mount Olivet cemetery, the following acting as pallbearers: Leo Priest, John Lind, Mark Gang, O. D. Richardson, Jesse Jones, J. D. Vogt, L. A. Thurman and Jerome West.

The Labor World joins scores of local friends in extending to "Uncle Jimmie" and the other surviving relatives heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one.

BOSSES ARE RACKETEERS.

Cleveland.—The United Barbers' Protective association, an organization of barber bosses, are throwing bombs at one another to hold prices. Gunmen killed the vice-president and narrowly missed the president.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR Pillsbury, 24 lbs. 83c
MEAL Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 16c 12 lbs. 30c
BUTTER Clover Bloom, Pound 32c
ROSEDALE PEACHES 2½ Size 16c
BEANS Pinto and Great Northern, Pound 5c
POTATOES Brown Beauties, 5 Lbs. for 16c
CRACKERS 1-Lb. Premium, Two for 25c
TOMATO SOUP Campbell's, Three for 21c
SNOWDRIFT 6 Lb. 79c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD (4 lb. limit) 4 Lbs. for 50c
COMP. LARD (4 lb. limit) 4 Lbs. for 38c
BEEF ROAST Pound 17c
BACON Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound 30c

SOLE OWNER

CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 MARKET

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY (A HOME OWNED STORE)

SNOWDRIFT 3-Lb. Pail, 41c; 6-Lb. Pail 79c
COMPOUND Best Grade (Limit 4 lbs.) Pound 38c
PINK SALMON Tall 15c Size, Can 10c
SUGAR Best Granulated, 5-Lb. Bag, 23c; 10-Lb. Bag 46c
SUGAR (Limit 1 bag of either size), 5-lb. bag 23c, 25-lb. bag $1.15, 10-lb. bag 46c
CRACKERS "Premium Sodas," 1-Lb. Box 13c, 2-Lb. Box 25c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing

AMERICAN ACE COFFEE

"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA

THE LABOR WORLD

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 5, 1930 — Number 32

EO. W. PERRY AGAIN HEADS BARBERS' LOCAL

embers Show Preference for Experienced Men.

EC. BIRTHRIGHT ADDRESSES SESSION

w President Pledges Best Efforts and Solicits Full Co-Operation.

GEORGE W. PERRY
in Named President of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers.

eorge W. Perry, veteran member Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, chosen president by that organi- on at the annual election of offi- Monday night. Mr. Perry has erly served in the same capac- resigning several months ago n he opened a business for him-

e full list of officials to serve g the coming year shows that membership of Local 415 is par- to experienced men, every name the roster being that of a mem- who has formerly given service ome capacity. It follows:

esident—George W. Perry.
ice-President—John Boyd.
ecretary-Treasurer—E. D. Steven-

ecording Secretary—G. W. Helms.
ide—T. N. Briggs.
nance Committee—James S. Ball, Beavers, and the recorder, who as a member of this committee irtue of his office.

ther outstanding feature of ay night's meeting of Local 415 an address by W. C. Birthright. tly elected general secretary- urer of the international union. Birthright, regarded as a "home- " product, was given a rousing me, and responded with what reported as one of the best nes of his career.

sident Perry, in a prepared ent for The Labor World, ad- sed to the members, appeals for ation and pledges his best ef- during the coming year to ad- the interests of the organiza- Mr. Perry's statement follows: the beginning let me say that en't the words to tell the boys d Local 415 how much I appre- the confidence they have placed e by electing me as their presi- for the coming year, and I will utmost to see that their con- has not been misplaced.

olicit the co-operation of every er of Local 415 during my ad- ration, to the end that we may the best local in Chattanooga. after these many years in the movement that no man can go that he must have the unlim- -operation of the membership local, and when any man thinks n I say to you that he is riding fall. And the same applies to a union and a central body, and here I want to impress upon legates from our body the great ance of attending every meet- the Central Body. Don't say self, 'Well, there is no use of ing to the Central Body tonight George or Jim or Frank or represent our local tonight, I next time.' Right there you a mistake. You can never tell something will come up at the al Body meeting that is of vital t to your own local. Your Cen- ody is a clearing house for all tivities of organized labor, and ut the co-operative efforts of its s and delegates neither our lo- any other can survive.

ow let us lend assistance to organization that is affiliated ur Central Body, then we can them to help us. They will re- ne favors in so many ways. will urge barbers that they in contact with to join the Bar- union and first thing you know union brother will call you up ll you where you can organize union shop, or where some non- worker wants to join our or- ation. There are so many ways can and will help us if they

(Continued on Last Page)

GREEN FLAYS "TYRANNY" OF WAGE-CUTTER

Labor's Patriotic Duty to Resist Cuts.

BOSSES CALLED PUBLIC ENEMIES

Calls on Fair Employers and Workers to Maintain Living Standards.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Dec. 4.—Employers who are taking advantage of economic and industrial distress to lower living standards through forced reductions in wages "can well be classified as public enemies," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared today.

"The wrongs which they are perpetrating are against the public," he said, "and serve to undermine our national economic structure at a time when the leaders in government and public spirited people are striving to maintain wage standards so that we can facilitate and hasten a return to normal conditions."

President Green declared it was the patriotic duty of the American workers to resist with all their power any attempt to reduce wages.

Wrongs Against Public.

"In every national emergency, during war periods or times of peace," he said, "there are those who attempt to exploit the workers and thus secure an unfair economic and industrial advantage. In the present emergency created as a result of widespread unemployment, history is repeating itself.

"There are employers who are taking advantage of economic and industrial distress to lower living standards through forced reductions of wages. Such men can well be classified as public enemies. The wrongs which they are perpetrating are against the public and serve to undermine our national economic structure at a time when the leaders in government and public-spirited people are striving to maintain wage standards so that we can facilitate and hasten a return to normal conditions. These men, exploiting the economic necessity of unemployed working people, force them, in their hour of greatest need, to accept lower wages.

"The employers to whom I refer are found in the textile industry, the boot and shoe industry and in some other miscellaneous manufacturing enterprises.

"Because of their action a substantial decrease in the purchasing power of these workers, who become their victims, is brought about and to that extent the day of returning prosperity and normal industrial activity is being delayed and an injury is inflicted upon those industries where employers and workers are heroically endeavoring to maintain established wage standards.

Patriotism in Resistance.

"Because all good citizens are striving to bring about a return to normal conditions and because we are dealing with the problem of unemployment in a practical and constructive way, it is the patriotic duty of American workers to resist, with all the power they possess, any attempt of employers and corporations to reduce wages or lower the standards which have been set. Working people will render a great service to organized society if they will be alert and vigilant in the enforcement of all safety measures which have been secured for them after so many years of effort. There should be no lowering of protective measures and no surrender of safeguards against injury and loss of life secured through legislation.

"Free men and women cannot yield to tyranny and injustice. They cannot submit to a lowering of working and living standards without protest and without resistance.

"The government has committed itself to the maintenance of wage schedules and working standards. It is the duty of all working people to support this policy and to hold fast to the wage levels already established.

Many Fair Employers.

"Fortunately, there are many employers of labor who believe in the philosophy of high wages. They understand that if we are to consume the product of industry the purchasing power of the masses of the people must be maintained at a point where it will balance with the facilities of production. Those public enemies among employers who will not willingly subscribe to this humane and sound economic policy should be compelled, through the resisting power of working men and women and the pressure of sound public opinion, to maintain wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment which are in accord with American traditions and the American standard of living."

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

Presence of State Militia Increases Determination of Danville Strikers

STRIKE PASSES CRUCIAL TEST AT DANVILLE

State Militia Fails to Intimidate Workers.

PRESENCE PLANNED BEFORE BREAK CAME

Newspaper Charges Sending of Troops Was Plot to Destroy Union.

By C. S. GARRISON

Danville, Va., Dec. 3.—Despite the protection afforded by 1,000 soldiers and a group of plug-uglies believed to be Baldwin-Felts detectives and strikebreakers, the Dan River and Riverside Cotton mill workers, on strike for nine weeks, passed the crucial test Nov. 30 and saw the mills no further along toward production than they were when the clattering machinery stopped, as the workers walked out in protest against conditions.

Virginia soldiers have been on the ground here for almost a week, sent in through the breakdown of Pittsylvania county peace authorities, who laid down on the job. There had been no damage done, no one had been injured during all the weeks of the strike. Impromptu parades in Schoolfield—the Dan River mill village—by workers, laughing, singing and thumbing noses at strikebreakers, made up the "devilment" charged against the strikers. Finally a strikebreaker slapped a woman striker and was seriously threatened by a group of strikers. He took refuge in a mill village hotel harboring scabs. Sheriff Murphy refused to go in and arrest the culprit and it was only through the efforts of Charles Anderson, a strike picket captain, who forced his way through the milling throng and succeeded in having the man arrested. He was later taken to jail and fined $25 and costs for assault and battery and carrying a gun which he drew on some of the strikers.

Following this episode the county peace officers quit cold turkey, and prevailed on the commonwealth attorney and Malcolm K. Harris, attorney for the mill interests, to call for soldiers, which Gov. Pollard sent to the scene of action.

The whole play, strike leaders say, was merely to get the soldiers into Danville so as to break the strike. They declare that Gov. Pollard was imposed upon as to the necessity for troops, inasmuch as not a red cent's worth of damage had been done to mill property and no one had been injured. There were no riots and with the exception of a bloody nose or two nothing had occurred even to warrant talking about troops coming in.

A Danville newspaper, the day the troops arrived, printed a story to the effect that the plan to bring the soldiers into Danville had been made and decided upon even before the workers had left the mills at the beginning of the strike. It is known that investigators for the governor had been in Danville regarding the strike, but none of them asked a union official or member a single question regarding conditions here.

Now that the soldiers are here to give protection to the strikebreakers —being quartered in Hylton hall, a dormitory belonging to the mill company—the scabs are not materializing as rapidly as supposed. Monday morning (Nov. 30), when the mill whistles blew, and as the military with tin hats and fixed bayonets surrounded the various mill gates there was a conspicuous absence of strikebreakers flocking into the mills. From actual count made by newspaper men on the scene the number was about the same as on ordinary days, between 500 and 700 entering Dan River mills, this number including overseers, second-hands and other straw bosses, as well as negro roustabouts who do odd jobs from raking the mill park of fallen leaves to washing windows. Those not included in these classes are largely made up of farmers and other unskilled workers who cost the company more than they are worth.

A few weeks ago Harry R. Fitzgerald, who is known as a pious Christian gentleman, announced that he would not evict any of the striking workers from the company houses this winter, but he would next spring if the strike lasts that long. The rumor now is that the company has changed its mind and that those occupying company houses will have to move. While no official announcement to this effect has been made, union officers would not be surprised if this would not be the next move to break the strike. The only way in which the strike can be broken is through starvation and freezing.

Just how long the soldiers will remain on the job is problematical, authorities say. It is believed, however, that the troops will be withdrawn gradually over a period of several weeks, this being the strategy to break the strike, although sharp criticism has been directed at Gov. Pollard and other officials for sending troops into Danville.

The strikers won a victory when Gov. Pollard issued an order countermanding one given the military by Sheriff Murphy, to chase the pickets off the line around the Dan River mill. Telegraphic protest to the governor when Murphy issued his order was made by the union on the ground that statute law of Virginia was set aside by the sheriff. Gov. Pollard made a personal visit to Danville and after a conference gave the order that picketing be permitted. Commonwealth Attorney Posie Hundley then said that no fires would be allowed the pickets to warm themselves, thinking this would hinder the picketing, and the pickets have resumed their watch.

The morale of the strikers is high. Food and clothing have been coming in slowly but in sufficient quantity to keep the workers from starvation and freezing. Truck loads of supplies are coming in regularly from High Point, N. C., provided by trade unions of that city which have just been organized but which desired to help Danville strikers in their distress.

On Sunday last more than 2,000 workers packed the union hall to suffocation to hear Edward F. McGrady, acting chairman of the southern organizing committee, speak. "All these good people need," McGrady said, "is food and warmth and they will stick until this battle is won."

DANVILLE UNION PLEDGED TO ORDER

From a statement issued by an authorized committee of Local 1685, United Textile Worers of America, at Danville, Va., after the troops were ordered in by the governor:

"On behalf of the strikers we can pledge to the public that their attitude and actions will continue just as peaceful in the future, even with the presence of the military, but we cannot be responsible for the action of the scabs and communists employed in the mills."

Girl Victim of Trooper's Club Is Badly Injured

Reading Young Woman, Beaten in Attack on Pickets, May Never Be Able to Work at Trade Again.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Reading, Pa., Dec. 4.—Further examination of the injuries inflicted on Mary Talliho, 25 years old, striking full fashioned hosiery worker, who was clubbed by a state trooper at the Berkshire mills last week, now indicate that the young woman may never be able to work at her trade again. With her arm dislocated and still in a cast it has been impossible to make a final examination of the injuries, but it is apparent that the condition is more serious than was first thought to be the case, states Mrs. Anna Geisinger, who paid a visit to the home of the injured girl.

"Her nerves shattered by the experience of being ridden down and beaten by a mounted Cossack, Miss Talliho has been hesitant to even take legal action against the officer who rode her down," Mrs. Geisinger stated.

"It is heart-rending to see this pretty and refined young woman, now so utterly crushed and broken up, by this criminal act of brutality on the part of a uniformed thug. Mary went on the picket line full of pep and gaiety to add her protest to those of her fellows against the policy of wage cutting which is reducing a well-paid industry to the level of the low-wage textile trades. There was no disorder at the time the clubbing took place and the crowds of strikers were marching up and down on the pavements opposite the mill, obeying the orders of state troopers regulating traffic. Absolutely nothing would have happened had not the commanding officer of the state police, Capt. Gerheart, ordered Corpl. Bloom to break up the lines marching on the sidewalks.

"Instantly this young officer rode his horse up on the footwalk and began clubbing right and left. Mary Talliho was struck and also trampled by the horses' hoofs. The girl was hastily taken to the hospital and has been under medical care at home since being discharged a couple of days later. Capt. Gerheart told our union officials he accepts full responsibility for the action of his man, Corpl. Bloom, and justifies everything that was done at the Berkshire. The people of Pennsylvania must protect themselves against cruel, reckless brutality of this character."

CIVIC BODIES DOUBLE-CROSS MILL STRIKERS

Merchants and Others Back Low-Wagers.

APPROVE PRESENCE OF STATE MILITIA

Unionists Indicate Reprisals Against Supposed Friends for Treachery.

(By Staff Correspondent)

Danville, Va., Dec. 4.—Danville, national news center for eight weeks of the south's outstanding strike, leaped to new heights of importance with the coming of state troops on the eve of Thanksgiving and is holding that position with the strike as firm as ever.

Gov. John Garland Pollard, at whose order the troops were rushed here in accord with a plan laid weeks ago, evidently stung by a wave of protest, came here Saturday and surveyed the situation in person.

The result of the governor's visit was a modification of the activities of the soldiers. Immediately upon their arrival the troops had systematically destroyed the union's shelter tents erected along the picket line and had stopped all picketing. After the governor's visit picketing was resumed.

Arrival of the governor followed union protests to the effect that the troops had usurped statute law "here in Virginia where the Declaration of Independence was conceived and where liberty was born."

Union Stands Ground.

The union has stood its ground with amazing cool headedness, has made its protests with firmness and dignity and has, in reality, walked off with the laurels that H. B. Fitzgerald, his cronies and the state officials evidently had hoped to pin on themselves.

In addition to the protests filed by the union here, other protests are understood to have piled up on the governor's desk from all parts of the country. In addition to that new pledges of support have come to the union from throughout the nation and the organization here feels itself stronger than ever.

It has been charged here that the real force back of the call for troops was Malcolm Harris, lawyer, though the official call was signed by the Pittsylvania county prosecutor. (Gov. Pollard wired International Labor News Service that he didn't know Harris, a statement utterly without significance.—ILNS.) Harris is attorney for the mills.

Shirking of Duty Charged.

A union committee composed of C. W. Bolick, L. T. Shumate and C. L. Anderson, declared that if "local officials had done their duty" there would have been no excuse for the sending of troops. It is pointed out that in all of the "disturbance" preceding the call for troops no life was lost, no property damaged and no situation created that could not have been handled by local authorities. There is still wonderment as to what hand communists, in mill employ, may have played.

Charges of the harshest kind are made against the Schoolfield authorities for a "lay-down" on their job.

The Retail Merchants' association and the chamber of commerce, considered fairly neutral until the troops came, got behind the mill ownership after arrival of the soldiers and sent the governor their meed of praise. The union promptly retaliated and adopted resolutions condemning the action of these two bodies, which are composed of members whose business has come from mill workers through three decades. As a matter of fact the union has declared a war that they say will continue long after the present strike has been won. Following are paragraphs from the union's resolution:

Management Held to Blame.

"Whereas, this strike was brought about by the attitude of the management of the Dan River and Riverside mills who refused to grant the same right and privileges they themselves had taken; and,

"Whereas, we have not been misled by foreign agitators and are wholly competent to judge when our lawful rights are withheld from us; and,

"Whereas, we are citizens and voters of Danville and Pittsylvania county, and patrons of the stores and other businesses of Danville, and spend our money with these firms and individuals; and,

"Whereas, we have rights in the premises as citizens of Virginia, and these rights have been trampled upon and utterly disregarded by the powers of the state called in to break our strike against a private concern

(Continued on Third Page)

MOTHER JONES, CRUSADER, HAD EVENTFUL LIFE

Service to Labor Can Never Be Surpassed.

TRIBUTES OFFERED TO FALLEN LEADER

Dramatic Story of Unusual Career Is Filled With "Human Interest."

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Dec. 4.—"Mother" Jones, famous labor crusader, died peacefully shortly before midnight of Nov. 30 at the farmhouse of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burgess, near Silver Springs, Md., a few miles outside of Washington. "Mother" Jones had been failing for several months and had been in a critical condition for some days before her death. She was 100 years old last May 1.

The last years of "Mother" Jones, spent in the quiet Maryland countryside, were in striking contrast to her more than half a century of intense activity in the industrial and mining centers of the nation. Though feeble in body, "Mother" Jones kept up her interest in the labor movement and followed its struggles with keen attention. Labor executives frequently visited her and on her hundredth birthday, a large delegation of trade unionists celebrated the anniversary at the Burgess home, with "Mother" Jones enjoying the occasion as much as if she had been fifty years younger.

Following requiem high mass at St. Gabriel's church, the body of "Mother" Jones was removed to a funeral parlor and was later placed in a special car of a train bound for Mount Olivet, Ill., where burial took place in Mount Olivet cemetery, near the monument erected in memory of the miners killed at Virden in 1898. The body was accompanied from Washington to Illinois by Edward Knockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and other labor representatives.

Green Pays Tribute.

"In the death of 'Mother' Jones a unique and picturesque figure has been removed from the ranks of labor," President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, said on learning of her death.

"Even though she has been incapacitated through illness and advancing age her name and her personality has been a great influence in public life and an inspiration to the men and women of organized labor," Mr. Green continued.

"During her entire lifetime she has been in the forefront of labor struggles, cheering and inspiring men and women to fight for the cause of organized labor.

"The loss sustained cannot be measured and the services she rendered will never be surpassed or excelled.

"The hearts of the men and women of labor are very sad because millions of working men and women mourn the death of 'Mother' Jones."

Known World Over.

"Mother" Jones was loved in thousands of humble homes in lonely creeks and on steep mountain sides. Although she never left the shores of her America which she dearly loved, her fame is known the world over. If the stories of her daring had not traveled of their own momentum, the word of her exploits was carried by word of mouth. Thousands of American mine workers returned to Czecho-Slovakia, to Wales, to Poland, to Ireland to tell about the white-haired woman who spurred their flagging courage until the grim strikes were won.

"Mother" Jones' life story is the epic of labor itself. Following her career traces nearly every page of the terrific struggles of the American labor movement. In no country in the world have more desperate battles been fought between labor and capital.

Ludlow, Colo., Cabin Creek, W. Va., the American Railway union strike, Homestead, all tragedies of the American working class, saw her in the fray. The great steel strike of 1919 was her last great venture, when she was one of a hundred organizers thrown into the fray against the steel trust. She regretted illness prevented her aiding the striking railroad shopmen. Her last years have been peaceful ones.

Optimistic to Last.

Great men will praise "Mother" Jones, but her loss will be felt keenest by the humble workers whose lot erty was her only cause. She was optimistic to the last, seeing vision of a republic of labor in which the workingman would come into his own.

Hundreds of anecdotes are told about "Mother" Jones. Humorous, pathetic, courageous scenes were enacted by strikers under her inspiration. She knew how to dramatize the labor struggle. She worked in front, not behind the scenes, and she walked right up to a machine gun and put her hand on the muzzle to protect a group of twenty-six Cabin Creek miners in the line of fire.

(Continued on Last Page)

LOCAL UNIONS MOURN LOSS OF GEO. P. WOODLEY

Plasterers' First President Goes to Reward.

WAS PROMINENT IN FORMATION OF 157

Veteran Craftsman Leaves Two Sons, Three Grandsons Members of Local.

Another pioneer in the Chattanooga labor movement passed to his reward on last Sunday afternoon, when George Preston Woodley, aged 76, surrendered to the Grim Reaper following a battle of several months' duration against the ravages of a fatal attack.

Mr. Woodley was prominent in the formation of the local Plasterers' union, being a charter member and its first president. He was born in London, England, Dec. 24, 1854, the son of Thomas B. and Myra Woodley, the former a postoffice inspector in the British government service. C. Edward Woodley, noted English writer and composer, was a brother. Educated in the London schools, Mr. Woodley came to the United States when 20 years of age, and, coming to Chattanooga in 1881, quickly became a leading contractor, which position he held until his passing. He was married on Feb. 2, 1882, to Miss Mary Ann Gillen, and two sons, a daughter, nine grandchildren and the widow survive. Of these, the two sons, Thomas B., and B. Edward, and three grandsons, Robert and Louis Lerch and Thomas Preston Woodley II., are all members of Local 157. The surviving daughter is Mrs. A. P. Lerch.

Funeral services were held Tuesday morning from Coulter's funeral home, the Rev. D. C. Young, of the Missionary Ridge Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment followed at Greenwood cemetery, with grandsons of the deceased serving as pallbearers.

From the organization of the Plasterers' union in Chattanooga, July 17, 1901, Mr. Woodley was active in its councils, serving several terms as president and filling every other office within the gift of the membership. Regular meeting of Local 157 Wednesday night was in large part given over to eulogies of the deceased trades unionist, who was known and loved by all members. A committee to prepare a suitable tribute to the memory of Mr. Woodley was appointed, with the following as members: T. F. Belote, Mike Beck, Mark Beck, Walter Branham and L. T. Adwell.

The Labor World joins the Plasterers and hundreds of other friends in deploring the passing of this loyal trades unionist and good citizen, and in expressing sincere sympathy for the bereaved relatives of Brother Woodley.

STAR CLOTHING CO. "UNFAIR"

Main Street Concern Ignores Organized Labor in Emment of Sign Writer.

Pickets in the vicinity of the Star Clothing company, 242 East Main street, this week are "telling the world" that the concern employs non-union labor.

Efforts to prevail upon the management to favor members of Local 299 in the matter, it was reported, were unavailing, and after representatives of Central Body had failed to adjust the complaint brought by the Signwriters, the firm was formally declared "unfair."

Unionists in Detroit Feed Hungry Members

Detroit, Mich.—The local federation of labor's dining room, in which hungry members of organized labor are fed, is a tribute to labor's co-operation and efficiency.

Two wholesome meals are daily served to any person who presents his union card.

The dining room is operated by volunteers from the ranks of organized labor. Dishes are washed and the rooms kept clean by men who gladly offer their services after being fed.

The unions have been contributing all costs, which have increased, and now the city, through the assistance of Mayor Murphy, is assuming part of the cost.

The dining room and kitchen, with space and equipment, have been loaned by Fraternal Order of Eagles.

"RED TAPE" SCORED FOR RELIEF DELAY

Washington.—"Red tape" in the treasury department was blamed by Congressman La Guardia for delay in starting public buildings.

THE LABOR WORLD

310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY DECEMBER 5, 1930.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Continuously the problem of unemployment presses upon the American people as the greatest issue a nation ever has been called upon to solve.

Continuously it becomes clear to men and women everywhere that this depression is not "just one more," but that it is decidedly a new kind of depression. And because it is this new kind of depression it must be solved, for nothing short of solution will permit the achievement of the national goal, which is continuous progress and a constantly rising level of life and living.

The reason this depression is a new kind of depression is that since the old-time panics, such as that of '93, mass production has been developed. Mass production cannot continue to grow and enlarge its field of operation unless there are men and women with a constant supply of money with which to buy and likewise with a constantly growing supply of money for that purpose.

* * *

That seems to be a fairly concise and complete statement of the situation.

Gentlemen of high degree and of various degrees are putting this way and that about what ought to be done. They are pouring over our almost helpless heads a vast quantity of the oil of loquacity, babbling much and saying little.

Scholarly professors and popular "economists" are orating, declaiming and getting all red in the face telling us what to do, though they themselves know not.

Newspapers are feverishly thinking to cure everything by urging us to "buy now." That is well enough and most of us want to buy now. But no superficial formula, no action that the people can take outside of the work places, will solve the problem, cure this depression and stop future depressions.

* * *

We can all "buy now" and go broke so that we can't buy tomorrow, though if we buy now we shall help revive industry somewhat and perhaps relieve the general pain somewhat.

But, unless there is fundamental cure we shall come back to depression, meeting the next one with a smaller reserve of savings and resources, and going on to the next in the same way, riding down a diminishing scale to the bottom.

That is why this new kind of depression cannot be left to itself to peter out in a glow of reviving activity.

From this point we must either definitely readjust matters and go on up to new heights, or bring about some kind of half recovery which will before long recede into renewed and more desperate depression.

The nation cannot stand many such jolts if it is to preserve the present industrial order. That's the hard truth.

* * *

We need and must have the enlivening stimulus of democracy within the work places, so that the masses may be empowered to speak with effective voice in behalf of that simple but vital thing that means cure—higher and continuously higher rates of wages per hour of work and a continuously shorter work day, so that a balance may be preserved between the growing productivity of the machine and the purchasing power of the people.

In another paragraph I have said that "control of private economic power fully condemned by President Hoover be eliminated and recurring depressions be stopped.

We need organization in and around industry for the intelligent control of industry so that it may not by its very functioning dig its own grave under a pile of surplus production.

STRONG BOXES BULGE.

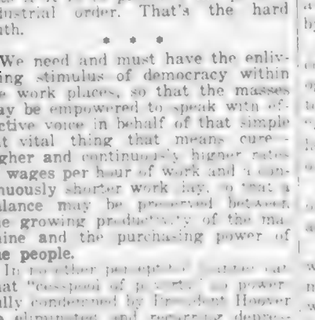
New York.—"Not in the history of industry have corporations had such an abundance of idle money," says a Wall street publication.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market



CHARITY OR JUSTICE?

Declarations that "American initiative and intelligence will solve unemployment" bring shouts of approval, but these declarations do not necessarily mean anything. Charity is being distributed and millions of additional dollars will be necessary to care for the millions of jobless and hungry. Our boasted "American initiative," however, has done nothing to solve unemployment. Our whole policy seems to be based on the theory that if we get over this depression some one, some how, some way, will rescue us from another depression which the machine age makes inevitable.

Wrongful economic conditions are not righted by charity doles and hope for a better day. It is no solution, for instance, when one of the nation's largest industrial corporations that still applies the long workday, and has millions of undivided profits in its treasury, contributes $50,000 to feed New York City's hungry.

Men who exploit workers and who dodge excess profits and income taxes throw a few thousand dollars to the workless and talk of "American initiative" to end unemployment. This is no advance from the days of ancient Rome when the hungry were not only fed, but were amused.

Workers have been told for more than a year that prosperity is just around the corner. This is not true. Statistical information points to curtailment in basic industries. Steel production, for instance, is as low as 46 per cent of capacity. Auto output is off 58 per cent from October of last year.

If we would attack unemployment let us stop talking and apply such easily understood remedies as placing men to work by reducing the work day.

Take the 44-hour week for postal employes, now pending in congress. The government should be the first to reduce hours. But notice how that bill will be opposed by men who give to charity, but who will not change working conditions until they are compelled to change. They will give to charity because this can be charged to overhead and their income tax payments are reduced. They are strong for charity, but not for social justice which would compel them to yield some of their present powers.

Opposition of this element to the postal workers 44-hour bill is indicative of the attitude of men in the machine age who cling to the old and who generalize about "American initiative solving the unemployment problem."

"THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH."

The idea that workers have a vested right in their employment is taking deep root in industry. A vested right is a property right—worth money.

Edward S. Cowdrick, an industrial engineer, writing in Nation's Business, magazine of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the holy of holies of business, points out that slaves and serfs of old days had better protection than the modern worker against starvation. Then he says:

"The man who works for one employer for ten or fifteen years, even if he does not actually obtain a vested right to his job, at least builds up a presumption that he will finish his active service in the same company. To break off the connection becomes a serious step not to be taken hastily by either party."

Mr. Cowdrick points out that some companies have gone so far in recognizing at least "the presumption" to a vested right that they have "adopted the expedient of paying [an] employee cash indemnities," or "industrial alimony."

Creating "the presumption" is but one step removed from creating the actual recognition of a condition.

A vested right in the job carries with it, necessarily, a voice in determining the terms and conditions of working at the job and the unquestioned right to speak through chosen spokesmen.

We are coming to the time when employers, such as the mill owners of Danville, will no longer even think of summarily discharging workers because they join a union. The rights of the workers will be a real bar to autocratic action.

A BLOW FOR FREEDOM.

Products of convict labor have been stopped from entry into the United States. This prohibition is made effective through treasury department regulations enforcing the old tariff law.

It is of the utmost importance that the burden of proof is on the importer. He must prove the innocence of his product. A pending proof he must post a bond to the value of the goods.

It is to be doubted that the importing world yet realizes what a terrific blow to exploitation this measure will prove to be, nor how widely the scythe will cut through their profit harvest.

Perhaps no nation has ever acted so drastically to strike at low labor standards in other lands. It is an action carrying forward the concept of human freedom laid down in the famous Seamen's act.

The free workers in all lands will be helped by this drastic prohibition against the products of convict labor.

But this is only a beginning. In January a year hence American law will bar from entry the products of any kind of involuntary labor. That will cut far and wide, bringing consternation to some of our most pious millionaires and some of our most ponderously pretending idealists.

With all of the greed of which it is accused, every now and then the United States—the American nation—strikes such a terrific and dramatic blow for the freedom of the human race as to leave an indelible mark on race history.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY.

"Ye Cannot Serve God and Money."
Part III.

WHO IS THIS JESUS?

In seeking an answer to the question, "Who is this Jesus?" we shall proceed by four steps, namely, (1) a study of Jesus' home, (2) a glimpse of the province and town in which He grew up, (3) another view which will consist of the political and economic conditions of Palestine in Jesus' time, (4) a contemplation of Jesus the Anointed of God.

WM. L. MOSS

Jesus was reared in the type of home which in all centuries has been the source of every nation's stability—a home neither rich nor poor. Every Jew then had to learn a trade, for to toil with one's hands was not a sign of ignominy but rather a badge of respect. Jesus learned the trade of Joseph and with him worked day by day at the bench in the home workshop, using adz, saw, square, awl and glue-pot, all of which we know existed then. Wages were either "in kind" or in money. The wants in the little home were few. Its pressed floors needed no carpet, its one or two windows were bare of draperies and walls were covered not with decorations but with cooking utensils hanging from pegs. From the home a view could be had of vineyards, fruitful grain fields, gardens, palm trees and olive groves, means that taught the Nazarenes the meaning of commerce since their little town was on the main line of travel of merchantmen.

* * *

The intimate home life of Jesus was lived midst an atmosphere created by a deeply religious family, the old Psalmist having sung of such families as "the quiet of the land" (Ps. 35:20), their fireside being made happy by a heartfelt piety that gave the ancient deliverances of God's written Word first place. Of Jesus' growth and development we know that He grew "in wisdom and stature" (Luke 2:52)—that is, He went through all the normal stages of development of a youth. With this physical and mental growth there came to envelope Him a quality so marked that Dr. Luke adds that as He grew He became more and more "in favor with God and man." That word "favor" signifies here "grace" or "charm." The study of God's Word was a part of His home life, and through His teaching later we know also He studied the Book of Nature, and did so lovingly and well.

* * *

Let us now summarize: Jesus' home was typical of His period; He was educated in Holy Scripture, handicraft and Nature's book; He took a normal part in the every-day life of the world around Him. As the years went by He grew serene and tranquil, the meanwhile becoming more and more acquainted with the hopes, fears and expectations that were astir all about Him. His soul gradually rounded to its perfect fullness while at work in the carpenter shop adjoining the home and as He roamed the fields and mountains nearby. Neither the social perils of wealth nor of poverty to any marked degree burdened the life of the little family circle at Nazareth.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Clothes.

We start this life of toil and strife
With nothing on or less!
We're ushered in, without a pin,
A button, pants or dress!

But soon enough we learn this tough
And cruel truth to know;
That day by day for raiment gay
Our hard earned kale must go!

Not always thus did mankind fuss.
In Eden's flowered maze,
No single cent for garb was spent.
Ah, those were happy days.

Each time we pour our shekels o'er
For suit, or tie, or tile;
We envy Eve's and Adam's leaves—
Ere clothing was the style.

* * *

We presume it is a lot easier for Santa Claus to get to the chimney top now that he travels by airplane.

Sign on the crowded dance floor of a wild roadhouse: "He Who Hesitates Is Not Dancing."

* * *

The distance between the pick and shovel and the golf course is growing shorter every day.

* * *

But how does the poultryman explain it when his hens get sick? They have no teeth.

* * *

Old Ragson Tatter's wife complained to him the other day because every time she asked for a new dress he claimed to be short. To this, Ragson replied: "Well, so's your dress."

* * *

The fishing is not always better on the other side of the stream. It merely looks better until you get over there.

Federal Power Law Under Court Probe

Washington.—The state of Pennsylvania has asked the District of Columbia supreme court for permission to intervene in the case of Clarion River Power Company versus Federal Power Commission.

Behind this simple announcement are moves that may wreck the federal water power act, passed ten years ago after long and strenuous conflicts with private exploiters of natural resources.

The Clarion river case follows a ruling by United States Attorney-General Mitchell, in which the effectiveness of the federal water power act was injured. The attorney-general, sworn to uphold the law, quietly prejudged the case by interpretation and has placed the private power interests in a favorable position.

The private power group took advantage of the attorney-general's decision at the first opportunity, and if the suit filed by the Clarion River Power company against the commission is upheld the federal power law will be upset.

The commission is attempting to wring $6,300,000 of water out of this concern that would demand interest charges on fake costs that have been written into their liabilities.

The commission's chief accountant has ruled that the $6,300,000 claim is unlawful, and the company asks for an injunction to stop this annoying interference whenever they capitalize water.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY FACING MANY PERILS

Washington.—Women seem to be more susceptible than men to benzol and lead poisoning and the offspring of women handling these substances are likely to be affected, according to the United States women's bureau. Occupational diseases were described as more insidious perils than industrial accidents.

"Behind an after-dinner cigar, a box of chocolate, a luminous wrist watch, the cosmetics in a lady's vanity case, the enameled gas range in the housewife's kitchen, lurk possible menaces to the health of the women who help to make these popular articles," said the bureau.

Child Bureau Foes Launch Old Scheme

Washington.—An attempt to dismantle the United States children's bureau, by turning infancy care and administration of maternity over to the United States public health service, was made at the conference on child health, called by the president.

The old scheme of hampering useful bureaus failed. Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, made a brave single-handed fight in the committee. It was carried to the floor of the conference, where Miss Abbott received such unexpected support that the divisionists postponed a decision.

Opponents included trade unionists, women's organizations and Secretary of Labor Davis. The latter reminded the conference of the staffs of specialists and scientists who have been assembled by the children's bureau.

The children's bureau, as now conducted, tells the country the effect of low wages received by breadwinners, and why this forces children into industry. The bureau's investigations are not welcomed by child labor exploiters, who resent having the nation continually reminded of the evils of child labor and the harm that follows low wages to adults.

If the work of the children's bureau can be divided with the public health service, there will be less of this information, as medical men are not economists.

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
212½ East Third St.
Phone 6-3892

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What were Samuel Gompers' earliest recollections of unemployment?

A.—He says in his autobiography, "Seventy Years of Life and Labor:" "One of my most vivid early recollections (as a boy in London) is the great trouble that came to the silk weavers when machinery was invented to replace their skill and their jobs. No thought was given these men whose trade was gone. Misery and suspense filled the neighborhood with a depressing air of dread. The narrow street echoed with the tramp of men walking the streets with no work to do. Burned into my mind, was the indescribable effect of the cry of these men, 'God, I've no work to do. Lord strike me dead—my wife, my kids want bread and I've no work to do.' Child that I was, that cry taught me the world-wide feeling that has ever bound the oppressed together in a struggle against those that hold control over the lives and opportunities of those who work for wages."

* * *

Q.—What is the oldest of the printers' unions still in existence?

A.—This honor is claimed by Baltimore Typographical Union No. 12, organized in November, 1831, and still going strong. There were earlier printers' unions in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, but their existence was not continuous until the present.

What Next!

The "electric eye," or the photo-electric cell as it is technically known, a device which can be made to open doors and closets, and other mechanisms, has been employed by public health officials in underground tunnels to control ventilation and in water cribs to aid in the purification of water supplies, according to the New York state department of health.

The photo-electric cell will undoubtedly be employed in many other ways in public health work, the department stated. In large garages and repair shops the cell might be advantageously employed in cold weather to start a ventilating fan as soon as the exhaust gases become dense, it was pointed out, and in like manner, it might be used in industrial plants where dust and fumes constitute a health hazard.

Street Car System "Legalized Racket"

Milwaukee.—The city council instructed the city attorney to prepare a bill that would curb the Wisconsin railroad commission. The bill will be submitted to the legislature.

Alderman Gauer, who introduced the resolution, referred to present policies as a "dole" system and said it is "the greatest legalized racket of all time."

"Notwithstanding facilities for cheaper power, one-man street cars, labor-saving machinery and growth of the city, street car rates have increased so as to be a hardship upon thousands of people of moderate means," he said.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44438
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mrs. Leah Vivian Cornwell vs. G. Charles Cornwell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that G. Charles Cornwell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing exparte as to him.

This 17th day of November, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. French Grubb, Atty. 12-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 44514
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
F. R. Reynolds vs. Berma Reynolds.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Berma Reynolds is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 28th day of November, 1930.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
F. G. Redwine, Atty.
12-26

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed by W. L. Stuart and wife, Irene D. Stuart, to secure a certain indebtedness, which deed of trust is dated November 13th, 1928, and registered in Book "N," Volume 23, Page 642, et seq., of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and said default continuing for more than thirty (30) days, owner and holder of said indebtedness having demanded the foreclosure of said deed of trust for the purposes of payment of said indebtedness, interest and cost, as provided in said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in said deed of trust, the Title Guaranty & Trust Company, of Chattanooga, Trustee, will on

JANUARY 3, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate in Hamilton county, to-wit:

Being Lot No. 1, Block "F," Brainerd Park, being a subdivision land of the Belvoir Land Company, according to the plat thereof of record in the Register's Plat Book No. 10, Page No. 11, of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, being the same property conveyed by Nell Thurman to W. L. Stuart and wife, Irene D. Stuart, by deed registered in Book "N," Volume 23, Page 88 of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

Said deed of trust warrants the title is clear, free and unencumbered, except a note due to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank for $4,000.00, but the Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, conveys as trustee and not otherwise. Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien and unpaid, and subject to the above note.

This fourth day of December, 1930.
THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO.,
of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. BECK, President.
12-26

OUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT
To Our Friends and Customers

$2.50 GOLD PIECE
ABSOLUTELY FREE!

With purchase of any Suit or Overcoat during holiday season, beginning Saturday.

Suits - Topcoats - Overcoats
$14.75 – $17.75 – $22.75

Patronize Chattanooga industry. Every garment made in our Chattanooga factory and sold direct to you.

PALMER CLOTHES

907 Market St., Near Ninth
102 East Eleventh St., Opp. City Hall

When did she last hear from you? Don't write!.. *Telephone...*

Those who love you and who have you constantly in mind would like to see you. Next best they would like to hear your voice. Telephone them ... wherever you may be.

Though many miles may separate you and pressing obligations make it difficult for you to write as frequently as you would like—still you can talk to them by telephone, and the cost is negligible.

You can talk a distance of 50 miles for as little as 40 cents; 100 miles, 60 cents; 150 miles, 80 cents; by using Day Station-to-Station service. During the evening and night periods the rates are lower than during the day on all Station-to-Station calls costing more than 35 cents.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.
(INCORPORATED)

Announces for City Attorney

JOE ALTAFFER

18 years in active practice as a member of the Chattanooga Bar, appreciates the advice and assistance of his friends and announces that he will be a candidate for the office of City Attorney at the Non-Partisan City

PRIMARY ELECTION, NEXT MARCH, 1931

Awake Half the Night Weak and in Pain

Nearly after night I could not sleep," writes Mrs. Mary J. Roberts, 117 West Franklin St., Raleigh, N. C. "I would lie awake half the night. I was dizzy and weak, suffered frequently with pains in my side and small part of my back.

"When I was a girl, my mother gave me Cardui, and it did me so much good, I thought I would try it again. I took five bottles, and I feel like a new person.

"I think it is fine. I would advise every woman who is weak to try Cardui, for it has certainly put me on my feet."

For Over 50 Years Women Have Taken CARDUI with great benefit

E 168

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

BIJOU

Home of Spoken Drama

PERUCHI PLAYERS

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WEEK OF DECEMBER 8

John Golden's Great Love Drama

"7th Heaven"

Bargain Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15 Admission 40c and 60c

BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA

DIAL 7-1286

"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

DON'T BE SELFISH Tell Your Neighbors!

Take a Light Dose of

B L & K R

At Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."

Try This on Puny Children

B L & K R is Sold by Druggists

Accept No Substitutes

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

EAT

—with—

H. L. TRAVIS

1429½ Market St.

HOME COOKING

You'll Enjoy It

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

PROGRAM FOR 'SWEET CHARITY'

Lions Club to Sponsor Entertainment at Auditorium Wednesday Evening.

A high-class boxing card, with vaudeville on the side to make up an entertainment of something like three hours' duration is planned for the Memorial auditorium next Wednesday evening, it was announced Friday.

The "show" is sponsored by the Lions' club, and the entire proceeds will be turned over to the Independent Charities, of which Mrs. Elizabeth Brennan is chairman.

An indication of the "class" of the card is seen in announcement that the program will include a match between Johnny Flynn and Palmo, Kid Cotton vs. Johnny Hannon, and three additional bouts.

A number of high-class vaudeville acts, it is said, will be an added feature, and a real entertainment is promised, aside from the opportunity to aid the charities in dispensing Christmas cheer to the really needy of Chattanooga.

Rail Workers In Solid Stand For Less Hours

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Virtually all organized railroad labor is now lined up for shorter hours with no reduction of pay as a means of alleviating unemployment among railroad workers. Latest to indorse the movement is the executive council of the Railway Employes Department, American Federation of Labor, which has adopted a program seeking a five-day week with no decrease in wages. The Railway Employes Department represents the shopcraft unions with a membership of 400,000.

Indorsement of the five-day week program followed approval of a campaign for the six-hour day with no pay cuts, given here at a conference just adjourned attended by representatives of the "Big Four" Railroad Brotherhoods and the Switchmen's union.

In a statement issued by B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes Department, two programs were indorsed. The second program urges that all classes of transportation be operated by one group of corporations regulated by the interstate commerce commisssion as railroads now are, and that all federal and state laws now applying to railroads should apply to busses and all other carriers.

"Increased output per man," Jewell said, "within the last seven years has greatly reduced the number of men employed. Our proposal is in keeping with this increased output and will tend to stabilize unemployment attributable to this increased efficiency."

MORE ABOUT DANVILLE STRIKE

(Continued from First Page)

in which we are only trying to enforce our legal and lawful rights through our economic power and not by riots and disorders, that we may have the rights guaranteed to all free men of Virginia; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we condemn the Danville Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Merchants' association and other civic and trade bodies for their resolution upholding the bringing of soldiers into Danville and Pittsylvania county to subjugate a part of the citizenry of this commonwealth, who are only asking justice under the law; that the said resolution of these civic bodies upholding the importing of thugs and strikebreakers who are brought into Danville and Pittsylvania county to take away the jobs of those long connected with the mills and to deprive our wives and children of food and a living, is an insult to the working people of this city, county and state; that we protest against being held up as law violators and disturbers by these business men, who are themselves organized into a union of their own choosing and whose profits and living largely depend on money spent with them by the mill workers of this community; and be it further

"Resolved, That the 4,500 mill workers, members of the textile union of Danville, hereafter determine who its friends are and treat them accordingly; that the mill workers and all other trade unionists of this community protest against the action of the so-called civic bodies, and that we continue to protest until our rights as citizens of this commonwealth are recognized and our economic status determined."

Installment Buying Doesn't Harm Nation

Baltimore.—The average loss on bad debts in this country is but six-tenths of 1 per cent, according to Edwin B. George, of the federal department of commerce, at a meeting of retail credit men.

Instalment buying ranges between four and five billion dollars a year and $15,000,000,000 more of goods are sold on open credit, said Mr. George.

"Despite this annual retail bill of $20,000,000,000 that is based on credit," he said, "the grocer, the butcher and the candlestick maker usually get their money and the last painful instalment is usually paid."

The speaker said that the first survey of retail credit practices by the department of commerce show that electrical-appliance stores had the highest credit loss, 1.5 per cent. Radio sets and supply stores were second, with open-credit loss of 1.4 per cent. Department stores keep the tightest grip on their business, thereby escaping with a loss of 0.4 per cent.

The average loss from bad debts on instalment sales was 1.2 per cent. General clothing stores led with 8 per cent, while coal, wood, lumber and building material dealers brought up the rear with 0.2 per cent.

SYRUP COMPANY AND UNION IN CO-OPERATIVE AGREEMENT

First Pact in South Providing for Full Co-Operation Between Employers and Organized Employes Signed at Columbus, Ga., by W. H. Cargill Firm and United Brewery Workers.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Columbus, Ga., Dec. 4.—The first agreement in the south for union-management co-operation has been signed here between the W. H. Cargill company, manufacturers of syrups, and the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America. The agreement is hailed as epoch-making in southern industry.

The W. H. Cargill company permitted union organizers to go into the plant during working hours and organize the men and even offered to advance initiation fees in case the worker did not have it. The local union has been installed and the firm is now making syrups, etc., bearing the union label on the cans.

The agreement between the Cargill firm and the union provides for a thorough-going plan of co-operation. Full and unqualified union recognition is given by the management, which agrees to recognize the trade unions as agents for the workers in matters affecting their welfare. The company, says the agreement, recognizes the unions "not only in regard to the welfare and protection of their members, but also desirable to the management, inasmuch as the co-operation of their members is essential to the continued and successful operation of its manufacturing plant."

Union to Co-operate.

The union agrees to promote in and sale of the products of the company and pledges its support to co-operate in other ways. Provisions are made for the settlement of differences and the company agrees to pay fair wages, maintain good working conditions and, as far as possible, give continuous employment.

False Economies Must Be Abandoned

London, England.—"The world must face the fact that economies taught in the past has been falsified," said James H. Thomas, of the labor party cabinet, in an address to American business men. Mr. Thomas is secretary of the National Railway Men's union.

"We are living in an abnormal world," he said. "Revolutions come and revolutions go. One regime or one dictator is superseded by another. Is it not an anomaly to say that there is suffering, not because of shortage, but because of over-production?

"I have been in the United States ten times," declared the speaker, "and I think I know what I am talking about when I say that never in your experience have you gone through the hell you will in the next four months."

DRASTIC CURES FOR IDLENESS URGED BY NEW YORK CLERGY

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York, Dec. 4.—Sermons on unemployment by New York clergymen are being marked by stinging indictments against the inability of men to secure work.

Unemployment was characterized as the "nemesis of any civilization," by Rev. George M. Stockdale, of St. James' Methodist church. The clergyman called for the conscription of wealth to relieve unemployment, although he declared that this relief is a "mere stop gap" and does not get to the root of the trouble.

"A more equitable distribution of wealth" was demanded by Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner at the Broadway Methodist church.

"Something is wrong with our system," said Dr. Reisner, "when honest workmen can be reduced to starvation by unemployment in a few weeks, while the few live in abundance because they happen either to have superior ability or to invest wisely, or accidentally choose the right kind. The day will come when America must, in the light of such a Father God as we believe sits on the throne, face the fact of the unequal distribution of wealth.

"It is an undying shame and disgrace to a land of untold wealth that periodically thousands of her citizens should be compelled to go begging for the mere necessities of life while others bask in the sunshine of plenty," said Dr. Reisner.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine has aided in solving the unemployment problem "in the only way in which it can be solved," by giving out contracts totaling more

cathedral, Dean Milo H. Gates declared in his sermon.

"What the unemployed want is not charity but work," he said. "The splendid declarations of the labor unions prove this."

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union-made goods and service.

JOBLESS AT PEAK.

New York.—Police department figures for heads of families out of work in this city reached 41,555. This is a record number since the police canvass began more than a month ago.

The municipal lodging house sheltered 341.115 homeless men, women and children since the first of the year. This is 8,078 more than the highest total in 1914, when 333,037 were cared for.

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

WE WANT YOUR

CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP

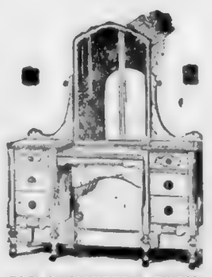
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.

904 MARKET STREET

HAVERTY'S

The Dominant Christmas Store!



FOR DAUGHTER'S ROOM THIS WALNUT VENEER VANITY DRESSER

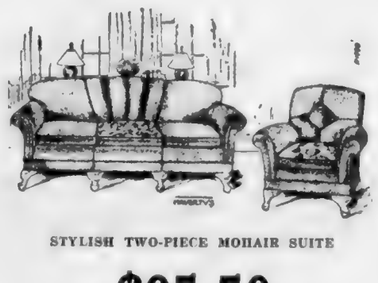
$24.95

Full size six-drawer vanity with genuine French plate stationary mirror. An outstanding value. $1.00 Cash, $1.00 Weekly.

FOR DAD OR BROTHER, COXWELL CHAIR AND OTTOMAN COMPLETE

$29.95

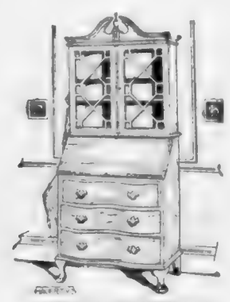
These chairs are upholstered in several different patterns of Jacquard velour with loose spring filled reverse cushions. $1.00 delivers.



STYLISH TWO-PIECE MOHAIR SUITE

$95.50

This suite is upholstered all around in good grade mohair with reverse cushions of Jacquard velour. Extra club chair to match may be had for only $28.00. Pay only $2.50 Cash, $2.00 Weekly.



GOVERNOR WINTHROP SECRETARY

$49.50

Finished in brown mahogany with convenient desk, book shelves and spacious drawers. $1.00 Cash, $1.00 Weekly

RUFFLED BOUDOIR CHAIRS IN CRETONNE

$12.95

You may select from six different colors of upholstery. $1.00 Cash, $1.00 Weekly.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED YOU IN THIS NINE-PIECE WALNUT VENEERED DINING SUITE

$129.50

Consists of the pieces shown, including full six foot extension table, 60-inch buffet, large china case and six velour upholstered chairs. $5.00 Cash, $2.50 a Week.

MAGAZINE RACKS IN MANY STYLES PRICED UP FROM

$2.00

EASY TERMS.

TWO-CANDLE TABLE LAMP SPECIAL

$4.95

45c CASH, 50c WEEKLY

THREE-PIECE WALNUT POSTER BEDROOM SUITE

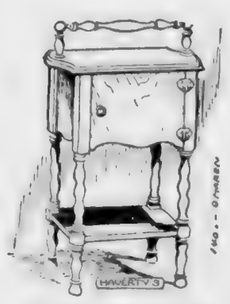
$89.00

Exactly as illustrated with poster bed, French type vanity with swinging mirror and chest of drawers. A walnut vanity bench free with each suite sold. $2.00 Cash, $2.00 a Week.

A RUG MAKES AN IDEAL GIFT FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY.

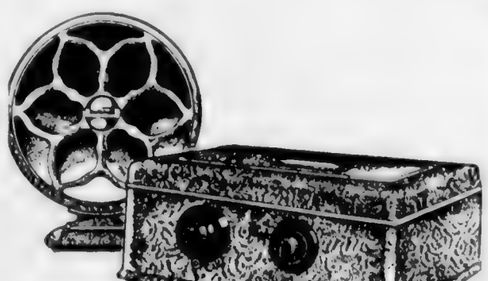
9x12 seamless Axminsters in beautiful patterns. $1.00 Cash delivers your choice.

$35.00



HUMIDOR SMOKERS IN WALNUT OR MAHOGANY FINISH. PRICED SPECIAL

$4.95



FOUR ATWATER KENT MODEL 40 RADIOS TO CLOSE OUT TOMORROW AT ONLY **$59.50**

TWO MODEL 44 ATWATER KENT RADIOS **$88.00**

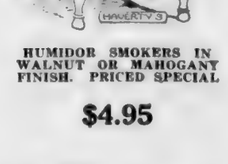
ONE CROSLEY GEM BOX **$50.00**

Be sure not to pass up this opportunity to purchase your radio at a great saving. $2.00 Cash delivers your choice.

PULL UP CHAIRS

$9.95

Combination mohair and velour upholstery in colors to harmonize with your present room. 9lc Cash, $1.00 Weekly.



A MOST ACCEPTABLE GIFT THIS MAHOGANY GATE LEG TABLE SPECIALLY PRICED AT

$24.50

$1.00 CASH, $1.00 WEEKLY

HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

619 MARKET ST. — 620 BROAD ST.

Haverty'S

TOY SHOP IS OPEN!

Ball Bearing Roller Skates $1.95

Rubber Tired Doll Carriages $3.75

All Steel Coaster Wagons $7.50

Scooters $1.75

Dolls $1.25

Velocipedes $3.75

Sidewalk Cycles ... $18.75

Table and Chair Sets $4.75

Trains on Tracks ... $1.25

EASY TERMS ON ALL TOYS

Have You Tried it?

Made of Pure Selected Herbs and Roots

THIS IS THE GENUINE

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

A Laxative or Cathartic Medicine

In Use for More Than 80 Years

"EVERYBODY KNOWS FRIEDMAN'S"

FRIEDMAN'S VALUES ARE OUTSTANDING!

We have just assembled the FINEST VALUES in Men's and Young Men's

TWO-PANTS SUITS at $22.50

You will marvel at the assortment and quality.

Blue Cheviot Overcoats

Silk trimmed—46 or 50 inches long—

Special Price **$19.75**

Call at Friedman's for the Best

$1.00 Shirts

you ever saw.

For early Christmas Shoppers, we display the niftiest Neckwear, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Hose and all other useful articles for Men or Boys.

We Extend a Cordial Invitation to Visit Our Store. Looking or Buying, You Are Always Welcome.

FRIEDMAN'S MAKER TO WEARER CLOTHES SHOP

812 MARKET STREET

"THE STORE OF OUTSTANDING VALUES"

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

carrier. Mr. Conner, of Shepherd, has been transferred to Highland Park and is now R. F. D. No. 6.

—

E. C. Bower spent three days last week on his farm and incidentally killed a few ducks.

—

E. B. Catlin has returned from a vacation in Florida. Says he gained eight pounds.

—

J. B. Ray has been off a few days, hunting and otherwise getting ready for the holiday rush.

—

No, I have not found by flute. Ask Mr. Jacoway.

—S. S. McMahan.

* * *

All I know about it I read in the newspapers. A dispatch from Washington throws cold water on our new postoffice. That same old red tape is in evidence, as explained in the daily papers. So for the present, good-bye, new postoffice.

* * *

J. Lawrence Miller went hunting Thursday. R. B. Stansbury was also off from work Thursday.

* * *

Pat, did you bring mamma-in-law some more of that chicken buttermilk? Mr. Walker says he guesses that is the reason she picks on every one in the office.

* * *

Lieut. Samuel Lynch was off a couple of days recuperating.

* * *

M. M. Echols was off Thursday for some unknown reason, maybe attending meeting of the Straight Eight club.

* * *

Saw Massey slipping away about 1 o'clock Thursday evening.

* * *

A new checker champion is in the making. Gus Griggsby sat in the other day and had all the boys up and going.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

Money, the mystic word, the substance that is necessary for conventions, is proving quite elusive to local committees. Every time our hunters gather and prime their guns for the hunt, someone shoots in the wrong direction and the game gets away, leaving the poor hunters in debt for their ammunition. If hunting continues to prove so expensive, it is better to let the wild beast, money, continue its uninterrupted way rather than for us to lose our time, friends and ammunition in the hunt.

* * *

Marion "Goofy" Liner, formerly of Alabama and points south, pulled the fast one for the week when he inquired if Paul Speck really wrote the new hit, "Never Swat the Fly."

* * *

We were pleased to see Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gordon in town last week. They spent a few days with brother VanArsdale. Dick is doing fine in Atlanta and his many friends in Chattanooga wish him all the success in the world.

Bob Morrison, of the musical Morrison family, is stepping out on a new instrument—the trombone. Bob has about tried 'em all and we are glad to see that at last he has found one that satisfies.

* * *

Our plea for live musicians at the Tivoli will be partially answered New Year's eve when Miss Nell Brenizer and a score of local entertainers occupy the spotlight.

* * *

Sunday, being the first one in December, is the day for our annual election of officers. It is a part of every member's duty to be present and cast his or her ballot. The larger the number of voters, the better chance for the local to select officers who will serve us faithfully, sincerely and honestly.

* * *

Kenneth Blevins just dropped in, we suppose, to help us with the holiday rush of business. We herewith appoint a committee of drummers with Greek Null as chairman to make Brother Blevins' visit as unpleasant as possible.

MORE ABOUT

MOTHER JONES

(Continued from First Page)

She has been nominated to be among "the twelve greatest women in the United States," and sponsored as among the "six greatest women the world has known." She will be remembered mainly as an organizer and inspiration of the unsung heroes of labor, men and women, who built the American labor movement.

Born in Cork.

Mary Harris Jones was her full name. She was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, in 1830. Many of her kin died in the Irish revolt of the early nineteenth century. She came to this country as a girl of 5 years of age. Her father, a railroad worker, settled in Toronto, where she attended the public schools and the normal school. She taught in a convent for a while, learned dressmaking, married. The first great tragedy in her life took place in Memphis, Tenn. A yellow fever epidemic took each one of her four children, and then her husband, who was buried by the Iron Molders' union, to which he belonged. She then became a nurse while the epidemic waned, after having taken full toll of the workers.

She was next heard of in Chicago, where she conducted a dressmaking establishment. The work was mainly for the aristocrats and beef millionaires. She saw the contrast between their luxury and the starving hordes of unemployed. Then came the Chicago fire, which burned up her establishment. She took refuge in old St. Mary's church on Wabash avenue, with many others who had lost everything. Nearby in an old, tumbled down, flame scorched building the Knights of Labor, just organized, held meetings. She listened to their passionate eloquence and found the first outlet for her crusading spirit.

Joined Knights of Labor.

"Those were the days of martyrs and saints," she frequently recalled to the modern generation. She became a member of the Knights of Labor and thereby a champion of the oppressed and a scourge and a goad to the oppressors such as no other woman has ever been.

Her first great strike was the B. & O. strike in 1873 and her first great spectacle the burning of 100 locomotives in the roundhouse at Pittsburgh. Those stirring events of the 70s saw the birth pangs of the American labor movement. She witnessed the Haymarket tragedy in 1886, when an inflamed public took harsh toll of the eight-hour movement leaders in Chicago who were prompted by anarchist bravado.

In 1891 when she was 61 is the first record of a mine strike in which she participated. It was her first adventure with coal company gunmen. She saved the miners' organizer who was with her and got off free, by use of the Irish wit for which she became noted. They were accused of taking a revolver into a church used by negro miners.

Manager Expresses Surprise.

The coal company's manager expressed surprise.

"What are you astonished about?" asked "Mother" Jones.

"That you should go into the house of God with anyone who carried a gun."

"Oh, that isn't God's house. That is the coal company's house. You know God Almighty never comes around a place like this!"

She helped found the Appeal to Reason, famous socialist weekly, and she toured the country as a free lance speaker and organizer. The 90s saw her in the Pennsylvania coal fields as a regular organizer for the Miners' union. Then her pity was aroused for the children at work in the breakers and in the mills.

Organized Miners' Wives.

She organized the miners' wives and frequently these Amazons with pails, brooms and mops chased the non-unionists from the mines.

"Pray for the dead, but fight like hell for the living," was one of her pithy sayings, and she lived up to it.

With a boy driving her in a buggy, drawn by a patient nag, she crossed the mountains carrying the message of labor. Her work and that of hundreds of other volunteer organizers made the situation ripe, when the brilliant leadership of John Mitchell and the terrible exploitation led the anthracite miners to their successful revolt and federal intervention.

"'Mother' Jones is in the mountains raising hell," was the usual report given of her deeds. Her tactics were effective. But while she was a doughty leader of men and women, almost forgotten is her exploit in shocking the conscience of the staid citizens of Philadelphia to the horrors of child labor in the textile mills. She brought a procession of mill slaves, stunted, warped, crippled boys and girls to the city hall.

"Philadelphia mansions are built on the broken bones, the quivering hearts and drooping heads of these children," she said.

Child Labor Law Passed.

Soon after the state passed a law forbidding children under 14 in the mills. The union freed the boys from the breakers.

The stormy life of "Mother" Jones was much too full to recount in detail. She went through the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone case. In 1906 she was in Paint Creek and Cabin Creek braving the guns, when twenty-six miners were killed in one skirmish near her. She was on hand during the murderous attack on the tent colony in Ludlow, Colo., in 1914. How she pilloried Rockfeller for his role in that tragedy enacted by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company!

Lived as Few Have.

"Mother" Jones lived as few humans have dared to, giving of her great heart and courage for the disinherited, accepting in return hardships, danger and the small pay of a union organizer. She was in scores of jails, confined in the "bull pen" many times, tried often on charges of accessory to murder and similar crimes. Neither courts, nor gunmen, nor prisons, nor militia could stop her. Her name will stand at the head among the great in Labor's Hall of Fame.

Home Safety Factor Has Small Average

Washington.—"We think of home as the safest place in the world, but it's the most hazardous, Luis I. Dublin, insurance statistician, told a section of the president's child protection conference.

"There are stepladders that collapse, shaky chairs used for reaching, improvised and crude implements, gas and fire," he said.

He forecast that by the end of 1930 America will have counted 100,000 deaths by accident for the year—each one contributing to the dependency and handicap of a child.

Of this number, he said, 23,000 deaths, mostly women, would be due to perils of the home, a like number in industry, and 54,000 in public places. The majority of the latter was placed on the auto.

"Cars should not be sold on the score of speed," Dublin said. "That is an anti-social act and should be subject to penalty."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

MORE ABOUT

BARBERS' LOCAL

(Continued from First Page)

know we mean business. A great many think that so long as they are getting along all fine and good that there is nothing in the world matters, but don't fool yourselves, brothers. It is your duty as a loyal member to at all times support and assist any organization and by so doing we not only show a real true union spirit, but we are helping our own organization as well.

"So read your journal, your Labor World and any other educational medium that pertains to the labor movement. Nothing in the world would stop the barbers' progress if we ourselves would get familiar with any and all things that pertain to our business.

"Our cause is a real clean-cut issue and we cannot expect other organizations to come to our assistance unless we show a likewise disposition. So after all reciprocity is the only real method of securing co-operation from other organizations. Do unto others as you would have others do unto you. Patronize the label of others, and by so doing you are bound to have the patronage of theirs.

"We as workers have much to be thankful for. Our organization has brought better days to ourselves and to our loved ones. We must look back on the dark past, when the conditions in our craft were most deplorable; when men following the trade worked on an average of one hundred hours per week for a small pittance—terrible conditions that brought about much sickness.

"Through organization we have reduced the long hours, increased the return and eliminated much sickness among our members, until today we find the barber a part of fraternal, political, civic and social life in his community. The pathways of history are strewn with those pioneers who made the sacrifice, that we might benefit and prosper.

"God's gracious gift to man is life. Though we endure hardships and suffering as we search for a better day, it is these sacrifices that have brought us our present economic condition that we should be thankful for.

"Working men and women know the value of organization and are thankful for the sunshine and happiness that we enjoy.

"The Journeymen Barbers' union today is an institution that we can be thankful for. It is an essential part of American life and a synonym of modern civilization."

Plan to Construct More Postoffices

Washington.—Legislation to provide a 20-year program for the construction of postoffices, with an immediate authorization of $10,000,000 for the first year to aid unemployment, will be proposed by Representative Kelly at this session of congress.

The Pennsylvania lawmaker declared that the federal government should abandon the practice of leasing postoffice quarters. The building program, he said, could be financed out of the $17,500,000 for annual rentals.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs.	83c
BUTTER	Clover Bloom and Clearbrook, Pound	34c
EGGS	Clover Bloom, Candled, Dozen	27c
TOMATOES	No. 2, Two for	15c
BEANS	Indian Hill, 2½ Size, Can	15c
BEANS	Pinto and Great Northern, Pound	5c
OATS	3-Minute, 2 for	15c
MATCHES	Fire Stone, box	2c
OCTAGON SOAP	Large Bar	5c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

FAT BACK MEAT	Fine for Seasoning—Lb.	12½c
PURE LARD	(4 lb. limit) 4 Lbs. for	50c
PIG BRAINS	Pound	12½c
BACON	Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	30c

SOLE OWNER

CLARENCE SAUNDERS

OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY SELF SERVICE GROCERY

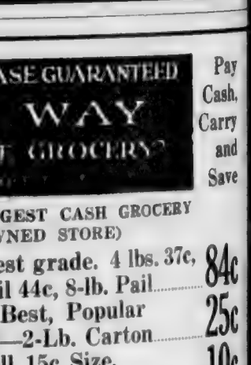
Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

COMPOUND	Very best grade. 4 lbs. 37c, 4-lb. Pail 44c, 8-lb. Pail	84c
PURE LARD	Very Best, Popular Brand—2-Lb. Carton	25c
PINK SALMON	Tall 15c Size, Can	10c
SUGAR	(Limit 1 bag of either size), 5-lb. bag 23c, 25-lb. bag $1.15, 10-lb. bag	46c
TOMATOES	Very Best Hand Packed, Size 2 Can — Can	7c
CRACKERS	"Premium Sodas," 1-Lb. Box 13c, 2-Lb. Box	25c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing



AMERICAN ACE COFFEE

"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA

THE LABOR WORLD

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 12, 1930 — Number 33

CENTRAL BODY HOLDS ANOTHER BUSY MEETING

Delegates Dispose of Many Important Matters.

HOME STORES AGAIN ON "UNFAIR LIST"

Clothing Co. "Row" Settled. A. F. of L. Representative Addresses Body.

BUILDING TRADES CALLED TO MEET WEDNESDAY, 17TH

Representattives of all building trades crafts in the city are asked to attend a meeting on Wednesday night, Dec. 17, at 11½ East Seventh street, 6:30 p.m., for the purpose of perfecting a 100 per cent organization of these crafts.

E. E. McDaniels, former president of the building trades, Monday night asked for co-operation of all trades in the movement, and outlined a proposed program for action which will present a solid front to employers of these crafts in matters which concern them directly.

Mr. McDaniels stated any craftsman is welcome to attend the meeting on the 17th, and urged that all be represented.

Central Body Monday night held another unusually busy and interesting meeting. Of particular interest, and importance, was the report of the executive board, which indicated that these gentlemen had had their hands exceedingly full during the two previous weeks.

Of the items contained in the report which permit of publication, final action on complaint against the "Home Stores," operating a number of grocery stores throughout the city and county, occasioned considerable oratory," with the final result that these stores were formally declared unfair to organized labor."

The executive board reported efforts to adjust the complaint had been unavailing, management of the stores giving the impression that they were not greatly interested in the friendship of organized labor, and evincing slight if any consolation in the position of the Central Body's representatives that co-operation and friendly relations are desirable at all times.

It was recalled that this was not the first time a break had occurred with the company which operates this chain of stores, former disagreement having been adjusted and friendly relations restored, only to be again broken by action of the management in employing non-union craftsmen.

Report was also made that disagreement with the Star Clothing Company, 242 East Main street, which had been declared "unfair" at a previous session of the body, had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and the clothing company was again placed on the list of firms considered fair to working people of the community.

A. L. Topping, representing the American Federation of Labor, was guest of the body, and delivered a brief address. Mr. Topping congratulated the delegates on their handling of various matters disposed of, and discussed general conditions in various localities where his work has called him recently.

A resolution pledging co-operation of advertisers in The Labor World, and patronage of trades unionists and their families wherever consistent and possible, was adopted unanimously following a general discussion. The motion for adoption included the suggestion that every delegate present urge upon the members of his local to carry out its provisions. A courtesy to patrons of this paper, the resolution refers particularly to the spending of Christmas money, and is as follows:

Whereas, members of organized labor in Chattanooga will spend, during the next few weeks, thousands of dollars for Christmas gifts for their families and friends; and,

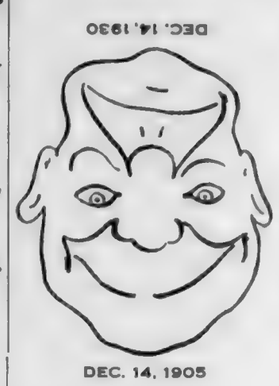
Whereas, the most substantial merchants and business houses are soliciting Christmas trade through the columns of our paper, The Labor World; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we should, in all fairness, give every consideration to our paper's advertisers; and,

That we urge upon each and every member of our affiliated organizations to spend their Christmas money, where consistent and possible, with those who patronize our paper.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or card on service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

UNIQUE INVITATION ISSUED TO WEDDING ANNIVERSARY BY MR. AND MRS. GEO. FORBES



You are invited to view the remains
of the wreck of
a weak man and a poor unfortunate
girl caused by
Twenty Five Years
of married life
at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. George Forbes
Sunday, December 14 at 5 P. M.
207 Liberty Street
North Chattanooga, Tennessee

Above unique invitation has been received by members of Circle club, with the penned notation, "This will be the regular Christmas session of Circle club." At the last meeting the clubmembers voted to accept the invitation of Mr. Forbes and hold forth at the wedding anniversary of a charter member and one of its first presidents.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes were married in Chattanooga by the Rev. McClain, who was pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, at the home of the bride's parents on East Eighth street. Mrs. Forbes was Miss Dora Childers. They have resided in Chattanooga continuously since. Misses Ruth, 19; Olga Frank, 16, and Mary Jane, 10, have enlivened the Forbes home for the respective number of years given.

Indications are that practically every member of Circle club will be present Sunday evening to wish the popular couple "many happy returns."

An interesting sidelight on the coming occasion was purloined by The Labor World, in the form of an acceptance to the characteristic invitation printed above. Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Cuthbert, who have enjoyed a comparatively short term of married bliss, indited the following poetic reply:

Thanks!
With delight (and trepidation)
We accept your invitation,
For we dread
To see upon your faces
Those sad and mournful traces
Of five and twenty years of woe,
To look ahead
And think that we, perhaps,
Shall grow
Sad like you.
But then—
We have this consolation:
Surely, when dealing out our share
Nature made a better pair.
So, may we send
Congratulation?

—Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Cuthbert.

Danville Textile Barons Begin Wholesale Evictions of Workers From Company-Owned Houses

By C. S. GARRISON

Danville, Va., Dec. 9.—Wholesale evictions of striking union mill workers from the company owned houses of the Dan River and Riverside Cotton mills here has started. This is one of the last cards to be played by the mill autocrats, inspired and carried on by one Malcolm K. Harris, attorney for the mill corporation, and well known locally as a union hater.

Thus far approximately 100 families have received notice to vacate the property they occupy no later than Dec. 24—Christmas Eve—the time of peace on earth and good will to men.

It is recalled that Harry R. Fitzgerald, president of the mill corporation, made the statement a few weeks ago, published in local newspapers and carried by the press associations, that he did not intend to evict any of his workers from their homes during the winter months, but if "the strike lasted until spring he would have to have his houses then."

Malcolm K. Harris, the mill attorney, who it is said has aspirations to become president of the corporation to succeed Mr. Fitzgerald, threw a monkey wrench into the Fitzgerald plans and issued an order that the evictions be carried out without delay—and it is being done. It is generally reported that the Harris edict is one of the final thrusts to break the strike and incidentally play in favor with the stockholders.

The news of the eviction plans, however, was no surprise to the mill workers. They had been warned weeks ago of the impending action. The union is making preparation to care for all evicted workers by some means or other.

Since the presence of the military in Danville as strike deputies, the mill management under the generalship of Malcolm K. Harris has showed its fangs on more than one occasion. The winning of the point by the union to restore the strike pickets was a bitter pill for the management to swallow, especially Mr. Harris, and since that time there has been feverish haste among the powers that be to head off any further advantages the workers might gain.

From an assemblage of about 1,000 soldiers the quota has been cut until now about 400 bayonets are on the job around Dan River mill gates. The pickets, however, hold their vantage points as they did previously to the coming of the troops.

A Danville newspaper came out with a story to the effect that it, through the use of "paid informers" sent into the mills, had found that the count of strikebreakers in both mills totaled 1,664. The number does not conform to the count made by strike pickets. The rules of the mill absolutely prevent workers from one department "visiting" with workers of another department, or even holding converse with workers in the same sections, under penalty of discharge. So the newspaper yarn is generally discounted as propaganda inspired by the mill management. When it is known that Attorney Harris is directing the strike for the mill management a number of things are as plain as a pikestaff.

The strike situation on the surface is as quiet as a mill-pond, and nothing has occurred to give the soldiers even the slightest thrill. Gov. Pollard has been roundly criticized for sending in troops to Danville, although the soldiers have had nothing to do. There are at the present time five separate peace enforcement units stumbling over one another's feet in Schoolfield, the mill village. Schoolfield is out of the corporate limits of Danville, in Pittsylvania county. To police this area there are the soldiers, special county police, special deputy sheriffs, state highway patrolmen and the city police of Danville, who have jurisdiction into Schoolfield. None of them have made an arrest and no disturbances have occurred to keep the "law" awake.

The strike management committee in an open letter to the citizens of the county and local peace authorities offered to take over the policing of the Schoolfield strike area by using the strike pickets, at no cost whatever to the county authorities—not even for the board of the pickets—The cost of maintenance of the soldiers and the various other peace contingents is costing Pittsylvania county several thousand dollars a day and the taxpayers are wondering what the end will be.

No strike in the history of industry has been as unusual as the Danville textile strike. Defections from union ranks to strikebreakers have been virtually negligible. The union membership stands like a rock, even with all the persecutions directed against it. The eviction scheme is largely directed against the officers of the union and all those known to be taking an active part in the strike, with the intention of driving them not only out of the mills but away from Danville, thus leaving the rest of the membership to the tender (?) mercies of the mill management, after forcing them back again into the plants.

As it is, the morale of the strikers was never better. Food and other supplies are coming in and the workers are existing at least as well as they did while working. They may have to live in tents and shacks and be without the simple joys of Christmastide, with their children wondering what it all means, but they intend to stick, win, lose or draw.

Miss Korb Again Selected to Head Beauty Workers

Miss Roselyn Korb, first president of Local 415-A, Beauticians, Chattanooga's youngest trade union, was again named head of that organization at an election held at the regular meeting Monday night. Miss Korb is at Jolly's.

Other officers of the local are: Miss Johnnie Bell Borin, Read House, vice-president; Mrs. R. L. Morgan, Taylor's, secretary; Miss Patricia Suddeth, Jolly's, recorder; Miss Thelma Hill, Taylor's, guide; Mrs. W. V. Bluhm, Loveman's, and Mrs. Myrtle Love, Jolly's, finance committee. The by-laws committee is composed of Miss Korb, Miss Borin, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. D. C. Darwin, Reaves Shoppe.

WARN AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF LABOR RULES

Department Quotes Law on Working Hours.

CHRISTMAS SEASON BRINGS GOOD ADVICE

Statutes Regulating Employment Women, Children Are Impressed.

Local merchants and others who find it necessary during the holiday rush to work employes longer hours are warned by the state department of labor that the Tennessee statutes having to do with employment of females and minors must be obeyed.

It is pointed out that no female shall be required to work more than ten and one-half hours in one day, nor more than fifty-seven hours in a week, and section 3 of the statute is quoted in full that no misunderstanding be possible.

Section 6 of the act relating to employment of minors is quoted to describe the penalties imposed for violation.

The labor department's statement follows:

Owing to the rush season in the various stores and manufacturing plants the department of labor wishes to call the attention of the merchants and manufacturers arranging to keep their establishments open to the female labor laws of Tennessee which prohibits any employer from working a female over ten and one-half hours in any one day or fifty-seven hours in any one week.

If merchants find it necessary to keep their store open longer than usual, the department of labor suggests that they arrange the hours of their employes in shifts, so that no one female employe will be required to work more than ten and one-half hours. If employes are required to work ten and one-half hours each day it will be necessary to have a short day to prevent exceeding fifty-seven hours in any one week.

"Section 3. Be it further enacted, That any proprietor, foreman, owner or other person who shall require, permit or suffer to work, in, about, or in connection with any industry or establishment named in the foregoing section, any female or child under the age of 16 years, more than the number of hours prescribed in sections 1 and 2 of this act, or any person mentioned in sections 1 and 2 violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five ($25.00) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars for each offense."

Attention is also called to the child labor laws which prohibits the working of any one under 14 years of age in any kind of establishment.

Minors between the ages of 14 and 16 must furnish their employer an employment certificate, and cannot work over eight hours a day and not later than 7 p.m. or over forty-eight hours per week.

"Section 6. Be it further enacted, That whoever employs any child, and whoever having under his control as parent, guardian or otherwise, any child, permits or suffers such child to be employed or to work in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, in the discretion of the court."

Rail Machinists In Lively Session Name New Officers

At an unusually interesting session Thursday night at Central Labor hall, Lodge 1450, Machinists (railroad branch), transacted routine business and elected officers for 1931. The list, as given The Labor World, contains a well-balanced mixture of "old-timers" and "youngsters." C. W. Pfeiffer was re-elected president, with Sam Higdon as vice-president; Bert Smith, recorder; J. C. "Jimmie" Rogers, financial secretary; Floyd Parks, treasurer; C. R. "Nifty" Posey, conductor, and Johnny Titmarsh, trustee.

Among the items of interest reported from the meeting were: Reece Davis, Clyde McDonald and O. C. Hancock delivered their annual speeches on "good of the order;" W. H. Rhea made a detailed report from Central Body, with recommendations; a cash donation was made to the Danville strikers.

Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of William Cureton, member of the lodge, who died last Thursday, and on the passing of A. G. Linn, secretary of the Typos and father of Ward Linn, member of Lodge 1450.

McGRADY DECLARES ORGANIZED LABOR MUST END DEPRSSION AND DISTRESS IN SOUTHLAND

Chairman Southern Organizing Committee Holds "Cesspool" Conditions Call Urgently for Broadening Scope of Activities—Importance of Section as Manufacturing Center Stressed in Vivid Manner by Trades Union Official.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 11.—Declaring that the southern organizing campaign must be enlarged and intensified, Edward F. McGrady, chairman, has made a careful survey of the whole situation and has presented his conclusions officially. McGrady presents a new picture of conditions among the wage-earners of the south in a series of sensational statements based on actual observation. Thousands have no underwear and other thousands go through the winter without socks, he declares, illustrating the exploited and workless condition of multitudes. Oppression he calls "prevalent everywhere" and he cites specific cases in a dramatic presentation of the situation. McGrady's report is here offered in full.

By EDWARD F. McGRADY
Chairman, American Federation of Labor Southern Organizing Committee.

The question has been asked recently—Should our southern organizing campaign be continued on as broad a scale as we have been operating during the past year?

After serving several months as chairman, directing this work, I say most emphatically "Yes." We must continue at our present rate, and we should increase our activities along all industrial lines in every state.

Here is a great potential industrial empire that, in my opinion, will surpass the north in many indutrial lines. Let me give you both sides of the picture—the progress of the industries and the deplorable condition under which men and women who labor in these industries are compelled to work and live.

South Great Industrial Factor.

The latest government figures (1930 census are not ready) shows that the wealth of the south is estimated at more than $77,000,000,000. The yearly value of the south's manufactures are now worth over $10,-500,000,000.

More than one-half of the world's cotton supplies are produced in the south. Fifty-eight per cent of the country's active cotton spindles are in the south. More than 68 per cent of the domestic cotton goods are produced in the south. The southern mills consume 75 per cent of the raw raw cotton raised.

The south produces 60 per cent of the country's petroleum, 45 per cent of its coal. Forty-five per cent of the country's lumber is produced in the south. Thirty-eight per cent of the mineral output comes from the southern states.

Huge Cotton Investment.

The value of cotton industries in the south represents an investment of approximately $1,000,000,000. There are now operating 1,851 individual textile plants. One thousand and thirty-eight of these mills are devoted to the manufacture of cotton goods, 431 are knitting mills, 73 are woolen and worsted, 81 are silk mills and the others are dyeing, finishing, lace, flax and linen.

Construction contracts in the southern states in 1929 totaled $780,-000,000 (this does not include any buildings valued at less than $10,-000). Construction contracts awarded during the first ten months of 1930 are valued at $814,000,000. This is but a partial picture of the ever increasing, tremendous industrial strides in the south.

You have looked at the industrial side of the picture, now let us see the other side.

Making Tragic Mistake.

The tragic mistake that is being made in the south is that they imagine "prosperity" can be built on a foundation of "cheap labor." Today the southern people are unable to support their industries through their own purchases of the goods they manufacture. The "prosperity" of the south is due entirely to the fact that it exports to other states what it creates.

Untold numbers of working men and women are so poor they cannot afford to own even one suit of underwear. If they got decent wages and could afford two suits of underwear what a great spurt these mills would get. Tens of thousands of southern workers wear no stockings at all for many months in the year; their wages will not allow them to buy. If they received better wages, and all the workers could buy two pairs of stockings the hosiery mills would become still more prosperous.

Among the 1,500,000 men and women working in factories, the greater portion of them can only afford to buy one suit of clothes a year, thousands of them only one suit in three years. If they had decent wages, and all could buy one suit each year, how much more prosperous would the mills become.

Dire Poverty Prevalent.

Thirty-five per cent of the agricultural products of the nation are produced in the south, yet, here, hundreds of thousands of working men and women and children are suffering from malnutrition, pellagra and poverty degradation. They cannot buy sufficiently of the farm products they raise to keep them in decent health because of the miserable wages they receive.

Oppression of the workers is prevalent everywhere.

In the state of Virginia 4,000 men and women were compelled to suspend work due to their plea for the right to join the American trade union movement. The governor of that state answered their plea by sending in the soldiery with 800 bayonets, guns and bombs. The only question involved was the right of American men and women to join a union.

Marshall Field owns three big mills in North Carolina. When the workers in the Marshall Field Draper plant indicated they wanted to join the union they were discharged. The only reason given was "We cannot use you any more." A brutal deputy sheriff, known as "Pistol Pete," has been acting as a recruiting agent to bring in workers from the hills to take the places of those who have been kicked out upon the highway because of their expressed desire to join an American trade union.

Elaborate Spy System.

The Enka Corporation of Asheville, N. C., one of the largest rayon plants in the country, forbade its workers to join the American Federation of Labor. The managers have established an elaborate system of espionage. They search the lockers and clothing of their employes while they are at work. Men and women have been discharged because some member of their family belonged to a union, other than textile. They are spied upon in their homes. The corporation has not less than 50 undercover men and stool pigeons working in the mills as operators, who receive $60 per month as mill workers and $50 extra by the superintendent of police. The Enka village is not incorporated. Gov. Gardner, of North Carolina, has given commissions as special corporation guards to the mill gunmen.

In the city of Spartanburg, S. C., a few weeks ago a contract for $900,-000 for a new sewerage system was granted. Because of the terrific unemployment, it was decided to make this an "all white man's job," no negroes need apply. Their work day was ten hours. The contractor recruited most of their help from the unemployed hands of the mills, but they found the textile workers, who for years have been undernourished and overworked, in such anaemic conditions that they could not work ten hours a day, so they put them on two five-hour shifts, and the salary paid was 15 cents per hour. Can you imagine the father of a family trying to feed his wife and children on 75 cents per day?

Women Miserably Paid.

In Columbus, Ga., numbers of women came into the union office with three, four and five children clinging to their skirts. These mothers worked in the mills; they were on a three-day schedule, and for three days labor they received $5.40. Can you imagine a distracted mother trying to feed four or five people on $5.40 per week?

These are a few instances of labor degradation, oppression and poverty. They could be multiplied thousands of times.

If the south is to become an industrial empire, organized labor must see that it does not remain a "cesspool" of despair.

Machinists, 56, Name New Officers For Coming Year

O. P. Hubble was "promoted" from vice-president to president of Lodge 56, International Association of Machinists, at the annual election of officers held Tuesday night, and the following "official family" named to assist in carrying on the affairs of the lodge during 1931:

Vice-President—Herman Metz.
Recording Secretary—Roscoe Jobe.
Financial Secretary—H. E. Kelley.
Treasurer—P. H. Turley.
Conductor—W. E. White.
Sentinel—Anton Buol.
Trustees—Joe Brown, W. F. Lange, W. L. Wergin.
Business Agent—Dave Sivley.

William Cureton Answers Last Call

William F. Cureton, veteran member of Lodge 1450, Railroad Machinists, passed away Thursday night, following a short illness, and was laid to rest Sunday afternoon at Hooker, Ga.

Many members of Lodge 1450 attended the services to pay their last respects to their departed brother.

Mr. Cureton had been an employe of the Southern shops for years, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all his fellow-employes.

GIVE POSITION OF WORKERS ON STATE TANGLE

Official Approval Given Activities of Reid.

COMMITTEE ISSUES PLAIN STATEMENT

Urges Trades Unionists to Join Any Movement for Investigation.

Activities of H. V. Reid, chairman, in the recent political campaigns in the state, were given the stamp of approval, and Mr. Reid was re-elected by the nonpartisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods at a recent meeting of that body in Nashville, and in connection with the committee's action a statement has been prepared giving the position of the workers' representatives on the foregoing and on the present state financial-political tangle.

Recent developments, the statement declares, justify the opposition to Horton in the recent campaigns, and the opinion is expressed that "so long as he remains governor of Tennessee the best interests of the people will not be served."

Organized labor, it is contended, stands for honesty and efficiency in government, and joins the demand for an honest investigation to determine who is responsible for alleged manipulation of the people's money, and "if such investigation shows anyone guilty of criminal acts they demand that those indicted be brought before the bar of justice."

The committee urges members of organized labor to join with any group of citizens in a movement to examine into the state's affairs and correct alleged abuses. It follows, in part:

There appeared in newspapers on Nov. 5 a news story to the effect that H. V. Reid, chairman of this committee, was defeated for office in his lodge of the firemen because of his opposition to Gov. Horton. This story also stated that Gov. Horton was a friend of labor.

This news story was an injustice to Mr. Reid and a gross misrepresentation of the attitude of organized labor as to Gov. Horton. Chairman Reid, in opposing Gov. Horton, was acting according to the instructions of the committee. The nonpartisan policy of organized labor is to defeat its enemies and elect its friends. Gov. Horton had proven his enmity to labor by his illegal use of the state militia on two occasions at Elizabethton to coerce the workers in the foreign-owned rayon plants located in that city who had struck against the low wages and long hours at these plants. The Tennessee Federation of Labor in convention assembled, twice had condemned Gov. Horton for this action, and called upon the organized labor movement of this state to go to the polls and vote against him.

Because of his unfavorable record on labor legislation while speaker of the state senate in 1927, organized labor opposed him in 1928 and indorsed Hon. Hill McAlister for governor.

Recent developments relative to the handling of the state finances by the state funding board, of which Gov. Horton is chairman, justifies our opposition to him. It is our opinion that so long as he remains governor of Tennessee the best interests of the people will not be served.

The members of organized labor are citizens of Tennessee. They stand for law and order. They want the government of our state honestly and efficiently administered. They want an honest investigation by the coming legislature to determine who is responsible for the alleged manipulation of the moneys of the taxpayers of Tennessee. They want to know what influence caused the funds of the state to be placed in certain alleged favored banks for the alleged financial profit of certain individuals. If such investigation shows any one guilty of criminal acts, they demand that those indicted be brought before the bar of justice.

We urge the members of organized labor to join with any group of citizens in a movement to examine the state's affairs and correct the abuse of government that is alleged to exist.

The statement is signed by representatives of the federation, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The trade union movement, like all great armies, has camp followers. They are the ones who fail to demand union-made goods and service.

THE LABOR WORLD

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1930.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

John Garland Pollard seems to have just missed demonstrating what a real governor does in an emergency. But John Garland Pollard missed his chance and that's that.

Out of most crises come blunders on one side and vision and wisdom on the other. John Garland Pollard, as governor of Virginia, did the blundering when he sent state troops into Danville, Va. So, instead of recording himself as a great governor he became just another governor. And there is no very great distinction in that.

It is pretty clear that there are unpublished chapters behind the sending of troops into Danville and it may be a long time before they come to light, but in time they will come. And then we shall know more than we know now.

* * *

There seems to have been no single life lost and there seems to have been no property damaged, beyond some broken windows. The only person injured was a union member—a woman.

It seems that a local force that admits incapacity in the face of such a situation does more than confess weakness and stupidity. It seems to confess something much more important. Just what that was, in this instance, we do not yet know. But eventually all truth comes out.

So we wait.

But meanwhile what a situation! What a governor and what a sheriff. It does look as if a mill, standing inert, can exercise power and have its very important "say" about things. But that is only speculation and conjecture. Later we shall know many things, undoubtedly.

* * *

Meanwhile the strikers have shown wisdom and coolness. The state militia, fired with zeal and courage, tore down the picket shelter tents and disbanded the picket line. Thus, without martial law there was, nevertheless, martial law. Even the court injunction granted the right to picket.

The troops are not bad fellows. On the contrary. But in Danville they are not living under normal conditions. So they tore down crude shelter tents, the property of strikers. That ought to put a feather in the governor's cap, not entirely undone by the later decision restoring the right of limited picketing.

John Garland Pollard ought to feel very proud of what he has done thus far.

Boss Fitzgerald, mill president, surveying things, ought to feel satisfied. Perhaps he observed Thanksgiving with greater unction, with a nicer attention to the special graces and customs of the day.

* * *

Virginia has fine traditions. No other state contributed more to the creation of the American concept of liberty.

In no other state did pioneer voices ring with more sincerity or with truer understanding of the meaning of freedom than in Virginia.

We have not understood that Virginians in the founding days stood merely for the freedom of a class or a group. Perhaps, though, that is the way Gov. John Garland Pollard understands it.

The striking mill workers of Danville, however, are [illegible] with Patrick Henry and with Thomas Jefferson. They have earned the right to stand with the immortals of freedom's cause.

CITIES ARE URGED TO REBUILD SLUMS

New York.—The immediate rebuilding and modernizing of slums and [illegible] is urged by the American Construction council in letters to all governors and to mayors of [illegible] a population of 100,000 or over.

LOST

Strayed or Stolen — Fox hound, female, in Lookout Valley. Yellow, with white ring neck, white tips. Louis Massey, 18 West Eighth St. Phone 6-9543.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

USUAL DESPERATE GAME.

Nearly 1,000 soldiers are in Danville, where 4,500 textile workers are striking for the right to organize and against wage cuts and speed-up systems.

The governor of Virginia was snubbed when he asked the mill management to arbitrate differences. "We have nothing to arbitrate," replied the industrial oligarchs.

The strike has been on for two months, with the workers as determined as ever. The usual has happened. A "riot" was staged by unknown parties. The unionists insist that the "rioters" were communists and strikebreakers. The sheriff called for troops and the governor rushed several hundred soldiers to the aid of mill managers who "have nothing to arbitrate."

The purpose of the militia was quickly evident. Their first move was to drive pickets from the streets and smash tents and wind shelters used by the pickets. The governor, later, modified the picket order, following angry protests by the workers.

There is one soldier in Danville for every four strikers. The soldiers are equipped with rifles, bayonets, gas bombs and machine guns. Opposing them are hungry strikers who plead that the dispute may be arbitrated, and who point to their nine weeks of law observance under the most trying circumstances. The soldiers are enforcing a "law and order" standard that is favored by those who placed them in Danville—industrial oligarchs and their political agents. This "law and order" means that the rights of strikers shall be ignored and that they must be driven back to wage cuts, speed-ups and the mill-controlled "union."

Mill managers, who "have nothing to arbitrate," only know this brand of "law and order." It is their ideal of government.

The militia invasion in Danville will be an additional cost to taxpayers, but industrial oligarchs and their political agents will consider this a good investment if their ideal of "law and order" prevails—if the Textile Workers' union is smashed and if wage cuts and speed-ups are enforced. This brand of "law and order" is the price a negligent society must pay.

Organized labor will eventually create a social consciousness that will not permit the state militia to be used as pawns by employers who refuse to arbitrate attempts to lower living standards and who deny workers the right to organize.

There will come a time when employers must publicly defend such unsocial acts. They will fail to conceal their purpose by fomenting riot and then have troops drive pickets off the streets to maintain their system of "law and order."

A. F. OF L. SPEAKS FOR WORKERS.

The A. F. of L. is spokesman for the nation's wage-earners. No other organization has even questioned its supremacy. It has supplied the leadership, the driving force, the militancy, in every advance workers have made the last fifty years.

We have a better nation because the A. F. of L. has lived. In great crises this is acknowledged by our opponent and critics. They then concede that the A. F. of L. is spokesman for American wage-earners. But in normal times we must not enlarge our intelligence and capacity by urging appointment of an A. F. of L. member to a high office that was created through the energy of the A. F. of L., and for the purpose of benefiting the workers of our land.

The A. F. of L. is not favored by [illegible] who grandiloquently talk of [illegible] for all persons to secure government positions, and who would create the impression that the A. F. of L. is merely interested in securing a job for some trade unionist.

[illegible] indictment charges President Green with attempting to "force" an A. F. of L. member as secretary of labor.

If by "force" is meant reasons why and A. F. of L. member should hold this position, President Green will have to plead guilty.

This "force"—this reasoning—is ignored by persons who infer that President Green has made threats, but who accept without question the secret and honey-worded commands of privilege.

Building Wrecked By Escaping Gas

Los Angeles, Cal.—Anti-unionists are forced to abandon their claim that "labor troubles" is responsible for the explosion of the Garment Capitol building, in which sixty persons were injured.

Chief Ralph Scott, of the fire department, reports that a leaking gas pipe is responsible, and other fire authorities take the same position. Organized cloakmakers are on strike against firms that were housed in the building, and hostile newspapers guardedly connected the strike with [illegible]tion, however, that more than 200 the explosion. They failed to men- union cloakmakers were employed in the building and that fourteen of these workers were seriously injured.

A committee appointed by the central body compiled these facts and made them a public document.

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY.
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part IV.

WHO IS THIS JESUS?

In answering the question "Who is this Jesus?" preparatory to our study of Jesus' teaching concerning money we will now take a look at both Nazareth, where Jesus grew to manhood, and Galilee, the province of which He was a legal resident.

WM. L. MOSS

The pleasant little modern town of En-Nasira is identified as built on the site of ancient Nazareth. Nazareth was located in a high valley at the foot and on the side of a hill (Luke 4:29) amid beautiful and fruitful surroundings. It early incurred the displeasure of the unspiritual legalists of southern Palestine. "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" was the common expression of contempt with which the arrogant, supercilious Jews in and around Jerusalem referred to this prosperous Galilean city. The Nazarenes were an industrious people, their minds unfettered by the legalism that afflicted the Pharisees and the priestly element at Jerusalem. They were loyal Jews—many of them wrote their loyalty into the history of Israel with flaming letters of blood! But the odium attached to their little town by their southern brethren was never lived down, its offensiveness springing from the fact that those who claimed for it a bad reputation had never been able to enslave it with their Pharisaical pedantry, hence because of their inability to enslave it with blighting casuistry would never forgive—or forget!

* * *

Near to Syro-Phoenicia and wild Arabia, and separated from Judea proper by the territory of the detested Samaritans, "Galilee of the Gentiles" was known as a prosperous province. The fertility of ancient Galilee was remarkable for its richness; of its mountains it has been said that nowhere in the world are any more beautiful or more inspiring. The Galileans were energetic, brave and industrious, the entire province when under cultivation presenting an immense green and smiling district. Antipas (or Antipater), the Roman tetrarch, an idle and worthless prince, assumed control of Galilee about the time Jesus was born, and our Lord was legally his subject all His earthly life. Antipas ruled a fiery, independent-thinking people; from their ranks sprang Judas the Gaulonite, among them was first organized the Zelotes (or Sacarii, pious assassins), while the whole of Galilee became more and more a great seething cauldron the longer Rome ruled it. Here in Galilee the great thought of the day (the belief in the coming Messiah) inspired many with a contempt of death, or rather a longing for it, in their hatred of Rome. Here in Galilee was freely argued men were on the eve of a great religious upheaval. Here the writings of the Old Testament were twisted into a multitude of meanings to support these great expectations for the immediate future.

* * *

Summary: Jesus lived in a town inhabited by an industrious, independent-thinking folk, who were the target of the jealousy and spleen of the narrow-minded Jews of southern Palestine. He was the legal subject of a province seething with revolutionary thinking and the seat of many political-religious uprisings. He lived daily among a people possessed by a colossal hope—the coming of the Messiah to rule in person. He lived in an atmosphere surcharged with the thought that peace to the righteous was at hand and that God's work would soon be sealed forever!

(To Be Continued)

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

W. P. Howard was in the city over Thanksgiving and the Sunday following.

* * *

I. Patton said he waited a whole year for his turkey and then he got away. Poor Pat, lucky turkey.

* * *

J. H. Pratt is now able to attend meeting regularly again, so he said.

* * *

C. E. Coffer met with an accident last week and took a fall. The reason he wasn't seriously hurt was it took fifteen minutes to make the fall.

* * *

W. W. Berry wants to know where Pigeon mountain is. Someone told him that's where Rip Van Winkle lived.

* * *

Brothers, don't forget next meeting night, Wednesday, the 17th. We will have our Christmas entertainment and there will be something doing every minute. Look for Santa.

* * *

E. E. McDaniels has been seen about again and getting some work straightened out.

* * *

Grady McArthur said he worked around the house so much Thanksgiving that there wasn't anything left to do on Sunday but go to church.

* * *

Mark Strawn says if work was to break loose and everybody got busy this month he'd believe in Santa Claus.

* * *

Boys over our way never think of how many shopping days till Christmas, but how manw pay days. Well, only two more.

* * *

Ed Carrol had the misfortune to have a finger cut off this week, but is getting along fine at this time.

TIMES CHAPEL NOTES

By "ED"

Basil Palmer and Johnny Lewis agreed to split the attendance prize if either of them won last Sunday. President Gardner asked Basil to draw for the winning number, and he drew Johnny's number; so it looks like a frame-up somewhere along the line.

* * *

Professor Crump conducted a class in spelling and word division for the Times apprentices last Tuesday afternoon. No bad grades were made, according to the professor.

* * *

The holiday rush doesn't seem to be as rushing this year as it was last year. Everybody was getting plenty of overtime this time last year, but now only a few are working overtime.

* * *

Dopey Mac says prices will go up after Christmas, so lay in a supply now.

* * *

Bill Bragg, apprentice, has entered his third year, and gets a raise in salary accordingly. Bill will start his I. T. U. lessons in printing right away, and has promised to send his lessons in to the bureau of education regularly.

* * *

Basil Palmer says something must be wrong with Thomas Blanford, and bases his statement on the fact that Blan ate a bowl of soup and a piece of pie the other night for lunch, which, ordinarily, is two meals for Blan.

* * *

What puzzles me is how you can figure a man's production by inches? The other night I set 324 inches of daily ads, with no base-ups, and didn't work hard at all. Recently a certain fellow checked up on the ad room force and commented on the fact that some set less than 100 inches of daily ads. The following night I set less than 50 inches of dailies, and worked harder than I did the night this week I set 324 inches. Some ads are hard to set, time killers; while others can be put together in a jiffy. Therefore inches can't possibly be the way to figure production.

Sinister Idle Figures Published by Green

Washington. — "Unemployment is already as high as in the worst month last winter," said William Green, president A. F. of L., in commenting on unemployment figures reported by trade unions in twenty-four cities.

"More union members were out of work in the first three weeks of November than in October, and the percentage rose from 21 per cent unemployed in October to 22 per cent in November," said Mr. Green. "Part time is also increasing," he said. "In October, 15 per cent of our membership were working part time, and in November 18 per cent.

"This year we enter the winter months with an unemployment crisis already on our hands. We should take this winter increase as warning that relief measures must be speeded and the utmost possible done to hasten the work of relief and prevention already begun.

"Unemployment increased as much as usual in November. If it continues to increase at the usual rate we shall have 50 per cent more out of work by February than we have.

"Our figures show that even now 40 per cent of our union membership are forced to lower standards of living because their incomes are reduced by unemployment and part-time work. This represents also a huge loss in buying power which might be stimulating production and helping business forward.

"Any concern which lost 40 per cent of its customers would consider the problem grave, indeed. Yet this is just what is happening on a wide scale the country over. These losses keep us in depression and delay business recovery.

"Our report for cities shows that increasing unemployment was general in November throughout the country."

President Green states that preliminary estimates for November show 4,860,000 unemployed. This is a gain from 4,500,000 in the previous month. These figures do not include farm laborers or office workers.

President Green said this estimate is based on trade union reports and all other available statistical information on employment from the department of labor and commerce, the interstate commerce commission and other authoritative sources.

NEW JERSEY WORKERS MAY LABOR OVERTIME

Trenton, N. J.—Shop employes of the state highway department may work more than eight hours a day, according to a fine-spun decision by the state civil service commission.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who is Selma M. Borchardt?

A.—Legislative representative and vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers.

* * *

Q.—When was "employes' representation," popularly known as the "company union," first established in the United States?

A.—According to the American Federation of Labor, it was first established in October, 1915, by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, following a ten-months' strike of coal miners to enforce union conditions and the mining laws of Colorado.

* * *

Q.—What is the woman's bureau of the United States Department of Labor?

A.—It is an organization whose purpose is to ascertain under what conditions the women of the United States are working and through scientific investigations, set industrial standards which will benefit both employer and worker.

What Next!

Experiments in the use of heat from the sun for cooking and as a base for weather forecasting have been so successful that hope is held out for the utilization of solar power for driving large engines, according to an address delivered recently by Dr. Charles G. Abbott, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, before the Royal Canadian institute, at Toronto, Canada.

D'Alessandro Shaft Dedicated at Quincy

Boston.—Delegates to the A. F. of L. convention were present at the dedication of a monument at Quincy, near here, to the memory of Dominic D'Alessandro, former president International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' union.

The speakers included Joseph V. Moreschi, president of that international; Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., and Mayor McGrath, of Quincy.

The monument is a granite shaft, 18 feet high, with copper plaques emblematic of labor. One of them represents the features of the popular trade unionist, who was known as "the count," and who was knighted by the king of Italy for his work in behalf of Italian immigrants.

STATES ARE BACKWARD IN VOTING ROAD BONDS

Washington.—There is $162,000,000 in the United States treasury that can be released by state action.

This money is for road construction. To be available to a state the amount must be duplicated by such state.

Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the president's committee for employment, called attention to this idle money that can be put into circula-

You Save Money Paying Cash

DIAMONDS
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVERWARE

RINGS in many beautiful designs. The most complete assortment in the city.

WRIST WATCHES
FOUNTAIN PENS
and PENCILS

L. L. JACKSON
JEWELER
1002 MARKET ST.
We Pay Cash for Old Gold

JUST RECEIVED!

Big Shipment

POCKET KNIVES

100 Different Patterns
Pearl and Stag Handle

Nothing Better for Men and Boys

STOVALL HARDWARE CO.
711 CHERRY ST.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44431
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mrs. Leah Vivian Cornwell vs. G. Charles Cornwell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that G. Charles Cornwell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January term of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing exparte as to him.

This 17th day of November, 1930.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk
W. French Grubb, Atty. 12-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 44514
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
F. E. Reynolds vs. Berma Reynolds.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that [illegible] Reynolds is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 28th day of November, 1930.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk
B. DUDA, D. C.
F. G. Redwine, Atty. 12-26

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed by W. L. Stuart and wife, Irene D. Stuart, to secure a certain indebtedness, which deed of trust is dated November 18th, 1929, and registered in Book "N," Volume 28, Page 51, et seq., of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and said default continuing for more than thirty days, owner and holder of said indebtedness having demanded the foreclosure of said deed of trust for the purposes of payment of said indebtedness, interest and cost, as provided in said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in said deed of trust, the Title Guaranty & Trust Company, of Chattanooga, Trustee, will on

JANUARY 3, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate in Hamilton county, to-wit:

Being Lot No. 1, Block "F," Brainerd Park, being a subdivision land of the Belvoir Land Company, according to the plat thereof of record in the Register's Plat Book No. 3, Page No. 11, of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, being the same property conveyed by Nell Thurman to W. L. Stuart and wife, Irene D. Stuart, by deed registered in Book "N," Volume 23, Page [illegible] of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unencumbered, except a note due to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank for $4,000.00, but the Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, conveys as trustee and not otherwise. Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien and unpaid, and subject to the above note.

This fourth day of December, 1930.
THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO
of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. BECK, President.
12-26

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

Pale and Weak

"I THINK Cardui is a wonderful medicine, for I improved greatly after taking it," says Mrs. A. W. English, of R. F. D. 4, Roanoke, Va. "When I was just a girl of 13, my mother gave this medicine to me, and it did me a great deal of good. I was weak and run-down. After I had taken Cardui awhile, I felt much better.

"In 1924, my health was poor. I felt miserable, and hadn't enough strength to do my housework. It took all my willpower to keep up. I was pale and weak.

"I got Cardui again and took it. My improvement was wonderful. I can recommend Cardui to others, for my health was so much better after I had taken a course of the Cardui Home Treatment."

E-162

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

BIJOU
Home of Spoken Drama
PERUCHI PLAYERS
Present
WEEK OF DECEMBER 15
Just Home Like
"Married Life"
Not a War Play

Bargain Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c

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DIAL 7-1286
GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

FARRELL'S
Volunteer
Floral Shop
Flowers for All Occasions
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DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS—METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

EAT
—with—
H. L. TRAVIS
1429½ Market St.
HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

e man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full er to the one who "rocks the

SENATE TO TAKE VOTE ON INJUNCTION MEASURE

Republican Steering Committee Agrees Not to Block Efforts of Norris to Bring Bill Up on Floor—Green Urges Speed in Unemployment Relief.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Dec. 10.—Action on the amended Shipstead anti-injunction bill in the present congress session seems assured by the agreement of the senate republican steering committee not to block the efforts of Senator Norris to bring the measure up on the floor. The committee at the same time denied the request of Senator Norris for a preferred place on the calendar for the measure.

In a conference with the committee, Senator Norris made it plain that he intended to bring the Shipstead bill up on the floor and would make a hard fight to pass it. The committee agreed to explain at the time that its refusal to give the bill a preferred place was without prejudice to consideration of the measure.

The committee agreed upon a policy of not letting any controversial measures get ahead of unemployment and other relief legislation arising out of the business depression and drought situation.

While the committee was meeting President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement appealing for speeding up of relief measures. He said that the number of unemployed is constantly increasing and the country is entering the winter with a "crisis already on our hands." Even now, he added, 40 per cent of the trade union membership has been forced to adopt lower standards of living.

Unemployment has increased since October, according to reports from trade unions in twenty-four cities, Mr. Green reported.

"Unemployment is already as high as in the worst month last winter," he declared. "More union members were out of work in the first three weeks of November than in October, and the percentage rose from 21 per cent unemployed in October to 22 per cent in November. Part time is also increasing. In October, 15 per cent of our membership were working part time and in November, 18 per cent.

"An increase in unemployment from October to November is normal, and the change this year has been about the same as usual. But so many were already out of work in October, this fall, that any increase is cause for concern."

LABOR MEMBERSHIP GAINS DESPITE BUSINESS SLUMP

Increase Recorded in Three Fall Months, Secretary Morrison Reports—Urges Labor's Remedy for Unemployment and Sees Decided Trade Improvement Year from Now.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Dec. 10.—Despite unemployment and the business depression, membership of organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor has increased during September, October and November over the same months last year, Secretary Frank Morrison reports. The number of charters issued to new unions directly affiliated to the federation has also increased, he added.

Declaring that no man, woman or child should be permitted to suffer for lack of food, clothing and shelter, Mr. Morrison said that a great responsibility for the relief of the unemployed falls on the national and state governments.

"Congress and the legislatures of the different states will have to do their level best to inaugurate a building and road improvement program to give work to the unemployed," he said.

Points Out Labor's Remedy.

"Labor feels," he continued, "that the unemployment problem cannot only be solved, but that unemployment can be eliminated through the shortening of the work day and work week, higher wages and restriction of immigration. By these means the millions of unemployed in this country could be employed and have the money to purchase the products of other workers.

"There is no use in ten million persons working long hours while four million are idle. Reduce the working hours so all may be employed.

"Labor displacing machinery and new processes of production and the merging of big companies have been throwing so many workers out of jobs that great numbers are unable to secure employment. The solution is to so organize industry as to hours worked per week that all may have jobs. Unemployment such as exists all over the world today is the result of the machine age, and it will take the best minds of the workers, employers and legislators to solve the problem."

Gain Next Year.

Asked about the prospect for betterment of business, Mr. Morrison said that he thought there will be a decided improvement in business conditions by this time next year.

Mr. Morrison recently returned from a trip to Florida. He visited Miami and arranged for a meeting there on Jan. 13 of the executive council of the A. F. of L.

Unemployment Shows Steady Gain Since '21

Bank Figures Show Production in Gain, While Number of Employed Fell in Ten Consecutive Years.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Dec. 11.—Industrial production has increased every year since 1921, while every single year, without exception, has witnessed a decrease in the number of wage earners employed.

These are federal reserve board figures, backing up organized labor's contention officially and with statistics.

The federal reserve board offers no explanation of its figures—it does not explain how production increases while numbers of persons on pay rolls decrease. It sets forth the figures which tell more eloquently than oratory of the steady stream of workers thrown aside to make way for automatic machinery.

The figures, as analyzed by Ralph F. Couch, statistician and analyst, show that the present great wave of unemployment began as long ago as 1919, proceeding steadily and with growing volume up to the present.

Employment at Peak in 1920.

In his analysis of industrial conditions Couch says:

"Employment reached a peak in 1920 which, according to the index of the federal reserve board, has not yet been equaled despite the multiplication of production. One hundred and one persons were on factory pay rolls in 1920 for each 98 at work in 1929 and for each 97 at work in 1923. These are the years of greatest manufactory activity.

"Industrial activity rose to its highest peak in 1929 when output was 42 per cent greater than in 1919, according to the federal reserve index. The 1923 production rate was 22 per cent above that of 1919.

Greater Output, Fewer Men.

"Since 1919, industrial activity (output) has been decreasing, but with the exception of 1920 employment shows a decline. Greater output is and has been accomplished with a diminishing number of workers."

Need for Action Plain.

The appalling necessity for drastic action within industry is demonstrated by the figures, the two main requirements being for a shortening of the work-week and a general and sweeping increase in wages, wiping out finally the low wage standards of the great low-wage industries like textiles, tobacco and certain factories that fall in the low-wage category because of automatic machinery and the employment of what is known as "unskilled" labor.

The United States federal reserve board, having at its command perhaps more intimate information as to industry than any other institution, governmental or otherwise, has laid before the nation its dramatic showing of the growing efficiency of machinery and the sweeping wave of unemployment that can go hand in hand with increasing production because of machinery.

The federal reserve board's showing substantiates to the limit every showing made by organized labor regarding displacement of men by machinery.

The advances of the labor movement have always been up grade. A constant demand for union-made goods and service will remove some of the grade.

A Few Steps Saves Many Dollars on Christmas Presents

Diamond Rings
$15.00 Up

Gold Signet Rings
$3.50 Up

Solid Gold Birthstone Rings
$2.50 Up

Ladies' Wrist Watches
$10.00 Up

Gents' Watches
$10.00 Up

Eversharp Pencils
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Gold Filled Pocket Knives
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Mesh Bags, Newest Designs
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Material Costs, At Rock Bottom, Favor Building

Campaign for Construction and Repairs Stimulated by Low Prices—Delay for Further Drop Called Mistake.

By JOSEPH A. WISE
(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Persons who are holding back the starting of building construction projects in the hope that costs will go still lower are making a mistake, said Frank Kasten, president of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America, in an interview with International Labor News Service.

Costs of materials are at the lowest point they have been in several years, he said, and he does not believe they can go much lower. There is no possibility that wages will come down, he asserted. This, then, is a propitious time to build or repair, he believes.

Prices at Bed Rock.

Speaking of face and common brick, on which he is an authority, Mr. Kasten said that the prices of these two materials cannot go lower without the members of his organization taking a cut in wages, which they cannot do, the wages being low enough as they are.

"The price of face brick has gone down about 25 per cent," said Mr. Kasten. "You can buy good face brick now at from $22 to $30 a thousand. Common brick here cost $12 a thousand. That has been the price in the Chicago territory for several years, which is much lower than the price in other districts where so-called 'open shop' conditions prevail.

Wages Can't Go Lower.

"Freight rates are the same and are likely to remain stationary, wages will not come down, and the cost of materials is at rock bottom in most lines," continued Mr. Kasten. "It seems to me, then, that no better time could be chosen by those who wish to build or reconstruct."

"How do you view the proposal of the American Construction council to launch a campaign to encourage property owners throughout the nation to make all necessary repairs on their buildings now rather than to wait until next spring?" Mr. Kasten was asked.

Approves Council's Program.

"It is a splendid idea and, if responded to in a substantial degree by the public, will lessen the necessity for relief work among the unemployed during the coming winter," he answered. "The labor press of America is to be commended for joining in this great construction effort."

Incidental to the main question, it was mentioned to President Kasten, who also is the mayor of Blue Island, Ill., that Jack Zamford, general organizer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union, had stated to International Labor News Service that of the 2,400 union bakers in Chicago 600 are without jobs and are dependent for work upon the one day a week which the 1,800 members having jobs lay off in order to care for the unemployment situation.

Children Are Underfed.

"Yes, I can understand that," said Mr. Kasten. "The people are eating less. You would be surprised at the number of children that go to school hungry. I do not mean to say that they are getting nothing at all to eat, but they are sent to school with insufficient breakfasts. The labor organizations, the Elks and other benevolent societies out at Blue Island are trying to take care of this situation by providing milk and other nourishing food for the school children."

Robt. L. Connally Called by Death

Robert L. Connally, operator of the Provident barber shop, surrendered Tuesday to a malady which had attacked him several weeks ago, and which from the first denied all hope to friends for his recovery.

Mr. Connally had been connected with the "Big Four" shops for the past fifteen years, and numbered many friends among the local craftsmen as well as the citizenship generally.

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

"Never Before Such a Tree"

Thousands have seen this $1,000 Christmas tree in our Market Street window. All were amazingly impressed. Bring your family—your friends—it may be of value to you.

TAYLOR'S
The Store Ahead of Today
725 MARKET STREET 726 BROAD STREET

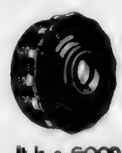
HERE'S SOMETHING I CAN'T TELL MY HUSBAND

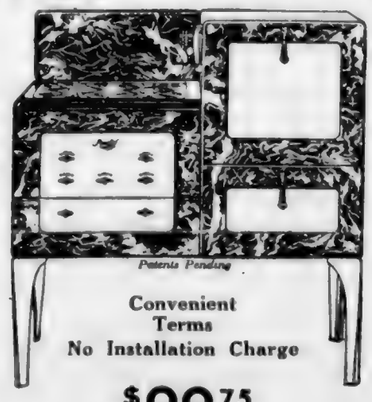
I HOPE he reads this ad. That's the only way he'll know I'd rather have a Tiffin Model Magic Chef Gas Range than anything else in the world. He thinks all I like are dainty things to wear and would never believe I actually prefer a stove for Christmas. But what a stove!

This Tiffin is the most enchanting thing I've seen for years. It is to the kitchen what a grand piano is to the living room—a real mark of distinction. So compact, so colorful, so unusual; every woman falls in love with it at first sight. And all my life friends who have them say they're perfect bakers.

I've always wanted a gas stove with an Oven Heat Regulator. I'm tired spending hours needlessly fretting in the kitchen. The Tiffin has a Red Wheel Oven Heat Regulator and every other modern improvement to make it easy to cook the kind fo meals people praise.

Like other women, I prefer a gift I can share with the family, and we'd all enjoy the advantages of this wonderful new gas range. The price of the Tiffin is almost unbelievable—it's so low. Maybe my husband will surprise me and have one installed. Here's hoping.


It is a GOOD Gas Range That Has This Red Wheel



Convenient Terms
No Installation Charge

$99.75

Magic Chef
AMERICAN STOVE COMPANY

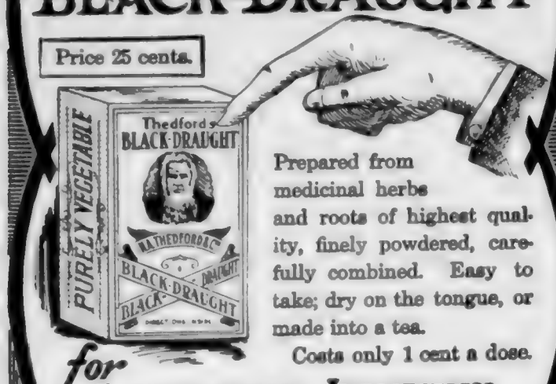
Chattanooga Gas Co.
"Public-Be-Pleased Service"

Merry Christmas

The Genuine

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Price 25 cents.



Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.

Costs only 1 cent a dose.

for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

"EVERYBODY KNOWS FRIEDMAN'S"

IF . . . "HIS" GIFT COMES FROM FRIEDMAN'S . . . HE'LL LIKE IT!

WE SUGGEST—

Lounging Robes	$5.00 to $12.75
Bath Robes	$4.95 to $9.95
Ties	35c to $2.50
Shirts	$1.00 to $2.95
Hickok Initial Belts . .	$1.00 to $5.00
Gloves, Scarfs	$1.00 to $4.00
Fancy Sox, 3 Pairs, Xmas Box .	$1.00

HIS HAT HIS OVERCOAT
HIS SUIT HIS PAJAMAS

Christmas boxes free with every article

FRIEDMAN'S MAKER TO WEARER CLOTHES SHOP

812 MARKET STREET

"THE STORE OF OUTSTANDING VALUES"

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

"YOU'RE NEXT!"

By "COMMODORE" GEORGE PERRY
Prsident, Local 415

Ex-Gov. Taylor might have been an expert in telling where the Walker hound originated, but it remains for our good old friend Clyde Garrett to tell us where the Canadian 'possum dog came from.

* * *

The nearest thing to work that we have been able to get our boss (H. E. Cochran) to do this week was to visit the municipal woodpile (not for help, however), but we wanted him to see what a working man looks like. He says it is impossible to get Fields, Briggs and Beavers to show him anything along that line.

* * *

Just picked up our international journal this week to see what our brothers were doing over the country and saw where our old friend Frank Troncalli was vice-president of Local 63, Dallas, Tex. Good luck, Frank. May your administration be a howling success.

* * *

Was sorry to get the news that Robert Wood, of Local 63, one of the old-timers who worked for H. E. Cochran, had passed on. Makes us wonder who will be the next of our bunch to answer the roll call.

* * *

I see where our good old friend George Forbes has sent out invitations to his silver wedding anniversary. Congratulations, George; I hope by the time you send out invitations to your golden wedding anniversary we will have our new postoffice building and that you are postmaster (and I'm president of our international).

* * *

Call Jim Ball up, some of you fellows, and see if he remembers what the Golden Text was in the Sunday school lesson for last Sunday.

* * *

Sure had a fine meeting of the Central Body last Monday night. Local 415 had three delegates present. That's fine, boys, let's go every meeting night. Maybe we won't have to listen to Col. Cooke in so many speeches next time.

* * *

It takes Joe Harper to tell you what might have been and the rest of us fellows to tell you what really is happening.

* * *

Boys, if you are not getting your Labor World just call 6-7562 and tell the editor to send it to your home address, so that you may be able to know what your labor movement is doing in Chattanooga.

* * *

Saw a sign over the editor's desk in The Labor World office, "The world will stand aside to let any man pass who knows where he's going," which causes me to wonder if, at the present time, there is any man who knows where he is going.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Branch No. 62, N. A. L. C., held their December meeting (which was the last for this year) at the Central Y. M. C. A., with a good attendance, as it was election of officers for the coming year, and the following were the lucky ones: President, W. A. Myers; vice-president, S. S. McMahon; recording secretary, F. W. Brooks; financial secretary, J. T. McPherson; treasurer, H. M. Oehlson; trustees, J. H. Reneau, F. W. Oehlson, Clyde Hamil; representatives to Service Relation council, M. A. Lichtenstetter, M. M. Echols, S. S. McMahon; delegates to trades and labor council, J. T. McPherson, L. W. Lyons, R. B. Lane, W. A. Myers; correspondent to Postal Record, R. B. Lane.

* * *

Henry Oehlson made report on the band, saying that they were making good progress and are planning an entertainment in the spring.

* * *

W. A. Myers has a couple of setter puppies which he is trying to raise. If successful we will have some sport, eh. Bill!

* * *

Another checker tournament was held in the swing room Thursday evening.

* * *

Fred Oehlson says that his baby sleeps all day and stays awake all night. He is contemplating asking Mr. Walker to change his schedule so he can make his rounds at night and sleep in the daytime.

* * *

Wanted: A few more bricks; will pay 7 cents per pound. M. M. Echols.

* * *

W. D. Leverick makes this suggestion to help the unemployed—use them to enforce the eighteenth amendment.

* * *

Pappy (Pat Connor) says he had the boys eating out of his hand at the checker tournament Thursday evening.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

The Girls' Cotillion club certainly put on their beach party in a big way last Wednesday night at the Golf and Country club. They assured the success of the dance by bringing to Chattanooga one of the best of national name orchestras, Coon Sanders' Night Hawks. It was the band in person and they went over with a bang. Joe Sanders' sore throat kept him from singing the blues in his usual fashion, but this didn't hold down the rest of the boys one bit. We hope their stay was a pleasant one and that they'll return soon.

* * *

They tell us that Commissioner Bryan is becoming worried about the over-crowded condition of the flop house at the city hall. We did not realize the seriousness of the situation until we saw how close home it was hitting. Who should we see there last Monday night but some of our illustrious brothers, Jimmy Cox, Mom O'Neal and J. T. Holdam.

* * *

When someone asked Frank Worthy at the dance the other night just what he thought of Coon Sanders, Frank calmly answered that they were good, too.

* * *

We are pleased to note that Bill Lancaster, popular saxophone player of our local, will soon take up tenor duties with Johnny Mahoney's band. We hope that the associating with Liner, Pryor et al will not have any bad effects on William.

* * *

John Patty gave us quite a scare last week when he decided to leave Chattanooga and take up his residence in Florida. However, John will not leave until after Christmas and his many friends and creditors can breathe a sigh of relief.

* * *

The election came and departed. There is an unusually fine board elected and if they really try, we are sure to have a good administration. Let's everybody get behind Sandy and his associates and have a big year. Whoopee!

* * *

Business should increase generally with the coming of Christmas and we hope that the musicians will come in for their share of the profits.

* * *

At the end of Wednesday afternoon's poker game at Sandy's store, the score was Alex 25, with Ellis, John, Jimmy, Greek and Dick 5 in the hole.

Hosiery Union to Spend $10,000 Aiding Members During Holidays

(By International Labor News Service.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—Ten thousand dollars has been appropriated by Branch One of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers to relieve distress among its unemployed workers during the Christmas season.

At the same time a complete census of the present employment status of the almost 9,000 members of the Philadelphia union will be made.

Alex McKeown, president of the Philadelphia organization, makes public for the first time the fact that the relief committees and trustees of Branch One of the hosiery workers' union have been making systematic disbursements to out-of-work union workers for several months. "A sum in excess of $15,000 has been already donated from our treasury to the members in distress, outside of strike relief since the crisis became acute and the savings of the membership exhausted," President McKeown said.

"The funds now being set aside to aid our brother and sister members will probably not be distributed in the form of cash. We have a committee at work investigating all cases of need that are brought to our attention and as a rule the committee itself will purchase coal, groceries or medicine or whatever is found to be needed in various homes. It is the intention of our union to see to it, if that is humanly possible, that none of our members suffer for want of the elementary necessities of life through the holiday season, which will be a particularly difficult one for us owing to the complete shutdown of a group of our union shops, including the largest mill in the city, and the increased curtailment of operations at many of the other organized plants throughout the Philadelphia district.

"It is possible sometimes to enable a family or individual to meet a crisis by some method other than giving money or goods. Some of our people have small investments which are frozen and others have savings in some form which they cannot get at under present circumstances. In such instances it is possible to get expert advice in many cases. Wives of our members do and will visit the sick and we will arrange to help out in those homes where there are child-care or health problems.

"Our organization is happy to be in a position where it can still aid its members and it proposes to continue this effort for just as long as this can be done. Mutual aid is the basis of trade unionism and we can help our members without any suggestion of charity entering into the matter."

10-HOUR DAY ON ROADS.

Ames, Ia.—The 10-hour day and the 60-hour week for road paving crews is recognized by the Iowa state highway commission. The commission "frowns on," but does not prohibit, Sunday work. A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour will be paid.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Foreign War Vets Add Many Names To Bonus Petition

Alexander Speer, commander of Lookout post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, announces that the campaign for immediate payment of adjusted compensation, or "bonus," is succeeding even beyond the expectations of those sponsoring the movement, and this applies both locally and generally. Headquarters at 925 Market street, said Mr. Speer, are daily visited by veterans who come to affix their signatures to the petition to congress.

Under an act passed by congress, it was explained, world war veterans were granted a bonus, to be paid in 1945, or at the death of the soldier. Present industrial conditions, with unemployment prevailing generally, constitute a strong argument for immediate action, it is contended, and Commander Speer expressed confidence that the campaign will prove successful.

"Unrest Is Mental"; Patience Urged

New York.—The United States is fundamentally sound, our unrest is mental and "there is nothing to worry about because things will right themselves in time," was the advice of Otto H. Kahn, New York banker, to 300 guests who were entertained at his Long Island estate.

Mr. Kahn, who recently returned from Europe, said unrest in the United States is largely mental. He drew the comparison of a man who was physically fit but who imagined he was sick.

Mr. Kahn said conditions in Europe are much worse than here.

Standard Oils Set New Dividend Mark

New York.—Standard Oil stockholders are not affected by the business depression, as this year they will receive $286,66,728 in cash dividends. This is an increase of $17,020,801 over 1929.

Dividends by Standard Oil of New Jersey this year will exceed $50,000,000. This is the largest ever paid from earnings by any unit of the group in a single year.

When Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (original trust) was dissolved by the United States supreme court, several years ago, the stock of that concern had a market value of $400,000,000. The old Standard was divided into state organizations, and total dividends this year come within approximately $114,000,000 of the total stock market value of all these companies when they were in one organization.

"It has been estimated," says the Wall Street Journal, "that Standard Oil of New Jersey shares en bloc are selling at prices equal to around $4,000 a share on the old stock, just 900 per cent more than the old was selling for at the time of dissolution."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

SOLE OWNER'S HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

FLOUR	Pillsbury, 24 lbs.				83c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted	6 lbs.	16c	12 lbs.	30c
TOMATOES	No. 2 Size, Three for				20c
COFFEE	Maxwell House, (Limit 3 Lbs.) — 1 Lb.				34c
POTATOES	Brown Beauties, 10 Lbs. for				25c
PEACHES	Rosedale (4 Cans Limit), 2½ Size				15c
SNOWDRIFT	6-Lb. Pail for				77c
BEANS	Pinto and Great Northern, Pound				5c
BUTTER	Clearbrook, Pound				32c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	47c
COMPOUND	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	37c
BACON	Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	30c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Pound	23c

SOLE OWNER CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 MARKET

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

CHATTANOOGA'S LARGEST CASH GROCERY
(A HOME OWNED STORE)

And Now a . . .

NEW EASY WAY STORE

OPEN TODAY at 2310 McCallie Ave.

Here you will find the same high class merchandise -- the same guarantee on every article — the same courteous and appreciative attention --- and the same line of prices which always average cheaper.

Easy Way is not going in the chain store business.

We put in this new store in order to help relieve the congestion at our Market Street store and to try to accommodate the great number of people who prefer to take advantage of the Easy Way method of better merchandise at cheaper prices.

MEAT MARKET IN CONNECTION

Operated by Cole & Meier

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Special Prices at Both Stores Go Into Effect Friday at Noon

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 19, 1930 — Number 34

'NOT A CREATURE WAS STIRRING—'

And "Visions of Sugar Plums Danced in His Head."

LETTERS TO SANTA DULY FORWARDED

Postal Clerk, as Usual, Reads Old Saint's Mail, and Talks Out of School for Labor World Readers.

(By GEORGE FORBES)

Christmas is the happiest time and the saddest time of the year. I know, for I have experienced both kinds on various occasions. Red top boots, toys and candy one year, the next year nothing in my little stocking but holes and cold feet—and a memory.

After getting too big to look for Santa Claus, I have had happy days with plenty of sox, neckties "Tom and"—(what was that other fellow's name?), turkey, etc. Also sad days at the Christmas season when I had no sox, no turkey, no necktie, just a two weeks beard—and a memory. I was thinking about all this last night after supper (or dinner) while seated in the old arm chair.

I had been overfed on backbone and ribs, turnips, etc. No wonder I dreamed.

I dreamed that I was Santa Claus, and that I was opening my mail—some of the letters were very appealing, and I will try to quote all I can remember of them. The first one went like this:

Dear Santa: We are just a few million people that have grown cold and hungry in the midst of plenty. We know we have not been good or even careful, but please put a job in our stockings as we are getting tired of charity and mercy, and would like to try our hand with a little self-respect and justice.—The Unemployed.

* * *

Dear Santa: I am a nice little state in Dixie, the birthplace of brave soldiers and great statesmen, but it seems that we have been hijacked by men in high places—we know our legislature has been making a monkey out of us, but when they turned the taxes over to the "Unholy Three" they only left us $20.55, and we are hurt, sore mad; just hurt—please send us MEN and brains enough to vote for them. Also please send us an investigating committee that will investigate.—Little Tennessee.

* * *

Dear Old Santa Claus: We are three good little boys, always been good little boys, build lots of nice wide highways and lots and lots of schools. We have done more for our state (and it) than any other boys anywhere, and feel that we have something coming to us. Send us some new records for our phonograph, including the "Prisoner's Song" and the "Workhouse Blues." Yours for better and higher taxes on cigarettes and gas.—Luke, Roger and Hank.

* * *

Dear Old Santa: I am a good little town called "The Dynamo of Dixie." Please send me a new postoffice and a place to put it, not in the civic center or North Chattanooga. I also would like to have a few more streets opened if it won't increase my taxes. Thanks for the tunnels you sent me, but I have enough now. Yours—Chattanooga.

* * *

Dear Santa: I am a struggling labor paper that needs both readers and advertisers, but if you will send me some readers that will tell the advertiser where they saw their ad, I'll get the advertisers myself. Also a few new "dreams" from a famous writer who sometimes condescends to write for us, I'll get the readers, too. Yours for co-operation—The Labor World.

* * *

Dear Old St. Nick: You needn't send me a d—n thing, but I do hope that the various locals in this city will send men as delegates that will attend meetings and co-operate after they get there. Thanks for the new hall (not Tom Hall) and everything. Don't forget my little brother, the Manufacturers' Assassination, over on Broad Street; he wants a jail to put the "reds" in.—The Central Body.

* * *

Dear Santa: We are two little junior boys somewhere between the ages of 40 and up, and we are lonesome—please send us some one to cheer us up when we're feeling blue and to make us blue when we are full of cheer. We are willing, Santa, but we are bashful and timid. If you can't send us a nice, clean old maid, or a widower, give us nerve, for we are bashful and have cold feet. We both prefer blondes.—Walter Gardner and Marria Hix.

P. S.—Don't forget our little brother in the bachelor club, little Matt, from central Chattanooga.

* * *

Dear Santa Claus: I am a good little boy with only a few parks to play with. Please send me more sickening for soup to feed the unemployed on. Yours for bigger and better soup houses.—Chas. Ziegler.

* * *

Dear Old St. Nick: I am a sweet little boy with a sunny disposition. Please bring me a "mamma doll" with dimples in her knees and a new pair of pink pajamas to wear to the convention at Jackson in the spring. I know you are hard up, so I won't ask for much this time. Don't forget my little brother, "Travelin' Milt"; he is a good boy, too, now.

Your little boy—Dimples Cooke.

* * *

Dear St. Nicholas: A horse! a horse! My portable radio for a horse! Please send one named "Pegasus." Also a book of verses from that famous author, Anonymous. Also slip me a bobbed-haired bandit. Yours for poetry and matrimony.—H. F. Brown.

* * *

Dear Santa: We are two good little boys that go home early every night and always attend meetings. Please send us a pool table that we can play on without having to pay for it so we can buy some groceries to take to the widows and orphans (our own). Don't forget our little brother, Roy Lee, he likes to play pool, too.—Eckenrod and Forbes.

* * *

Dear Santa: A bottle of hair tonic will suit me fine.—Tom Hall.

* * *

Dear Old Santa Claus: Please send me a grindstone to sharpen my store bought teeth on, as the steak at the ——— restaurant is getting worse all the time. Also some per capita tax.—Matt Gerlach.

House Approves Measure Cutting Postal Hours

Bill Provides Saturday Half Holiday for 160,000 Employes —Passage in Senate Predicted by Supporters.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Dec. 16.—The house has given unanimous approval to a bill providing a 44-hour week for 160,000 employes of the postal service.

The bill, if passed by the senate and signed by the president, will give clerks, letter carriers, railway mail clerks, laborers and others a Saturday half holiday.

The bill was introduced in the house by Representative William Kendell, of Pennsylvania. Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, has introduced a similar bill in the senate and supporters of the legislation are confident that the senate will follow the house lead soon.

If the bill becomes a law, it will mean the creation of between 8,000 and 10,000 new jobs in the postal service, according to estimates by Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks. He added that it will also mean, in addition to additional leisure for postal workers, "more than $1,000,000 monthly in circulation throughout 5,000 cities and towns in the purchase of necessities by 10,000 wage earners."

"It is a practical application, as I see it, of the Hoover idea for unemployment relief and business stimulation," Flaherty said.

Here's a Thought For Christmas

E. L. Blair, local representative of the John Weisert Tobacco company, of St. Louis, announces that local retailers have been supplied with attractive Christmas covers for each carton of union-labeled Carmen cigarettes.

Carmens are now sold fairly generally on the local market, and Mr. Blair suggests a carton as an ideal Christmas gift for trades unionists.

Mrs. Frank Teague Dies in New York

Word was received in this city last Friday of the death of Mrs. Frank Teague, former Chattanooga lady and wife of a former member of Chattanooga Typographical union. Mrs. Teague died in New York city, where they had made their home for several years.

Augustus Doyal, of the Chattanooga Printing and Engraving company, brother of Mrs. Teague, left Saturday morning to attend the funeral of his sister.

British Labor Party Favors Reform Voting

London, England.—Premier MacDonald favors electoral reforms that will increase the voting strength of the liberal party in the house of commons.

This move is considered a proffer for liberal support, as the labor party can be turned out of office if the liberals line up with conservatives.

Under present election laws the nation's industrial centers are more widely representated in the house of commons than is agriculture. As agricultural sections is the source of liberal strength, Lloyd George and his liberal associates are demanding an equalization of representation.

The inequalities are shown in the election last year when labor won 286 seats by casting 8,416,557 votes. The conservatives got 260 seats with 8,669,469 votes, and the liberals won but 59 seats with 5,260,000 votes.

Dramatic Story of Danville Strike Recalls Spirit of Early Christians On Eve Season "Peace on Earth"

Thousands of Workers and Their Families, Holding Line Against Autocracy, Sing and Pray as They Suffer for Perpetuation of Human Rights—Hungry and Cold, They Hurl Defiance at Oppressors as Holy Hours of "Good Will to Men" Approach.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT.

Danville, Va., Dec. 15.—After an absence of some three weeks I came back to Danville to find the big textile strike stronger than ever. This, in truth, is one of the most remarkable strikes in American labor history.

Seven thousand children, many of them organized in a junior union, play their part, stand their share of suffering, and by their youthful courage heap shame upon the heads of the pious President Fitzgerald, of the Dan River and Riverside mills.

Let me try to picture the strike situation, aside from its purely news aspect. Every day brings its big strike news, but back of the daily developments there is something that goes on, strong and steady, day in and day out.

Bayonets Bristle Like Cactus Plants.

Monday morning the mills made their crowning effort to open with a big force. Sunday night the air was full of reports that "something will happen in the morning." Plenty happened.

With Vice-President Gorman of the U. T. W., Organizer Bolick and Tillie Lindsay, that general in charge of almost everything, I made the rounds of all mill gates twice. Down the city's main street, at 6 o'clock in the morning, automobiles loaded with police rolled in august escort of strikebreakers.

Often a carload of strikebreakers was guarded by a carload of police in front and another bringing up the rear. And these police were armed. They had rifles and bayonets, and shotguns. Some of the automobiles looked like rolling cactus plants, because of the bayonets that protruded from the doors and through tilted windshields.

Disciplined Pickets; Troops Not So Good.

Out in Schoolfield the troops were on duty, marching, in squads, around and around the vast mill property. Mostly the troops were disciplined and the officers cool. But that wasn't true of all. One group of women pickets didn't move fast enough to suit one officer, rank unknown. He ordered his men to get busy. In unprintable language he gave an order which, stripped of its obscene adornment was, "Give 'em the steel."

The pickets kept their heads and avoided trouble except where trouble was forced upon them.

Troops did, however, force strikers and disinterested citizens to turn back and take other streets and they did go upon private property, make arrests and destroy a picket shack.

Danville Militiamen Give Money.

Queer about these soldiers. Some of the chaps on duty look like high school boys, and it's said that's what they are.

Two pretty pickets walked back and forth across the street from two shave-tails guarding a gate. Girls looked over shoulders, smiling, as girls will. Boys slipped from "port arms" to "at ease," looking girlward. One so'jer left his post and walked half a block, smiling. Whereupon girls gave merry ha-ha and walked on. Those two boys didn't have their minds on their work for half an hour.

But here's another one—good. There's a Danville company, the Danville Grays. Captain lined them up and told 'em they all had to contribute to the strikers' Christmas party for the children. "All," he said, "except you five scabs and you don't have to give anything."

Every man in the outfit—except those five—is a union man.

And there are plenty of union cards in khaki coat pockets among the men on duty, too. Some of them seem almost nearsighted at times. Queer about these soldiers. But there's nothing queer about the fact that as an army they have got to obey orders and there's no union card in the colonel's coat pocket!

Rookie Police Nervous, Menacing.

The disgraceful spectacle was furnished by the police. I know something about police and policing. Here was an exhibition of rookie nervousness that was appalling. The rookie police are the most dangerous element in this whole situation. They are as nervous as a novice out after his first deer.

Confronted by nothing worse than a half hundred unarmed and perfectly peaceful pickets acting within their rights, a half hundred police rampaged around, back and forth, like a lot of nervous nimrods. And the chief of police himself, who has not been a bad fellow at all, seemed as nervous as his newest redheaded recruit.

Gas bombs and clubbing with rifle butts were as needless in this situation as they would have been in a tea in Mr. Fitzgerald's home.

Children Baffle School Teachers.

Union discipline is remarkable. Lots of things are remarkable here. The junior union is remarkable. These youngsters sing union songs and in school they refuse to sing anything else. The teachers don't know what to do about it.

Many children are being kept out of school for lack of clothes, especially shoes. They don't complain.

One 10-year-old boy came to the union commissary and said:

"If you want to know where my father is, he sleeps in the barn. He's gone back to work in the mill. I've had two whippings because I won't carry his lunch. I want you-all to know my mother and I ain't scabs."

Gorman's Astonishing Grip on People.

Francis J. Gorman, U. T. W. vice-president, has an amazing grip on the whole organization.

GENERAL

MISS MATILDA LINDSAY

In the accompanying article, Chester Wright declares she's in charge of most everything connected with the workers' side of the Danville strike. Which goes a long way with her local friends in explaining why that affair is 100 per cent effective.

When he enters a meeting hall the roof almost leaves its moorings.

"Listen, you housebreakers, I want to tell you something," he says. They know what he means and they roar. He alternates with wit, cold advice and sarcasm.

Four babies have been named after Gorman since the strike began.

Babies keep on being born, strike or no strike, and they need clothes as well as names. The strike is full of problems.

Annabelle Glenn, Song Leader.

Annabelle Lee Glenn came here from A. F. of L. headquarters, and she's turned out to be another regiment. She has organized a choir, song-writing contests, union cheer brigades and goodness knows what.

The children have adopted her and the grown-ups look to her as a bringer of joy. She puts mass meetings through singing and whistling paces that are wonders. There are songs before every speech and cheers after every speech. Perched high on a chair, Annabelle Glenn gets 'em warmed up so that they have to open all the windows. I've heard the cheers a block away from the hall.

The Big Mills' Christmas Message!

But there's plenty to be concerned about. Mostly it's food. Nobody knows what the rations will be next day, if any. There has been genuine hunger.

Pellagra is showing its ugly head. Pneumonia has gripped a good many. There are some hospital cases—and the hospital doors are closed!

Now comes the eviction notices. Get out on Christmas eve, some of them say. Others order strikers out on Christmas day. What a Christmas present!

All over town folks who have a spare room or two are offering them to those who must get out of their homes.

If the mill thought the blow would strike terror the mill didn't know the union members.

Marvel of Thorough Organization.

There are 15,000 men, women and children involved in this strike. To care for their needs and wants requires much detail of organization. The job that has been done is remarkable.

A sick committee makes the round every day. There is accurate check on every case of illness. The union has paid as high as $300 in a week for drugs.

A committee on wood runs a gang of wood choppers, trucks and the whole personnel needed for cutting and delivering.

Union members own 125 cows. These have been herded together, each owner caring for his cow and delivering the milk to a list of families who are checked daily at union headquarters.

Another committee checks up on clothes and another on food. It has been found that some members have gone hungry rather than ask for food at the commissary.

I saw a woman proudly entering her home this morning bearing one sweet potato for her family's dinner. She had cause to rejoice.

Automobiles Worked Overtime.

A few strikers own automobiles and those cars have been worked to the limit since the strike began. Herman Barrow told me he had driven his Chevvy 12,000 miles since the strike began. He is everywhere.

Picket Captain Anderson is everywhere. But everywhere there is system. Here are enough people to make a small city, and the union is their grocer, their butcher, their clothier, their milk man, their wood and coal man, their druggist and their doctor. Also it is their adviser in every conceivable kind of trouble, or fancied trouble.

Matilda Lindsay is one of those "everywhere" persons. "Tillie" is one of those "whole regiment" persons, doing more jobs than most could do and doing them well.

Strike Is a Sacred Cause.

Strike meetings are wonderful meetings. The hall is packed. Sunday a thousand couldn't get in. In spite of hunger, privation, lack of clothes, uncertainty as to when it will end, and in spite of what illness there is, most of the faces look happy and healthy.

"I've gained 13 pounds since the strike began," one woman said.

There is a fervor, an intonsity, a conviction, a faith and a determination about these people that literally lifts newcomers out of themselves. In the best sense, the union is a religion with them, the strike a sacred cause. ....

Railroad Unions Agree on Program For Fewer Hours

Executives to Push Drive for Six-Hour Day in Train Service and Five-Day Week for Shop Employes.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Representatives of the Railway Labor Executives' association, consisting of twenty-one railroad unions, approved here the shorter hours program for the 1,000,000 men in the industry, directed their executive committee to arrange for meetings with the railroad executives and adjourned, subject to call by President David B. Robertson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The program indorsed provides for the immediate starting of a movement for a six-hour day for men in the transportation service and a five-day week for most of the men in shop service and in maintenance work. The six-hour day will also be sought for those men in the shop and switching service whose working conditions permit such a demand to be made.

Seek Bus Regulation.

In addition, the conference decided on joint action to seek regulation of interstate buses and trucks, of transportation of pipe lines and waterways and the elimination of "unfair competition in the railroad industry." Announcing their decision, the executives said in part:

"The Railway Labor Executives' association, composed of th etwenty-one labor organizations, has adjourned after unanimously adopting a joint program which includes a shorter workday, shorter work week, relief of unemployment and other matters of interest to the railway employes and the industry as a whole; such as proper regulation of highway transportation by pipe lines and waterways, so as to eliminate unfair competition in the railroad industry.

Prompt Action Necessary.

"The conferences were marked by unanimity of opinion as to necessity for prompt action in the matter of shortening the work day and work-week as a means of affording immediate unemployment relief in the railroad industry, which has largely arisen out of the technological changes and through subsidized and unfair competition by buses, trucks, pipe lines and waterways."

Robertson said that acceptance of the plan by the railroads would mean employment of perhaps 50,000 additional trainmen and from 50,000 to 100,000 additional men in other lines of railroad work.

Walsh Five-Day Week Will Relieve Workless

Washington.—A nation-wide public opinion should be created for a five-day bill, applicable to federal employes, that has been introduced by Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, declared President Green in a public statement.

Senator Walsh also proposes appropriation of government funds to relieve hunger and distress.

"It is refreshing to know that there are members of congress who appreciate the seriousness of the unemployment situation and who offer remedies for national economic ills," said Mr. Green.

"The A. F. of L. supports these Walsh proposals. If increasing distress, hunger and suffering are to be relieved, funds must be available. Reports of widespread unemployment with aggravated distress call for heroic action and practical treatment.

"The five-day week is not an untried experiment. It has been accepted in a very large way and has proven an economic and industrial success.

"The federal government should lead, instead of follow, in this economic reform. An emergency exists and it must be met by emergency legislation."

BRITISH MINERS VETO NATIONAL STRIKE PLAN

London, England.—A nation-wide coal strike was sidetracked at a conference of the Miners' Federation by the narrow vote of 230,000 to 209,000. The result was expected, but the large strike vote was surprising.

The conference ordered submission of the "spread over" question to local districts. Under the "spread over" 90 hours' work in two weeks is provided, instead of a 7½-hour day.

The anti-"spread over" strike of 85,000 miners in Scotland has been called off while mediation methods are applied.

RELIEF BILLS GIVEN BOOST

President Green Approves Walsh Proposals.

DISTRESS DEMANDS IMMEDIATE ACTION

Labor's Chief Declares Government Should Lead in Quick Action Necessary to Aid Unemployed.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Dec. 16.—President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has pledged the hearty and unqualified support of the federation to two unemployment relief bills introduced by Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts. One bill provides for more liberal appropriations for the relief of the unemployed, and the other proposes a five-day week for all branches of the government service.

"It is most refreshing to know that there are members of the congress who possess a deep sense of appreciation of the seriousness of the unemployment situation and who offer real remedies for the acute economic ills from which the nation is suffering," Mr. Green said, in expressing approval of the Walsh bills. He continued:

"Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts proposed two remedies that call for immediate application and acceptance. One provides for a liberal appropriation of governmental funds to be used in relieving hunger, suffering and distress. The other measure provides for the inauguration of the five-day work week throughout the government employment service as an emergency measure designed to open up increasing opportunities for employment.

Heroic Action Needed.

"The American Federation of Labor gives its most hearty and unqualified support to these measures. If increasing distress, intense hunger and social sufferings are to be relieved, funds must be made available. **The reports which show widespread unemployment with aggravated distress call for heroic action and practical treatment.**

"No one can deny that the situation is serious and that it will become more serious during the winter period now approaching.

"The five-day work week is practical and necessary, if the opportunities for employment are to be enlarged and increased. It is not an untried experiment. **It has been accepted in a very large way and has proven to be an economic and industrial success. The time has arrived when the five-day work week should be wellnigh universally accepted and established.** With our increased and perfected facilities of production it is impossible to find employment, except during peak periods, for all those who make up our laboring population.

Government Should Lead.

"The federal government should lead, instead of follow, in the inauguration of this economic reform. Senator Walsh has sounded a most constructive legislative note. His measures should be given the support of all classes of people who are actually seeking for a remedy for our acute unemployment situation. **Let all those who are deeply touched by the serious situation which prevails throughout the land rally to the support of these constructive measures by petitioning congress to enact them into law without unnecessary delay. An emergency exists and it must be met through the enactment of emergency legislation."**

Senator Walsh's five-day week proposal would be effective for one year and would authorize the president to continue it for another, in his discretion.

Advocating passing of his bill, Senator Walsh said that the proposal of the administration for speeding up public works was "all very well as far as it goes."

"White-Collar" Men Not Aided.

"At best, however," he added, "such a program reaches only laborers, artisans and building material industries and is of no help in furnishing employment for the so-called white-collar worker, who belongs to a class which is in the aggregate a very large element of the unemployed."

Walsh asserted the government "has a magnificent opportunity to set an example to private business to put into practice its own preachings."

"By putting the government service in the present emergency on a five-day week basis, without any reduction in existing rates of pay," he said, "it will create more jobs at a time when jobs are sorely needed."

JOHN MANGAN DEAD.

Chicago.—John Mangan, trade union veteran, died in this city. He opposed unification of plumbers and steamfitters two decades ago. After a bitter contest the two pipe callings were united by the A. F. of L. convention in 1912.

President Coefield, of the plumbers, later appointed Mangan an official of the international. The departed unionist was a man of strong convictions and was held in high esteem.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1930.

GREETINGS!

May the spirit of brotherly love so consume those who are blessed at this season with plenty that they be led to share with their unfortunate fellows a measure of the material things given to them and denied to so many at this time; and

May the new year to come bring peace and happiness again to those who have been temporarily deprived of those blessings by which humanity is made content.

This is the sincerest wish of The Labor World to all who read these lines.

The Labor World joins scores of local friends in extending sincerest sympathy to Lester Cohn, of the local musicians, in the death of his father, who passed away last Friday.

CENTERING ON CONGRESS.

The great temptation just now is to look to congress for relief from unemployment. Congress can do much—and should.

But there are things to remember, even in distress. Congress did not create our unemployment. President Hoover did not create it. Unemployment is not a natural phenomenon. Unemployment is an industrial phenomenon.

In asking congress to provide relief or remedy we are asking congress to repair the damage done within industry by industry.

We go to congress because we can get at congress and because, having the suffrage, we can, to a degree, induce or browbeat congress into doing what we think it ought to do. Congress has done many unwise things because a determined effort was made to secure action. And, naturally, it has done wise things for the same reason. Congress ought to help relieve unemployment distress. But congress represents "we the people" and whatever it does is paid for by "we the people."

To whatever extent congress provides relief "we the people" are paying the bill for our own rescue from the mismanagement inflicted upon industry by those who finance, control and manage industry, including commerce. Congress takes charge as physician, the real culprit gets "out from under," passes the buck and goes on in much the same old way toward another crisis just like this one, except that it probably will be worse.

Congress must act now because we cannot induce or compel industry to pay for its own mistakes and crimes. There is no way to induce or compel industry to act, because the machinery for that kind of business has never been created, except to a limited degree. The fact that it has been created to some degree, by trade union action, is what prevents this depression from growing hourly more worse through the wage reductions that a great many frightened, greedy or short-sighted employers would enforce if they could.

Congress ought to and probably will take action in the direction of relief and we shall all rejoice. It is a justification of democracy that congress can be made to be responsive to a great public need. But let us remember ever-lastingly and in the future that congress is the responsible party; that congress through its makes, admits, its blunders, its greed, its ignorance, its crimes and its lack of proper organization brought this thing to pass and must stand the blame.

"We the people," through our government, must pay the bill for the industrial spree that brought about this ruin, but let there be no passing the buck as to where the blame belongs. And let us strive mightily to see to it that industry does not again run wild toward such another tragic climax. Let us organize the power of democratic influence in industry, so that the wisdom of the wage-earners may have its chance to function.

People can walk up to a congress and say "come across" and they can get results. They cannot walk up to a king that way and even when they walk out on a king they have to be mighty careful how they do it. The unlimited monarchy idea is no better in workshops than it is in national capitals. Trade unions are the instruments of democratic influence and participation in industry. Build them by the thousand and there will never be another unemployment crisis.

Meanwhile don't let industry pass the buck and get out from under while congress carries the load. If "we the people" have got to cure the case it is time we began to take part in prescribing preventive treatment.

Stick to the main road and to the main issue.

THIS GROWS TIRESOME.

Daily newspapers, either careless, ignorant or malignant, continue to talk about "labor racketeers" with great freedom and on the slightest pretext.

A metropolitan newspaper a few days ago wrote a "labor racketeer" headline over a story from Chicago. The story itself dealt solely with an organization of employers!

Another ace in the hand of the headline writer is "loyal employes." A newspaper, within the last ten days, wrote of the "loyal employes" in Danville, meaning the strikebreakers. If ever the word "loyal" was misused it was then.

These things are inexcusable, but they will persist as long as newspapers respond to influences now dominant. Trade unionists who pay for and read daily newspapers can exercise a correcting influence by writing floods of "letters to the editor." Meanwhile trade union newspapers serve valiantly in bringing to wage-earners the truth that is elsewhere distorted or suppressed.

ECONOMISTS AGAIN VEER.

Economic necessity removes many fear of slogans and forces him to think. He begins to face facts, as

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

Christmas

The Miracle Season

Florence Harris Wells

Let us go back over the centuries that we may see the soft Judean hills flooded with heavenly light; that we may behold the flaming star of the East guiding the three wise men, Melchior with flowing white hair and sweeping, snowy beard; Caspar, a beautiful boy, and Balthasar in the prime of life, symbolizing age, youth and middle age, bowing at the cradle in the manger.

THEY bring from afar their gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh to the King of Kings, as the song of the heavenly chorus of angels on the plains of Bethlehem floods the air. The Master's touch worked strange miracles long ago. But let us now turn a simple dial and again a miracle has been wrought—even here as it was there so long ago.

THE room is full of sound. The air is charged with Christmas—always Christmas. Even the word is radiant with holiness. With the voices of the present are mingled those of the past. At Christmas man is at his best. It is the blest season of the year. The season of giving and receiving. The season of love reborn. It is the miracle season.

HAPPINESS is in the air. Laughter reigns. In the tongues of all nations voices are raised in greeting. The angels sang out their glad tidings of great joy above the plains of Bethlehem and as often as Christmas comes, the carols, music, bells, voices—all unite in a great singing circle sounding o'er all the world the glad words: A Merry Christmas!

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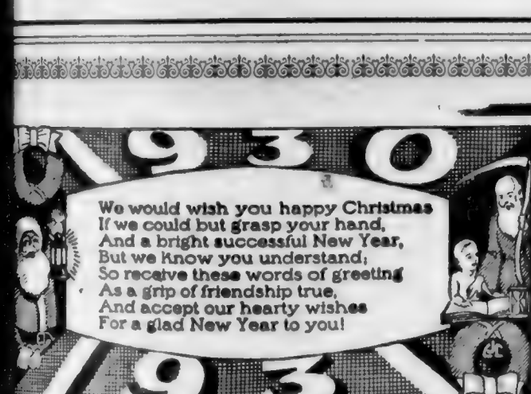

To Everyone in this Community
We Extend Our Wishes for a
Merry Christmas and a
Prosperous New Year

City Water Company of Chattanooga

A. F. Porzelius, Superintendent

Widow Millie Filled the Stocking

By Wm. L. Gaston

WIDOW MILLIE lived on a western farm and with the help of a hired man—a slow-going man named Mike—nobody ever heard his last name—managed to grow good crops and maintain the appearance of thrift.

Five years before her husband, Wilson Macy, had died and she had been left alone to carry on the work of the ranch. Mrs. Macy was an attractive young woman whose age would have been guessed somewhere in the thirties. She was plump, good-natured and generally liked in the community. Somehow she came to be called Widow Millie by the neighbors, who used the name as much to express their kindly feelings as to distinguish her from other people.

Bob Ramsay and Jim Walden were both eligible widowers and each owned a quarter section of good land adjoining Widow Millie's land, one on the north and one on the east. Each seemed a trifle more than anxious to have everything go right on the widow's ranch and neither was backward in the proffer of advice or offers to help. To do this properly required a call and neither was averse to calling.

Tom Moulton was a bachelor—a timid, bashful bachelor who could blush better than he could talk, in the

presence of ladies. He owned a good ranch and was one of the most thrifty farmers in the community. He was good looking and very obliging. He was well liked but no one believed that he could ever muster the courage to propose marriage to any woman. He often slipped over to the widow's farm, to see Mike, of course. He gave his farm advice to Mike. Sometimes he exchanged work with Mike and on these occasions there was an extra white cloth on the table and the biscuits had an extra flakiness. Tom liked the biscuits. Tom ate the biscuits but he could not think of a word to say when the conversation was directed to him.

On the night before Christmas both Bob and Jim called and Widow Millie proceeded to entertain both in the parlor. She managed conversation and kept it going in the general direction while the visitors fidgeted and squirmed, each hoping that the other would soon leave. Millie was sure that Tom was in the kitchen. She could hear the muffled conversation of two slow-speaking men. Millie extended an invitation to both her visitors to come over the next day and have Christmas dinner with her. This was the signal for both to leave.

After their departure Millie went to the kitchen, but Tom had gone and Mike had retired. But hanging on the kitchen wall just over the stove was

a pair of ladies' silk stockings. She looked at them in amazement. They were not hers and how could they have gotten there. Going closer she observed a piece of note paper protruding from one of them. She pulled it out hastily and excitedly read:

"Widow Millie: I have hung these stockings up here for you. I want you to fill them and wear them tomorrow. I have hung up a pair for myself at home. I will fill them and wear them over here tomorrow noon. The preacher and his wife will be with me. I fixed up everything else at the courthouse this afternoon. I can farm better if I do not have to cook. You can cook better if you do not have to farm. This is an honest offer, from Tom."

It would be hard to describe the thoughts that raced through Millie's mind. At first she was indignant. She resented it as an impertinence. "He had his nerve," she said almost aloud a dozen times, but she smiled when she thought that nerve was the very thing that Tom was supposed not to have. She liked Tom, and if he had come out boldly and proposed in the usual way she did not know what she would have done. She took up the note again, but she could only see the last line—"this is an honest offer, from Tom." It smote her with its straightforwardness and simplicity. "He is honest," she said to herself. She resolved first one thing, then another, but always came back to that last line—the honest offer. The last line won.

When Tom, the preacher and his wife arrived, Widow Millie had the stockings filled and dinner was well on the way. The minister's wife finished it. Bob and Jim were in time for the ceremony, and of course they stayed for their Christmas dinner.

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Charm of Christmas.

The chief charm of Christmas is its simplicity. It is a festival that appeals to every one, because every one can understand it. A genuine fellowship pervades our common life—a fellowship whose source is our common share in the gift of the world's greatest Life which was given to the whole world.—Arthur Reed Kimball.

A Beautiful Christmas

BY

Florence Harris Wells

IT WAS Christmas morning. Two elderly persons stood at the front window of their big farm house and gazed at the snow blanketed world about them.

"Not a chance for Sam and his family to get through these drifts, Mother, not a ghost of a chance. No car on earth could make it."

"I guess you're right, Pa," Mrs. Clark answered, solemnly shaking her head with its beautiful wavy white hair. "And our dinner's well on the way. I'll have to tell Annie not to cook so many potatoes and perhaps we can manage to keep most of the turkey a day or so until the children can come. I suppose there's no chance for the snow plows to get through today either, William?"

"No. They'll clear the main highways first. But it's beautiful, isn't it, mother? with the ice and sleet on the trees and now the snow for trimming. It's as beautiful a Christmas morning as I have ever seen. And we're both well and strong and able to enjoy it together. It's great, isn't it?" Grandfather Clark slipped his arm about his wife's waist and drew her close beside him.

Meanwhile Sam and his family, seated about their breakfast table, were much more concerned about missing Christmas at Grandmother's and the good dinner than they were at the beauty of the world about them.

"Oh, grandfather and grandmother will understand," Marion, the daughter, was speaking. "We're the goats in this case. Ham and eggs for Christmas!"

"Gee! Can't we do anything 'cept sit here and talk about it?" Sam, Jr., aged fourteen, puckered his brows in evident great concentration. Suddenly he threw down his napkin and dashed for his sweater and cap.

"Where're you going?" Marion shouted.

The banging of the front door was the only reply.

In less than a half hour Sam, Jr., came bursting back again, all excited:

"Get ready! We're going! We're going!"

"Going — fiddle sticks!" Marion scoffed.

"Please explain, young man," Sam, Sr., quizzically demanded, a gleam of understanding coming into his eyes as he caught sight of tall, handsome Dick Roberts who had entered quietly after Sam, Jr., and stood just outside the door. Now he stepped forward.

"Merry Christmas, everybody!"

Marion's face was as rosy as Dick's as she grasped his extended hand. "I thought you were going to your sister's in the East," she stammered.

"I was," Dick laughed, "but business wouldn't let me. I don't mind now that I can be of service to you. Young Sam knew I hadn't gone, and he swooped down upon me and explained your predicament. And my plane is at your service."

"Your plane!" Marion gasped. "A plane in this snow?"

"Yes. My plane has skis, you know. I can take you one at a time and land you safely at your grandfather's."

Grandfather and Grandmother Clark were more excited than the others, if that could be possible, when Mrs. Sam arrived first and explained what was happening. Sam, Jr., came next; then Father Sam, and last of all Marion, all rosy and excited.

"Beautiful sight, wasn't it, gliding over the country?" Sam asked as he helped Dick off with his togs.

"Marvelous!" Then Dick added quickly, "But everything's wonderful to me today because it took a ride way up in the clouds to convince Marion that I could be her pilot for life. Congratulate me."

"You're a welcome new member of the family," Sam answered quietly and dropped his hand on Marion's shining hair.

"Mother and I thought this was the most beautiful Christmas we'd ever seen when we looked out of the window this morning," grandfather's eyes danced, "and we hadn't been riding in any airplane. When one feels right with the world it's easier to see the beauty of things we sometimes miss."

Sam, Jr., grinned at them all: "Some Christmas!"

(©, 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)

First Christmas Carols.

Christmas carols originated in the eleventh century, being sung between the scenes of the miracle and mystery plays of the period.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

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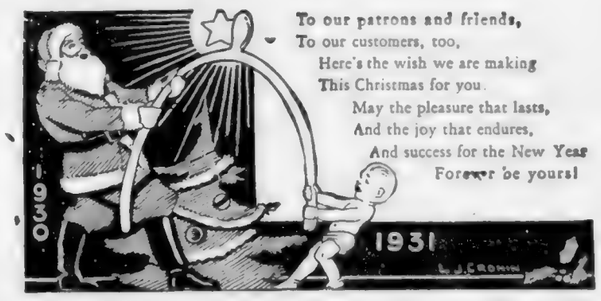


To our patrons and friends,
To our customers, too,
Here's the wish we are making
This Christmas for you.
May the pleasure that lasts,
And the joy that endures,
And success for the New Year
Forever be yours!

Accept our sincere thanks for the patronage and good-will extended this store during the year 1930. May the service and values received warrant the continuation of your patronage.

We Sell as We Advertise and Always for Less

PIZITZ

824-826 MARKET STREET

Sincerest Greetings of the Season

In a spirit of truest friendship we send this Christmas greeting. May peace and happiness be thine not only during this brief season of festivity, but may the New Year usher in for you unlimited blessings of health and contentment.

J. H. ALLISON & COMPANY

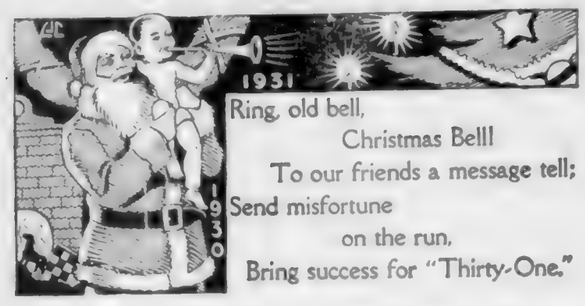
Packers and Ice Manufacturers

OUR ICE IS DELIVERED BY CHATTANOOGA ICE DELIVERY CO.

FREE!
BRING YOUR TUBES TO US AND WE WILL TEST THEM FREE

Let us show you the new models before you buy that
CHRISTMAS RADIO

Chattanooga Radio Co.
615 Market Street

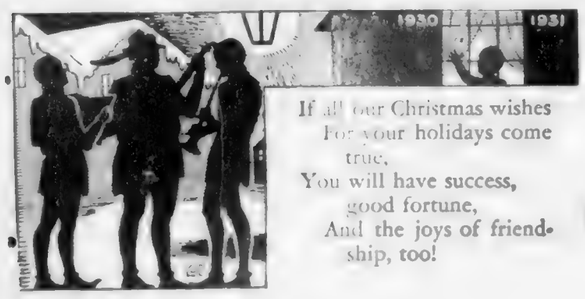


Ring, old bell,
Christmas Bell!
To our friends a message tell;
Send misfortune
on the run,
Bring success for "Thirty-One."

F. E. TYLER INSURANCE AGENCY
MISS B. E. TYLER — MRS. D. T. MORGAN
GENERAL INSURANCE
Established 1876
418 Volunteer Bldg. — Phone 7-2813

We hope your homes are decked
with joy,
And hung with Christmas cheer,
We hope all good things come
to you,
This and every year!

E. M. MURPHY
CONTRACTING PAINTER
814 Chestnut Street — Phone 6-1942



If all our Christmas wishes
For your holidays come
true,
You will have success,
good fortune,
And the joys of friend-
ship, too!

J. L. JENKINS
1102½ CHESTNUT STREET
PHONE 6-9727

Here is what we wish you
For the New Year, thirty-one:
Fidelity in friendship,
Your share of Christmas fun,
The drawing of
good business,
And the joy of work
well done!

GAGER LIME MANUFACTURING CO.
James Building

What Roger Brought Home

A Christmas Story

by **MYRTLE KOON CHERRYMAN**

ROGER was always bringing home something! His twelve-year-old ideas of fun, household benefit and chivalry were sometimes embarrassing to the family. This time, it was a foreign looking woman, and luckily Mr. Damon was busy in the library, so he didn't have the shock of seeing her first.

Mrs. Damon, as she lay in bed, recovering from an attack of flu, had the news broken to her gently by Roger, who came in and closed the door after him.

"Mother, when I went down to the station to mail that letter on the train for Dad, I saw a woman sitting there crying, and I found out she'd come to work for some family, and they hadn't met her. She'd lost the address and could not remember their name—isn't that dumb? So I brought her home to have something to eat—she hadn't had any breakfast, and was afraid to go to a hotel."

"But, darling, did you tell her I was sick, and that our maid had to go home for a funeral?"

"Yes, I explained that we were in a pickle, too, and were trying to decide whether Dad and I should go to a hotel for our dinner."

"Well, you are going! It's foolish of you to stay home because the doctor won't let me get up yet. The turkey will keep, and if my fever doesn't return today, I can get up tomorrow; Mary will be back next day, and we can have our Christmas dinner then."

"Well, we'll see—but now I'm going to take her into the kitchen—she's Mrs. Schwartz—German, I guess—and get out the eggs and things for her. I told her I'd make her some toast, but that I wasn't very good on coffee. Dad could make it fine, but I was afraid he wouldn't be enthusiastic."

"Hardly!" exclaimed Mrs. Damon, remembering her husband's complex against doing anything not on the program. "Well, do the best you can, dear—but I hate to think of the way that kitchen must look after two days of male housekeeping."

She went back to her reading, and as the house was quiet, she finally fell asleep, making up for the hours lost worrying in the night about what her "boys" would do for holiday festivity in this bleak situation.

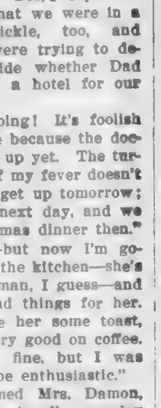
Two hours later she was roused by a gentle tap at her door, and in response to her "Come!" Roger entered, carrying a dainty tray, with a cup of steaming chocolate, and some attractive little cakes.

"She made it—the chocolate—and these are some kuchens, or whatever you call 'em—she had in her bag, like they make in the old country. And she's got all the dishes washed. I helped put 'em away—and now, what d'ye s'pose?"

"She has unfolded her wings and flown back to heaven!" guessed Mrs. Damon, sipping the most delicious cocoa she had ever tasted.

"No! She's got the turkey in the oven, and is getting the dinner! I'm going to the phone now to see if I can locate the folks that sent for her. She remembered the name—Martin. She told me half an hour ago, but I didn't want to hurry too much, because I wanted her to get the dinner cooked first."

"Oh, you scamp!" laughed his mother. "Go right to the phone and call up all the Martins. There are so many it may take until the turkey is done, anyway."



"Yes, it's pretty near ready now!"

Whether Roger artfully timed his search for lost employers or not, they were located just as dinner was ready, and were so jubilantly grateful that they told Mrs. Schwartz to serve the dinner and eat her own; they would send for her in an hour to cook their own evening meal. It seemed they had expected her at another station, and had worried all morning over what had happened to the poor woman, as well as what would happen to their own poor dinner.

When the angel-cook left at four o'clock, she would take no pay for her work, saying: "I hat a gut Christmus, und dis liddle boy vas my Kris Kringle."

(©, 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)

Christmas in A. D. 190

Christmas was first celebrated as a religious festival about A. D. 190.

Christmas Trees for Porto Rico.

New England helps Porto Rico make it a green Christmas. Christmas trees are among the exports to the little island.

The Eve of Epiphany.

The Eve of Epiphany, or Twelfth Night (January 6), is to the children of Rome what Christmas is to us.

Growing Old, *and* Christmas

by Noni Clack Bailey

MARTHA WHITESIDE had come from a family proud of its Pilgrim ancestry. The women had always been good-natured, well read, but prim.

Because of Dolly, Martha, who was widowed early, had drifted into journalism. Dolly grew up, married Fred Howard and moved away. Martha loved her, missed her; but was too busy to consider changed conditions or passing time.

Then on Christmas eve came a letter. Martha sat alone in her apartment reading it. The stork had come! She arose hastily and went to the mirror to see how she looked—being a grandmother. Reflected she saw youth and grace. But—she had hardly realized it—her hair was white!

A grandmother! Faintly there came a vision of her own grandmother. A dainty little woman she was, in black with a snow-white apron tied about her slender waist. Around her shoulders was a soft mull fichu. A little lace cap adorned her silver curls. It was a bit old-fashioned, she knew. Most other women, Martha remembered, had quit wearing caps and fichus; but somehow they seemed just right for the quaint little grandmother who seemed always giving one cookies.

Martha laughed, a rather startled laugh; for she suddenly realized—"Why, I'm as old as she was then!" A puzzled look came into her eyes. The puritan Martha was saying: "It's time to give up your work, don somber clothes and learn to bake cookies." The newspaper woman was answering: "Martha Whiteside, you'll do nothing of the sort. You'll go to the beauty parlor tomorrow morning and get a facial and have your hair bobbed!" The vision looked a little shocked, laughed and disappeared.

Decision and action were one with Martha. The hair was cut in the latest lines. The curls nestled into form like they were happy over her decision. It suited her active bearing, her youthful face and smart ensemble.

In the editorial room the sports editor was passing her desk as she removed her hat. "Hello, Bob-White," he cheerily greeted her, and the sobriquet stuck tight. That's where she got the pen-name for those clever articles she writes. Those who are near

Then Comes the Dim Vision of Her Grandmother.

[illegible] business associates, friends [illegible] fondly call her "Bob-White."

It is Christmas, five years since [illegible] made her decision as to the role of grandmother she was going to be. Dolly and Fred with their Bobby and Jimmy are spending the day in Martha's apartment. A maid is converting a library table into a very proper one for dining, arranging a sumptuous Christmas dinner, just sent up from the caterer's.

The group is gathered about a tinseled tree in the bow window. There are remarkable toys—too many perhaps. Martha, fresh and pretty as ever, is sitting on the floor teaching Bobby how to bark at the miniature kennel and see the radio dog jump out at the sound of his voice. On the soft blanket before the fire Jimmy is gleefully chewing the toe off a rubber clown.

Suddenly Martha looks up at the panel mirror and sees the picture. Again comes the dim vision of her grandmother, smiling happily. Martha laughs back at the vision, then solemnly relates the story. Vividly she paints the word picture of the prim little grandmother and of her puzzled decision. "Was I right?" she asks.

Bobby kicks over his "structo" castle as he throws his arms about her and cries. "My Bob-White's tind o' dramma I want."

Dolly, half tearfully, replies: "It was a pretty picture, mother, but it needs an antique frame; doesn't fit into this apartment at all. Who could want you different? You're glorious!"

The maid announced dinner and Fred, raising a glass of sweet, sparkling cider, suggested a toast "to the most charming of charming grandmothers in memory, poem or song—to the one who laughs off her sorrows—shoulders her share of life and never has time to grow old. Long live our type, my dear, the adorable kind of grandma we can lovingly call 'Bob-White.'"

(©, 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)

Sir Henry Cole, an English social and educational reformer, invented the first Christmas card. It was six inches long and four inches wide, and depicted in the panels formed by a leafy trellis two acts of charity—clothing the needy and feeding the hungry. Last year more than $100,000,000 worth of Christmas cards were sold in the United States.

The Christmas Candle Spelled Welcome Home

Following an old family custom, Katherine Blair placed a lighted candle in the window. Originally serving to guide lost travelers on Christmas eve, John Blair knew it had been placed there the last three years with Kenneth in mind—the son who was too busy to come home for Christmas.

The candle's bright light had brought cheer to many, so again Katherine placed one in the window. Perhaps this year it would be Kenneth it would guide home.

A whir of a motor overhead—the night mail was arriving. There might be a letter from Kenneth.

A car stopped before the house as John Blair started for the post office. A man rushed up the steps and through the open door shouting "Merry Christmas, Dad and Mother." Between embraces and handshakes he explained: "Found out late I could come home, so I flew down with the mail." The next words filled Katherine's heart with joy—"The old candle sure did spell 'welcome home' to me!" How glad she was the [illegible] was in the accustomed [illegible] Blanche Tanner Dillin.

Would Not Write Carol Verses

Tennyson once refused an offer of £1,000 for a short set of verses for Christmas cards.

Good King of Carol Fame.

Good King Wenceslaus, of carol fame, was a king of Bohemia.

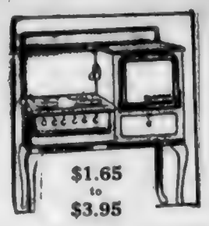
Our Advertisers are our friends

The gayest thing we have to say
To friend and patron too,
Is Merry, Merry Christmas Day,
And glad New Year to you!

LOOKOUT FURNITURE CO.
1419 MARKET STREET

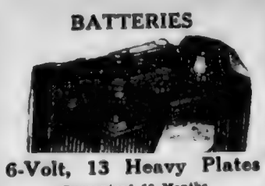
BILL'S GIFT SUGGESTIONS

FOURTH AND MARKET — 273 EAST MAIN STREET



$1.65 to $3.95
TOY ELECTRIC RANGE
Complete with pans, cord and plug. Will cook. Fine for the little ones.

BATTERIES



6-Volt, 13 Heavy Plates
Guaranteed 18 Months
This is the same old reliable battery that we have always handled—it is not built for a special sale.
Your old battery and..... $5.75
18-plate, for Hudson, Buick, etc. Your old battery and..... $6.95

ARVIN HEATERS

You will be glad to have this heater on your car. It will make it as comfortable as your home. A type for every car; up from..... $2.79
Bill's Low Price

BILL'S SIDE CURTAINS

FORD
1923-25 Reg. Tour. $4.45
1923-25 Reg. Rdst. $2.75
1926-27 Tour. with rods, $5.45
1926-27 Rdstr. with rods, $3.75

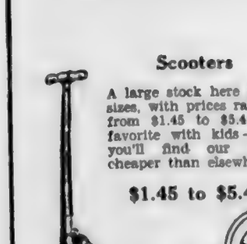
CHEVROLET
Touring Cars $6.75
Roadsters $4.95

KIDDIE KARS
$2.95 and $3.75
HAND CARS
$6.95 and $8.45

Wheel Barrows
59c, 79c and 78c

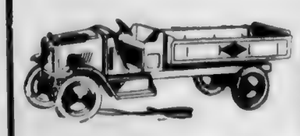
Tricycles
Strongly constructed, comfortable seat, rubber tires and rubber tins on handle bars; finished in large and small sizes..... $3.45
Others $2.95 to $9.95

Scooters
A large stock here in all sizes, with prices ranging from $1.45 to $5.45. A favorite with kids—and you'll find our prices cheaper than elsewhere.
$1.45 to $5.45



LARGE BULL-DOG COASTER WAGON
Made of heavy sheet steel roll-around body, disc wheels, with roller bearings. You've never seen a wagon like this priced at..... $3.95
Others $1.95 to $4.95

$5.95 to $14.95



UTILITY TRUCK
27 inches long, made of unusually heavy pressed steel and has steering gear and knuckle joint; a beautifully finished toy..... $3.95

4-Cup Guaranteed Percolator—complete with cord and plug..... $1.98

Waffle Irons $3.95

Toasters $1.65

Bill's AUTO ACCESSORIES
A CHATTANOOGA INSTITUTION

HEADQUARTERS
... for ...
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
In Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings

A Fine Selection at Lower Prices!

J. W. Johnston Co., Inc.
1451 Market Street

Good health to you,
A friend or two, a Christmas gay with holly,
A firelit nook, a favorite book,
To make your New Year jolly!

JOE ANDERSON
Assistant City Attorney

Christmas greetings!
Happy greetings!
We have tried to serve you well;
Frost bells ring you,
New Year bring you,
All the joys your heart can tell!

A. B. C. BAKERY
305 East Eleventh Street Phone 6-6101

Christmas and the New Year,
A gay old combination,
And so this card of greeting, friends.
Sincere congratulation!

JOE ALTAFFER

The Extra Christmas Plate

By ROBERT J. C. STEAD

ON THE fourth Christmas in succession Nellie Martin set an extra plate. On past Christmases her husband and the two boys had pretended not to have noticed it. But this year Fred Martin, walking into the big dining room just as his wife was adding the finishing touches to her Christmas table, stopped when his eye fell on the extra plate.

"I think you shouldn't set it, Nellie," he said, gently. "It only reminds us of—things we would be better to forget."

Mrs. Martin brushed a capable, floury hand quickly across her eyes. Things would go blurry when she thought of Lucy.

"Let me leave it just once more," she almost pleaded. "It is more than four years now since Lucy went, and every day I am hoping for her back. Particularly at Christmas I like to think that her place is set and waiting for her. Oh, Fred, if we could let her know."

Fred's hand found hers, where it had rested a moment against the table for support. "I know," he said huskily. "I was wrong in turning her out as I did. I thought the honor of the family demanded it. I thought perhaps she would write; that is, if she is still . . ."

He left the sentence unfinished. Death might not have been unwelcome to Lucy, and four years of silence left them to draw their own conclusions.

"Lucy is too proud to write," his wife asserted. "And yet, I have always felt that sometime she would come back. Perhaps at Christmas.

That is the time of year when one just can't help thinking of home."

"If that Blake boy had been any good," Fred lamented. "She was just throwing herself away on him. That is why I gave her the choice of giving him up or getting out. I wanted to save her. And she got out."

"I know," his wife agreed. "You meant it for the best. Arthur Blake was said to be wild and useless, but the Blake's are a good family, and I've often noticed that boys of a good family generally straighten up again, even if they do go a little wild for a while. You know, Fred, when I married you there were people who said you were, well, just a little—"

"But I got a wife like you," her husband answered. "That makes all the difference."

"Yes, and Arthur got a wife like Lucy—if he married her," Nellie Martin insisted. "Let me leave the plate once more. I'm not giving up hope—"

At that moment the boys were heard coming in by the kitchen door. There were muffled voices, and a sound as though they were helping some one.

George, the elder, appeared in the dining room door, and his face summoned his mother.

"Some one here to see you, Mom," he said, in an awed voice.

In the kitchen Mrs. Martin found a woman sitting on a chair, her head turned away, her figure enclosed in a

frayed cloth coat. Soberly she crossed the kitchen floor and turned the head to her eyes.

"Lucy!" she cried. "Lucy—"

The girl made as though she would speak, but seemed overcome. Her mother dropped to her knees beside her, chafing her hands, speaking words of endearment, crying for Fred and the boys.

"We found her in the snow, just between the barn and the house," the boys explained. "She seemed to have fallen there."

But right then Lucy seemed to come to life. She sprang to her feet.

"Mother—Dad—I can't keep it from you any longer. Please help me off with my coat."

Willing hands drew it from her shoulders. "Why, Lucy!" her mother exclaimed, "you are well dressed."

"Well enough, mother. You see, Arthur wanted to be sure how you would receive your erring daughter before he would agree to come in."

"Arthur!"

"Yes. He is in the cutter with little Nellie, just beyond the wind-break. Boys, will you run and tell him?"

The boys dashed off, but Fred Martin seemed the most excited of all. "Two extra plates, Mother!" he shouted. "Two extra plates—and a high chair!"

(©, 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)

MINERS FAVOR LEWIS.

Indianapolis.—Ballots forwarded to local unions by the United Mine Workers assure the re-election of President Lewis and other officers at the referendum to be held December 9. No contestants were nominated by affiliates.

Christmas Still Means Same to Young and Old

Uncle Bill did not believe in Christmas. He thought it was just a scheme to make the merchants rich and the people poor. However, he loaded himself down with gifts for all the family and took the train to his sister's to spend Christmas with her and her numerous family. He had been so busy making money it was the first holiday he had taken in many years.

Christmas morning when they all gathered around the tree, and he saw the children's joy in that beautiful symbol of the spirit of giving, and in the toys which they received, he realized that in spite of the care-worn crowds of Christmas shoppers Christmas still meant to the children what it had meant to him when he was a boy. There was no commercialism in it.

And when he saw the older people's joy in the presents he had brought them, he resolved that in the future he would become a parents' Santa Claus, and make Christmas as happy for them as it is for children.—Harold L. Cook.

The advances of the labor movement have always been up grade. A constant demand for union-made goods and service will remove some of the grade.

MILLER-JONES
State Seal Hosiery
THE IDEAL GIFT

FOR MILADY

Chiffon
All pure silk from top to toe, including silk foot properly reinforced for wear. The season's popular shades.

Service Weight
All silk, service weight, closely knit, smooth, even appearance. One pair will convince you these are better. Every pair first quality. Splendid selection of colors.

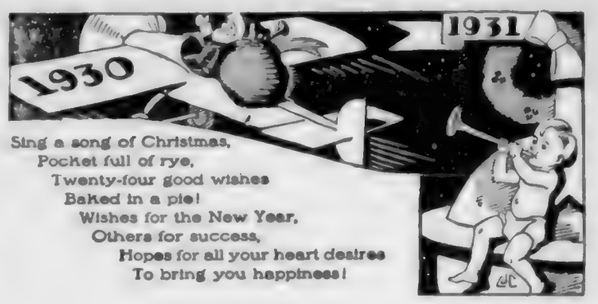
$1 A PAIR
3 pairs in Gift Box

Fancy Socks for Men

Celanese and Rayon
Attractive Patterns
Pleasing Color Combinations
In a Gift Box
3 pairs $1

Rayon Plaited on Mercerized
For Stylish Service
5 pairs $1

Shoes MILLER-JONES Hosiery
632 Market Street



Sing a song of Christmas,
Pocket full of rye,
Twenty-four good wishes
Baked in a pie!
Wishes for the New Year,
Others for success,
Hopes for all your heart desires
To bring you happiness!

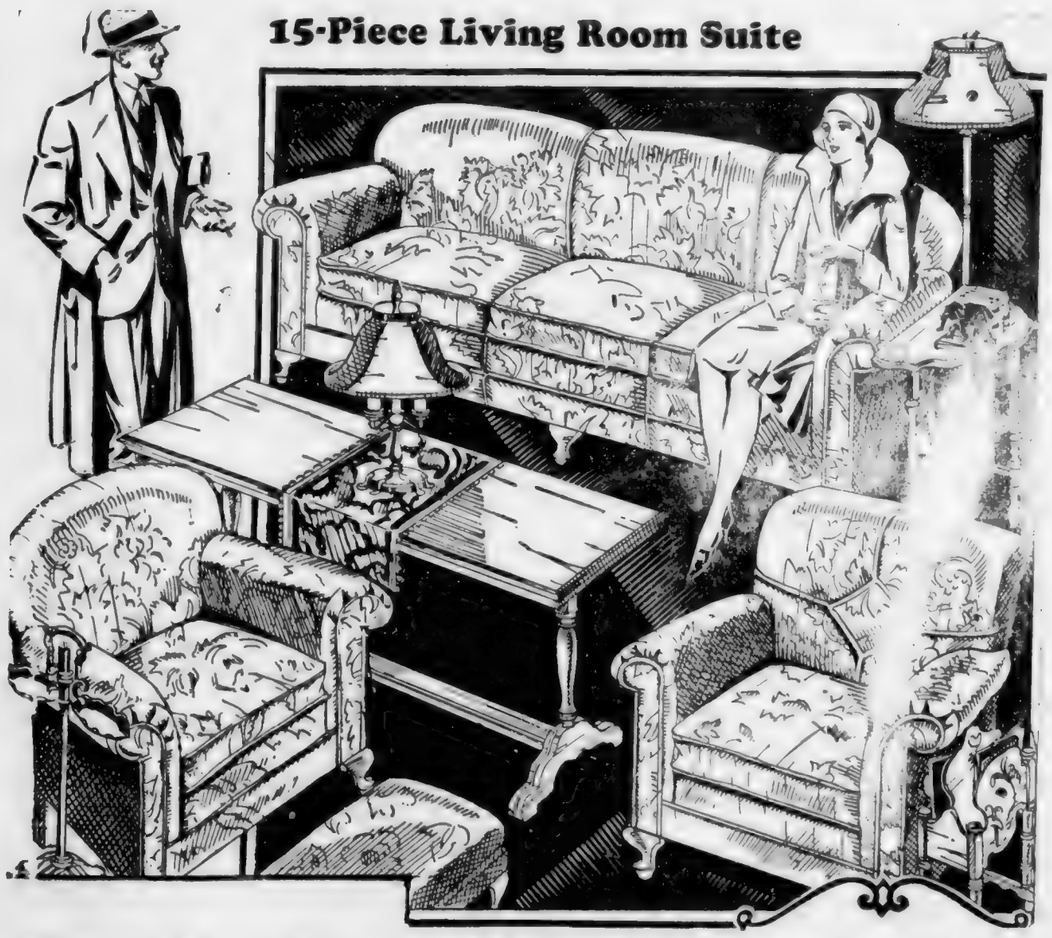
McISAAC & CROZER
SOFT DRINKS, SANDWICHES, CANDY, CIGARS
TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' NOVELTIES
Eighth and Broad Phone 6-6813

Ring out the old,
Ring in the new,
Ring out a greeting, friends to you!
A wish for health, a wish for wealth,
Success in every thing you do!

ZACK TAYLOR

Dress Up The Living Room For Christmas

15-Piece Living Room Suite



Fifteen Fine Pieces to Make the Room Complete

$5 CASH DELIVERS THIS SUITE

Your wife and your whole family will be delighted to receive a complete new living room outfit this Christmas—it is a matter of pride to entertain your callers in an attractive room, the beauty of which is enhanced by attractive pieces of furniture. Come on and give the family a nice surprise and the room will be dressed up with a complete three-piece overstuffed suite which consists of settee, fireside chair and occasional chair; also an end table, card table, floor lamp, occasional table, console table, mirror, two book ends, table lamp, smoker, fancy pillow and a table scarf—the room completely furnished.

$89.50

PAY $5.00 CASH AND $2.00 A WEEK

End Table	Gloritone Radio	Table Lamp	Cedar Chest	Bedspread Set	Electric Toaster
99c	$59.50 $1.50 CASH—$1.50 WEEK	$1.65	$19.95 45c CASH—$1.00 WEEK	$6.95 45c CASH—50c WEEK	99c

OPEN EVERY NIGHT UNTIL NINE P. M.

RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY
608 MARKET STREET

FREE
We are giving a 26-piece set of Rogers table silverware to all engaged couples. No obligations to buy—just register.

You Save Money Paying Cash

DIAMONDS
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVERWARE

RINGS in many beautiful designs. The most complete assortment in the city.

WRIST WATCHES
FOUNTAIN PENS
and PENCILS

L. L. JACKSON
JEWELER
1002 MARKET ST.
We Pay Cash for Old Gold

Merry Christmas, friend and patron,
Happy New Year, too!
May all joy be in your home
All the glad year through!

GRADY, ALEXANDER & WALTER
INSURANCE

Fire - Casualty - Bonds
District Agents Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.
315 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.

Phone 6-1200

Holidays!
Jolly Days!
Joy to every friend!
Glad New Year!
Friends to Cheer!
Success without an end!

Phone 6-0157

STEGALL & CO.
COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

1922 Central Ave.

We hope the year that's finished
Has brought you happiness!
We hope that nineteen-thirty-one
Brings every new success!

CHATTANOOGA
TOWEL SUPPLY CO.
Established 1891

TOWELS AND APRONS
A SPECIALTY

815 Chestnut St. Phone 7-1104

The Vagabond's Christmas

by HELEN GAISFORD

TRAINS scarcely slowed as they passed through Brayton, but the hobo was watching and dropped off in the snow. He picked himself up whistling, and approached the crossroads station. How well he remembered that station! Even the group of arguing old men seemed the same. Oh, but it was good to be home again, to spend Christmas where he had been so happy as a boy!

One of the men pointed a finger at him. "That," he said, "is what this country is coming to. Able-bodied men roaming the country in rags and tatters. Likely looking fellow, too. I tell you, it's high time congress—"

The vagabond chuckled and proceeded lightly down the road. Suddenly he checked himself. "George!" he said, "there's old Aunt Agatha's house. Why, Aunt Agatha was another mother to every boy in town. I wonder—?" He sprang up on the porch and knocked.

A sharp-faced woman opened the door. "Well!" she gasped; "no, I ain't giving victuals to tramps what can't come to the kitchen!" The door slammed, but he rapped again persistently.

Presently the woman reappeared. "I beg your pardon, ma'am, I'm looking for Miss Agatha Oberman. Do you know where I can find her?"

"She's been dead and buried these eight years. You an old friend of hers?"

"Yes, I'm Ben Martin—used to live in that house on the corner. I'm sure sorry she's gone." He moved down the steps. "Thank you anyway, ma'am, and a Merry Christmas."

A little of the zest had gone out of Ben Martin's return. He recognized the town drug store, just ahead, but now it carried a new sign—"Thompson's Pharmacy"—and in smaller letters, "W. J. Thompson, Prop." Inside

"No, Thanks; Too Used to Freedom," He Said.

—why, of course! "W. J. Thompson, Prop." was Bill!

"Bill," he called, "it's me—Ben Martin!"

"Ben!" Their hands clasped. "How well you look! But what on earth—let me give you a job."

"No, thanks; too used to freedom."

"Jove, Ben, you were a sickly kid—how did you do it?"

"Oh, it's careless sleep under the stars; going where adventure calls and doing what comes; eating plain food and—. But what of you and the rest of the boys?"

"Me? Oh, I'm married now and settled down. Tom's our doctor, but is away for the holidays. Bert and Pug have both married and moved away, and Fred is studying in New York. I say, I'd sure like to ask you out to Christmas dinner tomorrow, but, well, Martha's queer about some things."

"That's all right. I'll mosey around to the old homestead. My dear cousins still there?"

"Yes. Your uncle's gone, I suppose you know, but otherwise the family is the same as when the black-sheep nephew took off on his own. You'll surprise them."

"No doubt," Ben Martin replied, and made his farewells.

The old house on the corner was much the same. His knock brought a comely young woman to the door. "My dear Cousin Fanny," he said, "it's Ben. Give me a kiss, my dear, and announce to the family that the prodigal has returned."

The family had evidently already learned of his nearness and gathered in the hall. "I was wondering," he said at last, when the first greetings and questions had been exchanged, "whether you could put me up for a few days. I could, of course, sleep outside, if necessary."

"Unfortunately, Benjamin," his aunt replied, "every room is taken, as the family is all home for the holidays. Besides, there is the question of whether or not a—a wanderer—might have a proper effect on the younger members of the family, let alone the good name of us all. I think you'll understand—"

"I do." He drew himself up. "It was simply the sentiment. I felt I would like to spend Christmas here. But I shan't impose on you. Glad to have seen you all again."

He strode back up the road. "Hang sentiment," he decided, "I'm going south." That night's express bore an extra passenger.

(©, 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)

Christmas and the Birds.

It is said that no peasant in Sweden will sit down with his children to Christmas dinner until he has provided food for the birds. The farmers erect poles in their dooryards to which sheafs of grain are bound, to provide for birds through the season when vegetation is covered with snow and ice.

In the Carpenter Shop Just Before Christmas

Long, long ago it was the day before Christmas; but the world was not celebrating Christmas then as we do now. In a little carpenter shop with crude tools and benches, an apprentice was quietly planing a sandalwood block to perfect smoothness. His tunic was drawn about his waist with a cord, his hair fell about his shoulders in dark silken curls, his boyish clear-cut features wore the expression of peace and love.

Suddenly a chisel slipped, a man cried out in pain. A carpenter had received a splinter full in the eye, piercing the eyeball. Others gathered about him to bind up the wound and sadly shook their heads. "He will be blind," they said.

The apprentice worked on calmly, almost smiling. A great physician came and removed the bandage. "The eye is sound," he said, "you must have been mistaken. It looks as if it had never been injured at all."

"I am sure it never was," said the man. But the other carpenters shook their heads and the apprentice went on smoothing the sandalwood.

'Twas Christmas eve.—Noni Clack Bailey.

May Enjoy Christmas Mansions in the Skies

It is not now the fashion to "keep both feet on the ground." In fact, it's hard to keep even one foot on the ground; the other one seems always to be up, getting into a car or an airplane; and pretty soon, there you are—both feet entirely, completely, distinctly off the ground!

What this condition may mean to future generations is hard to guess. Perhaps in a year or two people will make a date to celebrate Christmas three thousand feet up in the air. "Come on up!" friends may be urging. "We're going to shoot a party up over Mt. Washington. Dancing, charades and a fancy dress ball!"

And we shall be obliged to taxi in a small plane to the party and be whisked aboard, and worry whether we can get a taxi-plane home again.

And every cockpit will be trimmed in colored bulbs and the trade for Christmas trees will be literally going up! Plane trucks to deliver a fine spruce at the service entrance of a Flying Mansion in the Skies.

So don't stick to that old one about both feet on the ground. If you do, you'll find yourself frightfully low-down and left behind!—Martha Banning Thomas.

Youthful Employes Injured in Industry

Washington.—Machinery is responsible for more industrial accidents, proportionately, to boys and girls than to men and women, according to the United States women's bureau.

Many accidents to women happened to girls under 21, a much larger proportion of women than men being in this group. Young women were found to be permanently disabled more often than were elder women.

The bureau states that laws prohibiting employment of boys and girls under 16 in dangerous occupations should include all minors under 21, since young workers in general are likely to be more careless and venturesome than are adults.

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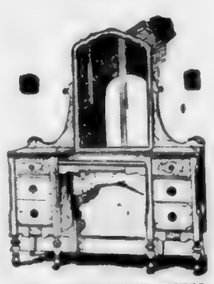

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Full size six-drawer vanity with genuine French plate stationary mirror. An outstanding value. $1.00 Cash, $1.00 Weekly.

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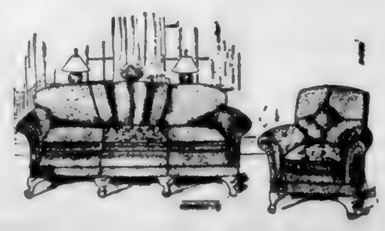

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This suite is upholstered all around in good grade mohair with reverse cushions of Jacquard velour. Extra club chair to match may be had for only $28.00. Pay only $2.50 Cash, $2.00 Weekly.

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RUFFLED BOUDOIR CHAIRS IN CRETONNE

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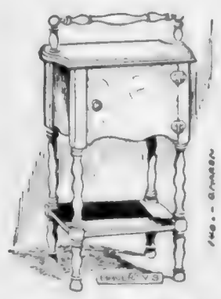

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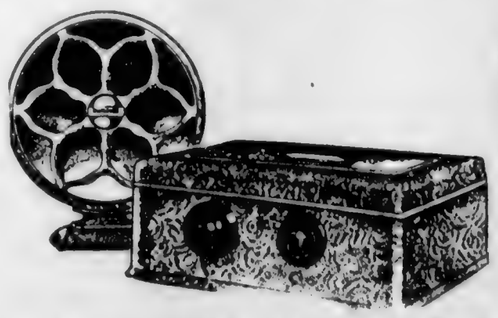

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No. 44514
In Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
R. Reynolds vs. Berma Reynolds.
Appearing from allegations in complain-
bill, which is sworn to, that Berma
is a non-resident of the State of Ten-
so that the ordinary process of law
be served upon her, it is ordered that
tion be made for four successive weeks
Labor World, a newspaper published
milton county, notifying said non-res-
to appear at the next January Rules
Court, to be held at the Court House
tanooga on the first Monday in Jan-
ext, the same being a rule day of said
and make defense to said bill or the
will be taken for confessed, and the
set for hearing ex parte as to her.
28th day of November, 1930.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
Redwine, Atty.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
Pursuance of the authority vested in the
named Trustee by deed of trust execut-
W. L. Stuart and wife, Irene D. Stuart,
ure a certain indebtedness, which deed
at is dated November 13th, 1928, and
ded in Book "N," Volume 28, Page 642,
of the register's office of Hamilton
Tennessee, to the record of which ref-
is hereby made for a full recital of
rms, powers and provisions therein con-
and default having been made in the
of said indebtedness and said de-
continuing for more than thirty (30)
wer and holder of said indebtedness
demanded the foreclosure of said deed
for the purposes of payment of said
debtedness, interest and cost, as provided
deed of trust.
Therefore, pursuant to the provisions
id in said deed of trust, the Title Guar-
Trust Company, of Chattanooga, Trus-
ill on
JANUARY 3, 1931,
the legal hours of sale, at the west
the court house in Chattanooga, Ham-
unty, Tennessee, offer for sale and will
the highest and best bidder at public
ale, for cash in hand, and in bar of the
of redemption, dower and homestead,
ded in said deed of trust, the follow-
scribed real estate in Hamilton county,
Lot No. 1, Block "F," Brainerd
ing a subdivision, land of the Belvoir
mpany, according to the plat thereof
ded in the Register's Plat Book No. 10,
11 of the register's office of Ham-
unty, Tennessee, being the same prop-
nveyed by Nell Thurman to W. L.
and wife, Irene D. Stuart, by deed
ded in Book "N," Volume 28, Page 38
register's office of Hamilton county,
deed of trust warrants the title in
fee and unencumbered, except a note
the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank
0.00 but the Title Guaranty & Trust
of Chattanooga, Trustee, conveys as
and not otherwise. Said sale will be
ubject to all taxes and assessments
e a lien and unpaid, and subject to
ne note.
fourth day of December, 1930.
TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO.,
of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. BECK, President.

ose who desire better living and
ing conditions must do their
to secure them. Demand union-
goods and service.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from second page)

is now doing in the case of automatic machinery. He has been told that while automatic, or labor displacing, machinery works temporary hardship, this will eventually be readjusted as prices drop and the demand for commodities increases. These, he is assured, will necessitate the re-employment of workers.

This consoling theory does not work—except to deaden man's will and to convince him of the futility of fooling with economic laws.

Observers are asking: If the economists' claim is true, will not profit-seeking employers install more automatic machines, rather than re-employ workers? Observers also note that the price of a commodity is of no interest to the worker who is jobless because of the machine's invasion.

Men are beginning to ask if it is "progress" to create huge armies of unemployed who must be cared for by the state while automatic machinery turns out goods that cannot be purchased by millions of workless.

The automatic machine and scientific processes are in their infancy. The cause of the present depression is low wages and displaced workers who are unable to purchase the machine's output that grows larger and larger. This position is held by organized labor and runs counter to the average economist, who holds that displacement of labor will be automatically solved.

Prof. Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago, veered from the economists' position at the recent New York meeting of the Taylor society. He said:

"On every side the question is being raised whether technical and managerial improvements do not cause unemployment, after all."

The Douglas intimation that organized labor is correct is a reversal of the economists' machine-worshipping attitude.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "To the worker organization means bargaining power, security, self-respect. So long as he continues unorganized, he must accept terms of employment just as they are tendered"?

A.—Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, during the debate in the senate on the nomination of Judge Parker.

Q.—Is Wm. N. Doak the first secretary of labor to have been born in the United States?

A.—Yes. The other two secretaries were born abroad, William B. Wilson in Scotland, and James J. Davis in Wales.

Q.—Who is M. H. Hedges?

A.—Director of research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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CHRISTMAS!

Here's a Human Interest Story for Season of "Peace on Earth."

Out of work for the last three weeks, H. L. Griffis, Canadian war veteran, had the following advertisement inserted in a Baltimore, Md., paper:

"For Sale: A human being to the highest bidder. Am a strong, physically fit man. I offer myself to doctors, hospitals, etc., as a live specimen upon which to experiment. I will also go anywhere or do anything legitimate to earn a living for my wife and children."

Griffis is 44; he is a painter, and his wife and two children have been in Baltimore more than a year. He said he had never before been out of work.

What Next!

A new railroad coach driven by a propeller has been tested in Germany and seems to forecast railway travel at 100 miles an hour. The new car is cigar-shaped, 85 feet long, rests upon two trucks 65 feet apart, and weighs less than half than an ordinary railroad coach. It has a four-bladed airplane propeller and a 400-horsepower gasoline motor. The car, which has been described as a glorified bus with an airplane motor, has not been tried on curves—the reported 100 miles an hour was made on a straight track.

Not the Same Fate for Nice Christmas Cards

Mr. Christmas Card leaned heavily against the rack. The store was dark. The doors locked. "What a day! What a day!" he groaned.

Mrs. Christmas Card sighed loudly. "You have suffered no more than I have, my dear."

"What I object to are ladies who bend back my corners and peer at my picture, and rear my lines, and then lay me down again all askew," said Mr. Christmas Card.

"That's nothing! How would you like to have a little girl jam you back in your envelope so that she tore the red lining?"

Several other cards spoke up. They all complained of bad treatment.

"And we'll all be thrown in the waste basket, anyhow," finished Mr. Christmas Card. "Ho—hum . . . dear me!"

But next morning when both Mr. and Mrs. Christmas Card were bought by the same person, and later sent to the same family, and not thrown into the waste basket but set up on the mantel, they felt very proud.

"But we are very remarkable cards," they told each other, and waited for the next person to say, "How perfectly lovely these are!"—Martha Banning Thomas.

Disciple of St. Francis Had Christmas Spirit

"What in the world are you doing, Tommy?" asked Mrs. Rowland, hearing her little son on the cellar steps, the day before Christmas.

"Oh, sump'n," answered the lad, as he hurried into the kitchen.

As it was a time of Christmas secrets, Mrs. Rowland refrained from pressing the point and soon forgot it.

When the Christmas tree had been denuded of its fruit next morning, Tommy's older brother, Rupert, ran outdoors excitedly, returning soon, all aglow, and shouting:

"What do you think? You know I scattered those crumbs in the back yard, the way St. Francis of Assisi told folks to do for the birds' Christmas feast? Well, there were about a dozen sparrows there when I peeked around the corner of the house. I called 'Merry Christmas' softly so's not to disturb them, and they chirped back."

"Mine worked, too, I guess," said Tommy. "I went and looked on the cellar stairs first thing this morning, and every bit of cheese was gone that I'd put theme for the poor little mice!"—Myrtle Koon Cherryman.

Jim Arrives by Plane in Time for Christmas

It was Christmas eve. The Garner home radiated the spirit and happiness of Christmas. Soft lights filled the rooms; holly wreaths hung in the windows, and a great fire was blazing on the hearth. There was a family reunion; the children were all there now except Jim, and they were looking for him at any moment.

Then the telephone rang and Jim's voice came over long distance. He had taken a later train and had missed connections at Chicago—there was no way of getting there tonight. He expressed the deepest regrets; he had thought there was plenty of time to pick up a few last-minute gifts between trains.

Why, they just would be lost without Jim, they were all saying presently; sunny, careless Jim, who always was the life of the crowd. And he would miss the very best part of Christmas with them. It was just too bad this had to happen. But Jim, dear old Jim, always would be careless.

Then the telephone rang again, and they found he would be with them after all. A passenger plane was leaving Chicago and he would be home in two hours. The new mode of travel would bring Jim in plenty of time to make their Christmas reunion complete.—Katherine Edelman.

BUS ACT SIDETRACKED.

Washington.—The senate recommitted the long-pending Parker-Couzens bill for federal regulation of interstate passenger travel by motor bus. The 51 to 59 vote indicates opposition to the measure as now drawn.

The bill makes it illegal for bus lines and railroads to unite, and it is this feature of the bill that brought railroad lobbyists into the fight, according to Senator Couzens.

Let Me Walk With the Men in the Road

'Tis only a half truth the poet has sung
Of the "house by the side of the way."
Our Master had neither a house nor a home,
But He walked with the crowd day by day.
And I think, when I read of the poet's desire,
That a house by the road would be good;
But service is found in its tenderest form
When we walk with the crowd in the road.

So I say, let me walk with the men in the road,
Let me seek out the burdens that crush,
Let me speak a kind word of cheer to the weak
Who are falling behind in the rush,
There are wounds to be healed, there are breaks we must mend,
There's a cup of cold water to give;
And the man in the road by the side of his friend
Is the man who has learned to live.

Then tell me no more of the house by the road—
There is only one place I can live—
It's there with the men who are toiling along,
Who are needing the cheer I can give.
It is pleasant to live in the house by the way
And be a friend, as the poet has said;
But the Master is bidding us, "Bear ye their load,
For your rest waiteth yonder ahead."

I could not remain in the house by the road
And watch as the toilers go on,
Their faces beclouded with pain and with sin,
So burdened, their strength nearly gone.
I'll go to their side, I'll speak in good cheer,
I'll help them to carry their load;
And I'll smile at the man in the house by the way
As I walk with the crowd in the road.

Out there in the road that goes by the house
Where the poet is singing his song,
I'll walk and I'll work midst the heat of the day,
And I'll help falling brothers along—
Too busy to live in the house by the way,
Too busy for such an abode.
And my heart sings it praise to the Master of all,
Who is helping me serve in the road.

—Walter J. Gresham.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part V.
WHO IS THIS JESUS?

In our study of the question, "Who is this Jesus?" (before we take up Jesus' teaching concerning money) we will glance at the Palestine of His day.

WM. L. MOSS

The Jewish nation had known more than one foreign despotism, among them that of Cyrus, Antiochus Epiphanes and Herod the Great. From the rule of all such despots the nation had eventually emerged, but the imperialistic power of Rome was a tyrannical yoke that seemed destined to stay. Deliverance by natural means appeared impossible and belief in Israel's supernatural rescue from the power of her oppressor increased with each succeeding generation. In spite of their plight, the Jews felt they were still the Chosen Children of God and in His own good time He would deliver them. In fact, they argued that the very intensity of their suffering was an indisputable omen that presaged the immediacy of the kingdom of God.

Now the Jews did not possess the spiritual doctrine which allots to man a body and a soul, so their life and hopes were quite naturally centered largely in this world. Hence, in Jewish theology God was God of Israel only and the kingdom meant only one thing: Judaism itself. By Judaism the Jew meant the true religion, monotheistic worship and piety (to give them in the order of their historical development). As a consequence of this national piety, which reached its zenith by the era we are discussing, every fiber of the Jew's whole being was fired with political resentment against Rome. He could not tolerate the thought of political domination. It was abhorrent to his very soul. It was, moreover, contradictory to his religion—there was only one Ruler of Israel and He was the Most High God! The deeper the Jew's resentment burned Rome the higher mounted the ardor with which he cherished the hopes of a coming Messiah. Whenever one wanted eager listeners all he had to do was to declare the kingdom of God imminent! From every side would go up the cry, "When shall these things be?" The life of the Jewish nation for generations, therefore, was one sustained, terrified drama. Wars, massacres, uprisings, oppression make the reading of this period of Israel's history dark and unpleasant. Under intense national suffering the solidarity of the Jewish nation became as firmly fixed as a stone wall for all time. Though differing intellectually in their belief, the Sadducees, Pharisees, Herodians and Essenes were one in their worship of the same God and went as brothers into the Temple to Worship Him. Thus the whole nation, though broken up into a number of sects, prayed with one voice for the downfall of Rome and the restoration of Jewish national independence.

* * *

We shall now summarize: The era into which Jesus was born, we have seen from the above, was a prolonged drama of intense suffering—political, physical and mental—due to the Jews stubbornly identifying national politics with a national monotheistic religion. Messianic belief and expectancy was at a high pitch. Only God could save them, the Jews believed. Gradually throughout the land the cry arose that the Messiah's day was at hand! But he did not come—he did not come! Then . . . something happened . . . !

(To Be Continued.)

MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM BOOKS TWO OUTSTANDING ATTRACTIONS

"Strictly Dishonorable," one of the most sensational stage hits of the past decade, and George White's "Flying High," no less an outstanding attraction, have been booked for early showing at the Memorial auditorium, the first named being scheduled for one performance on Christmas day, and the latter for January 2.

The great seating capacity of the auditorium, together with the new amplifying system in the city playhouse, provides keen enjoyment of the modern stage plays at a price within reach of all playgoers, and large audiences are expected to greet the two attractions booked.

One of the season's greatest delights will be provided by the clever and sophisticated comedy "Strictly Dishonorable."

An adroitly written comedy with shrewd character drawing and genuinely true atmospheric touches, this great smash hit is certain to convulse local play-goers as it has others throughout the country during the past two seasons.

The cast of the company has been specially chosen from the leading players of New York. Advance notices declare the comedy never lags, laugh following upon laugh until, at the final curtain and the inevitable happy ending, the audience is saturated with mirth.

"Flying High" is a scenic experiment for this type entertainment. In two acts and fourteen scenes it has the continuity of a musical comedy book, but the color, scenic change and speed of a revue.

"My first adventure along this line," declares Mr. White, "was in 'Manhattan Mary,' which worked out so well that I decided to go a step further with 'Flying High.' In my estimation, musical comedies have been several steps behind our present day revues. That they have not kept pace with the times either from a scenic or costume standpoint is regrettable, but that they have failed to live up to the fast pace of the modern revue is almost deadly.

"'Flying High,' therefore, represents what I think is a new standard in musical comedies, and will result in more glorious and peppier musical comedies for the future than have obtained in the past."

Guests Out of the Sky, Mother Cary's Xmas

"Mother" Carey was the little woman who lived all alone on the prairie raising bees. This year the snow was deep and hard-crusted. She was lucky to do the essential chores about the place, and it surely seemed she would spend Christmas alone.

Cheerful soul that she was, she decided to pretend she was going to have a guest. At noon a good dinner was ready, a cheerful fire was burning in her fireplace when suddenly she heard the whirr of an airplane motor—then it missed, sputtered and stopped. She ran to the window in time to see a forced landing almost at her very door.

The man and woman in the plane were safe, and when they came to the door, she knew them at once from pictures in the papers. "It's lucky for you to land safely and lucky I was childish enough to pretend. Come in, your Christmas dinner's ready."

A grateful pair they were, and Mother Cary a happy little old lady. She has never tired telling the story of how she expected a guest and two came out of the sky—for Christmas. —Noni Clack Bailey.

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May the satisfaction of every good wish be thine at this time: and the countless blessings of the Heavenly Father's yours to enjoy during the whole of the New Year.
The heart-felt wish of your friends,
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Buy—
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WEEK OF DECEMBER 22

The Gay Parisian Comedy

"The

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By Avery Hopgood

All Seats Reserved for Christmas Matinee — Night Prices
Bargain Matinee Tuesday

Bargain Matinee Tuesday, and Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15
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MEMORIAL

AUDITORIUM

Chattanooga

CHRISTMAS NIGHT

Thursday, December 25

MAIL ORDERS with check or money order filled in the order of their receipt.

Brock Pemberton Presents

The Funniest Show in the History of the World

"STRICTLY DISHONORABLE"

By Preston Sturges

Staged by Antoinette Perry and Mr. Pemberton

With an Expert Cast of Comedians

Prices: 50c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50

MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM — FRIDAY NIGHT — **JAN. 2**

GEORGE WHITE
Presents
"FLYING HIGH"
All-Star Cast of the Ace Musical 76 Comedies
George White's N.Y. Apollo Theatre Orchestra
WITH FAMOUS GEORGE WHITE BEAUTY CHORUS

NOTE:—THIS IS GEORGE'S OWN PRODUCTION OF HIS GREATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS.

PRICES 50c to $2.50, BOX SEATS $3.00
MAIL ORDERS NOW. SEAL SALE DEC. 29

We cannot say the words we would
Of deep appreciation;
We take this way of wishing you
A happy celebration!

INDEPENDENT THEATERS, INC.

Operating

AMERICAN THEATER, Main Street
CAMEO, Market Street
PARK, McCallie Avenue
RITZ, Rossville
RIVOLI, East Chattanooga
(All Sound Houses)

PRESIDENT

J. F. ANDERSON

The gentleman pictured above just can't seem to keep away from the office of president, Local 14, Boilermakers, having again named him to that office at their annual election this week. Mr. Anderson was the first president of the local lodge, and has served in some capacity almost continuously for the past forty years.

Painful Condition

"When I was just a girl at home," writes Mrs. B. F. Riggan, of Baird, Texas, "I took Cardui for cramping and pains in my side and back, and it helped me at that time.

"After I was married, I found myself in a weak, run-down condition. I suffered a great deal with my back, which was so weak it hurt me to get up or when I would stand on my feet. I fell off in weight.

"A friend of mine, seeing how bad I felt, advised me to take Cardui, which I did. By the time I had taken two bottles, I felt stronger and better than I had in a long time."

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Helps Women to Health

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Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

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Get all your Christmas Gifts at one stop!

"LOOK FOR THE BIG KNIFE"

HARDWARE — HARNESS — CRISMAN

CRISMAN HARDWARE CO.

511 Market St.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

Who would think it? Christmas is almost here. Everyone hurrying about, doing their shopping. More business, more parties, more dances, more everything. The New Year just around the corner to be welcomed in various ways by our local musicians. At the Tivoli Miss Nell Brenizer, her orchestra and about ten entertainers will stage an elaborate prologue. The Bijou also will have a midnight matinee, followed by a dance. Jimmy Cox will collect his Collegians and trek to Dalton. Frank Worthy returns to his summer playground, the Signal Mountain Hotel. Johnny Mahoney and his band will play at the Hotel Patten. Miss Tommye Lasater will furnish music for the Shriners, and Wally Weber has the contract with the Golf and Country Club. The Auditorium will bring up an Atlanta orchestra. From all viewpoints, the New Year will be welcomed with a bang. Goodbye, 1930; your days are numbered.

* * *

Ellis Goodloe (the derby-hatted boy arrested for speeding)—"But, your honor, I am a college boy."

Judge—"Ignorance doesn't excuse anybody."

* * *

Sandy tells us about Alex getting into family difficulties over the report carried in this column last week relative to a poker game held at the store between our secretary and members of Cox's orchestra. Jimmy's boys hastened to assure us that they were not gambling, as everyone has a chance in poker.

* * *

Sad to relate, all efforts to interest the local in miniature golf has met with little success. Sandy is so downhearted that he has about decided to give up the game and present his clubs to John Washburn. Along this line the writer is proud to say that the orchestra of which he is a member has unquestionably the best miniature players in the city. We hope that this statement is read by members of Worthy's or Cox's brigade, and that they have the strength and courage to doubt our word. Yes, it's a challenge!

* * *

Of special interest to the Society is the announcement of the Chamber of Commerce that they will bring the state band and orchestra contest for high schools to this city in the spring. Shelly Sands, popular local musician, is general chairman of the entire affair.

* * *

They say that Joe Leland, pianist, is going strong for the dancing game. He will show his wares in two numbers at the Bijou New Year's eve.

* * *

Monday evening the Christmas festivites will begin for Chattanooga society when the men's cotillion will entertain with a dance at the country club. Zez Confrey and his orchestra the second out-of-town band to show here this month, will play. It is regrettable that no local orchestra is thought to be capable.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Hurrah! the site for our new postoffice has been selected—Georgia avenue, Ninth to Tenth streets. It's a good location, but, I think they are making a mistake in not taking the Market and Broad street site with a whole block where nothing could crowd them and with four streets around it. I don't think there is any comparison in the two sites, but there is no use discussing it now.

* * *

They are hiring additional help at the office every day now for the Christmas rush.

* * *

The parcel post will be handled from the Chattanooga Transfer company building, corner Georgia and Tenth streets. With the Scotchman, J. T. McPherson, in charge, he will get them out.

* * *

It isn't long until the state association of letter carriers meets in Knoxville. Come on, all of you carriers of every town in the state and join now. Let's be 100 per cent by February 22, the day the convention convenes. Write M. A. Lichtenstetter, state secretary, this city.

* * *

I see that Geo. Forbes got his picture in The Labor World again last Saturday. Good likeness, too.

* * *

Lawrence Miller borrowed a dollar from his old friend Harry Gribben, but he says that Gribben kept asking him for it, so he just paid it back last pay day to get rid of him.

* * *

On the 16th of December Mr. Walker, the superintendent, gave us two cards to register our time on, to be used on alternate days, and he was the first to make the mistake of registering on the wrong card. So Brooks, Miller, Echols, Massey, Connor, Long, got a demerit slip and had it filled out, giving him ten demerits. When presented to him he just okehed it and as an excuse he wrote on the back of it, "Please be lenient, as I have been associated so long with the bunch whose names appear on the other side that I am both a derelict and a liar."

FORBES SHINES AS FRIENDS EXTEND CONGRATULATIONS

With the old man (George) wearing his best soup-and-fish smile, and the good lady (Mrs. Forbes) nervous to the point of distraction for fear the former would commit some atrocious social error, this well-known couple last Sunday afternoon entertained almost a hundred friends from all walks of life at their North Chattanooga home, the occasion marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

The guests included practically all members of Circle club, and the following signed the register:

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ortwein, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Eckenrod, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bass, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Gerlach, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Cogswell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cofer, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Leverich, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Burnette, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gann, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brien, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. George, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wergin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. DeLong, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Poe, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Grigsby, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Cuthbert, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Day McAmis, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jordan, Mrs. J. T. Chamberlain, Miss Betty Ruth Austin, Miss Margaret Cofer, Miss Eleanor Brien, James H. Anderson, Harris Hix, Matt J. Robinson, Thomas A. Hall, Harry Burnette, W. J. Austin, Jr., C. O. Ruch, Hosea Camp, Frederick Childers, Jr., H. F. Brown, C. W. Pfeifer, W. L. Gardner, Chas. Hawkins, Wm. Barnett Leverich, J. R. Childers.

"YOU'RE NEXT!"

By "COMMODORE" GEORGE PERRY
Prsident, Local 415

A local merchant is reported to have said, in effect, that the readers of our paper didn't have brains enough to understand what they were reading. He must have been referring to some of those printers or postal clerks—he couldn't have meant us barbers.

* * *

Let every one of us respect our vocation and feel it our duty to uphold it and claim for it the respect it deserves.

* * *

Will power creates circumstances and environment. If we have the will to do, nothing can stop us.

* * *

Sad is the day in any man's life when he becomes contented with the life he is living and the progress he is making.

* * *

If we had our life to live over again we would make many changes. As to the future, our life can be so that our friends will be glad we passed this way.

* * *

In our profession we come in contact with every kind of man; we come in contact with some really big men, and then we come in contact with some men who really think they are big but who haven't got to first base. The most pathetic thing I know of is to see a man who thinks he is too big to even talk to a man who perhaps has not had the same opportunity in life that he has had, a man like that may by scheme or trick get to the top, but he won't and can't stay there, for the law of averages is against him. The man for whom I have the profoundest respect is the man who has walked with the crowd in the road and who has really learned to live, and by his personality and the knowledge of things of this life has climbed all the way to the top.

Birds' Christmas Tree and a Cardinal Visitor

"Mother, can't we do something for the birds?" David, all snowy and rosy cheeked, came dashing into the bedroom where his mother was doing up Christmas gifts.

Jack, home from college, was close behind small David.

"Davie thinks the birds ought to have somethink special for Christmas, mater. How about fixing the fir tree on the lawn for them?"

"Splendid! We always put colored lights in it, and we can tie apples on it and little crusts of suet and those small branches of berries in the garage are really nature's provision for birds—"

"And we'll put crusts of bread on the limbs just like packages," David interrupted, eyes dancing.

After the birds were asleep Jack and David trimmed the tree.

"Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas!" the birds were chirping on Christmas morning and the neighbors as well as the family were watching with interest.

"But what's that bright red on the topmost branch?" David pointed excitedly. "Look! Look!"

"Can you beat that?" Jack exclaimed. "That's the cardinal that's been hanging around the last two years. He's come to the birds' Christmas tree."—Florence Harris Wells.

There would be fewer divorces if there were more laughter and less censure in homes.

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

ORANGES	Large Size, Dozen	29c
COFFEE	Maxwell House, (Limit 3 Lbs.)—1 Lb.	34c
BUTTER	Clover Bloom and Clearbrook, Pound	30c
MATCHES	Fire Stone, box	2c
OATS	3-Minute, 2 for	15c
CRACKERS	1-Lb. Premium, Two for	25c
POTATOES	Brown Beauties, 10 Lbs. for	25c
BEANS	Pinto and Great Northern, Pound	5c
JELLO	Assorted Flavors, Three for	20c

When Buying Meats
Look for This Card

IT INSURES
SANITATION, COURTESY
and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL — UNION MARKET — THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	47c
COMPOUND	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	37c
BACON	Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	30c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Pound	23c

SOLE OWNER

CLARENCE SAUNDERS

OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El Ar

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 MARKET ST

100% HOME OWNED STORES
417 MARKET ST. AND 2310 McCALLIE AVE.

COMPOUND	Very Best Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.)—4 Lbs.	36c
BUTTER	Our Two Most Popular Brands, Pound	30c
PINK SALMON	Tall 15c Size, Can	10c
BEANS	Pintos, 3 Lbs. 14c — Best Great Northern, Lb.	5c
TOMATOES	Size 2 Can, Hand Packed, 19 Ozs.—Can	7c
SUGAR	(Limit 1 bag of either size) 25-lb. bag, $1.15; 10-lb. bag, 46c; 5-lb. bag	23c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKE

Worth Knowing

AMERICAN ACE COFFEE

"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Gro has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKE

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 26, 1930 — Number 35

SHANESSY HAS GOOD WORD FOR CENTRAL BODY

s Work Outstanding, Says International Head.

RAISES POLICIES OF LOCAL COUNCIL

ledges 100 Per Cent. Co-Operation of His Union to Chattanooga Movement.

JAMES C. SHANESSY
ident Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.

The service rendered the labor ement by your central body is a ing example of what can be done the labor movement if properly fittingly represented. Your cen- body is an outstanding example freedom from political entangle- ts, and if all our central bodies e as clean politically as your body movement would be bigger, nger and better."

hus did James C. Shanessy, pres- t of the Journeymen Barbers' In- ational union and an outstanding re in the American Federation of or, pay tribute to the Chattanooga ow and Labor council in extending thanks for co-operation through a r to Secretary Matt Gerlach, read regular meeting of central body nday night and ordered published, part, in The Labor World.

President Shanessy, well and favor- known locally both as an inter- al union president and as a high Christian gentleman, adds his mony to that of other interna- al officers and representatives have visited this city, and local s unionists who know of his abil- and exceptional personal charac- are expressing a justifiable pride r. Shanessy's estimate.

he letter of the international union , which also contains some advice the jurisdiction of a central la- body, follows:

December 18, 1930

r. Matt. Gerlach, Sec.-Treas., rades and Labor Council, ttanooga, Tenn.

ar Sir and Brother:

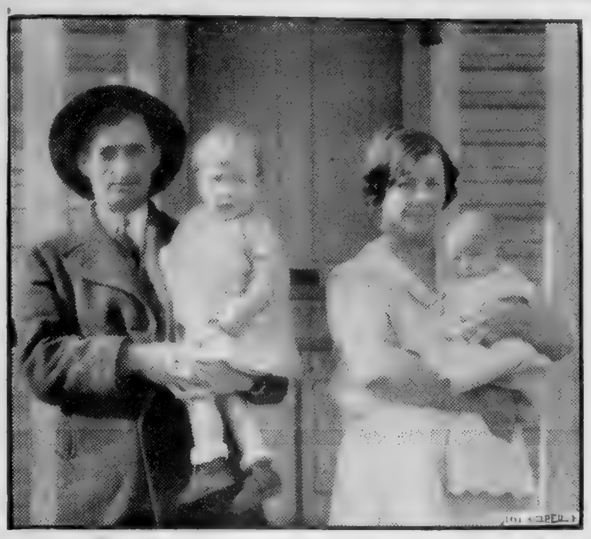
On behalf of the Journeymen arbers International Union of erica please accept our sincere anks and profound appreciation r the very splendid and whole- arted cooperation given our uticians' Local No. 415-A, of ur city. It is gratifying, in- ed, to be advised that through e loyalty and fealty of the of- ers and delegates to your body have been successful.* * * I have some knowledge of the rkings of your wonderful es and labor council, and I nt you to know that if there is e international union that is ole-heartedly behind city cen- l bodies and state federations labor it is the Journeymen rbers' Union of America, be- se we have learned to recog- e their potentiality in the t American labor movement. ndeed, your central body is an tstanding example of freedom m political entanglements, and all our central bodies through- the jurisdiction were as clean litically as your body our move- nt would be bigger, stronger d better. The service rendered labor movement by your cen- l body is a striking example what can be done for the la- movement if properly and fit- gly represented.

The central labor unions of various cities in this coun- are the official spokesmen of American Federation of La- and its affiliates in their re- ective jurisdictions and what- er policy is adopted in their pective jurisdictions, and what- er policy is adopted in support the various affiliated local ons in any of their contro- sies they do it as official esmen of the entire labor vement, and though there may some who disagree with the policy promulgated, when a central body speaks within the confines of the constitution under which it has received its charter it is official.

I again extend to you our sincere appreciation and wish for you, your delegates and those whom they represent a merry, merry Christmas and a bright, prosperous and happy New Year, and may the spirit of unity, solidarity and collaboration ever continue.

Fraternally yours,
J. C. SHANESSY,
General President.

Evicted on Christmas (?)



Wade Rufty, active in the strike of Danville textile workers, and his wife and children, who were scheduled to be evicted from their home on Christmas.

STRIKERS TAKE SOLEMN VOW TO WIN UNION RECOGNITION

With Upraised Hands, Thousands of Danville Workers Pledge Faith to Continue Fight to Victory — Dramatic Meeting Effective Answer to Reports Walkout Is Weakening.

"I'd Picket Nickel If I Had One," She Says

(International Labor News Service)

Danville, Va., Dec. 16.—Some one here asked a girl striker if she had a nickel. Said the girl, quick as a wink:

"Lordy, if I had a nickel I'd put a picket line around it."

Strike repartee is of a brand all its own.

"You'll soon have to chop up your bed slats for fuel," Tillie Lindsay said to one man, half joking. He seriously replied:

"Goodness, Miss Tillie, we've done that. Just ain't a bed slat left in my house."

The other day feed for the cattle ran short. But Rufus Moseley reported that one of them found a mattress and started eating it. Even the cows are game.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Dec. 25.—President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, will speak in Danville, Va., to a meeting of the full membership of the striking textile union the evening of Dec. 30.

Announcement was made simultaneously in Washington and in Danville.

In Danville, according to an International Labor News Service staff representative, the union meeting greeted the announcement with a roar "that could have been heard two blocks away."

"President Green," said Vice-President Francis J. Gorman, of the U. T. W., making the announcement, "is to make a declaration of the utmost importance, which only he, as president of the American Federation of Labor, can make."

President Green in Washington informed International Labor News Service for The Labor World, that he intends to go to Danville to make a most important statement.

It is expected that President Green will make one of the most emphatic addresses he has ever made. Efforts are being made in Danville to find a hall large enough to accommodate the entire membership of the striking union.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Danville, Va., Dec. 25.—With upraised hands—the hands that ran the Dan River mills until tyranny drove them out on one of America's most heroic strikes—the members of the striking Textile Workers' union here stood and repeated a pledge to stay out until union recognition is achieved.

Vice-President Francis J. Gorman, of the United Textile Workers, led in repeating the impressive pledge, a pledge of loyalty, of determination, of the will to win, regardless of how long it takes.

The intoned pledge, recited phrase by phrase, "on my sacred honor," and on through the declaration, was said by men and women whose faces could been seen only through the sea of hands. From the stage, where Gorman stood, with solemn face reciting the sternly-worded bond, there seemed only an endless sea of the palms of hands. It was a picture of strength, a token of the impotence of mills without hands.

Consecration to Unity Voiced.

The chorus came back, phrase by phrase, in a rising crescendo of sound, pitched in the solemn key of consecration to unity in defense of a sacred principle.

It was the impressive answer to those who say the strike is weakening. It was a pledge to those throughout the land who are sending help. The words surged forth like a great poem, setting to music, in cadence after cadence, the courage of a people, the promise of a people and the hope of a people.

The solemnity and the sheer beauty of this dramatic ceremony was followed in executive meeting by reports of hard, cold facts, showing how tightly the lines have held. This correspondent heard the reports to that meeting. By actual count, it can be revealed, only eight out of 229 loom fixers, the former total working force, have gone back to work and of these eight only five have remained in the mills as strikebreakers.

Strike Grows in Strength.

The strike has grown in strength as the weeks have turned into months. These descendants of fighting men and heroic women grow in their conviction to fight until victory is won. They do not think about giving up. They merely wonder how long it will take the mill owners to discover that the union cannot be smashed.

"If there are representatives of Harry Fitzgerald in this hall," the meeting was told, "let them tell Fitzgerald that the American trade union movement will support this strike until you go back to work as a union," and the meeting roared its appreciative cheers.

It is a grim, hard fight, but each week sees its great flash of humor.

Cops and Soldiers Clash.

A little while ago it was the coming of the troops and the helter-skelter performance of the rookie police. Not long before that it was the incident about the little black and white animal that crept through a mill gate to be welcomed by a strikebreaker who thought a kitten had come to join them. The strikers said it was merely a little animal seeking its kind.

This week it is the incident of a policeman's broken nose.

The soldiers and the police don't get along together. Two groups of them came to blows and the police suffered heavily. Sergeant Baker's nose, broken in three places, probably never will be the same again.

Resentment is growing among the troops. They hate their assignment and in many ways they show their bitterness. They had hoped to go home for Christmas, but that didn't happen.

Union Not Concerned.

The union long since ceased to care whether they stay or go home. When a rumor was afloat that they might be recalled the union promptly wired the governor, saying in effect that the union wasn't concerned. President Buford Nash said that if the strikers had any notion of going back to work they'd be doing it now, while the soldiers are here to protect them. "Troops or no troops," he said, "they won't go back until the union is recognized."

Meatcutters "Given Air" By A. & P. Co.

Another chain store concern operating in Chattanooga has "given the air" to members of Meatcutters' Local 600, the A. & P. company, which operates four meat markets as well as a large number of groceries, emulating the example of the H. G. Hill concern which last year gave a "Christmas present" to its loyal employes by locking them out from their jobs.

The local A. & P. stores have been "on the ragged edge" of going non-union for many months, it was said, members of the union doing everything in their power to prevent a break.

However, doubtless after the fashion of many large corporations of this character, the management decided to "hold on" until Christmas season, and it is said the former loyal employes were locked out and replaced by men imported from Macon, Ga.

The Hill stores, at the end of one year's non-union operation, are said to operate now only three markets, and it is reported even these will be closed after the first of the year.

LOCAL LABOR BACKS STAND OF STATE BODY

Offer Co-Operation to Emergency Committee.

LOCAL 157 STARTS "BALL TO ROLLING"

Central Body Approves Resolution Calling for Probe of State Finances.

By way of supporting the position taken by the non-partisan committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night unanimously passed a resolution originating in Local 157, Operative Plasterers, and presented by delegates from that local, approving the activities of the recently-organized public emergency committee and urging these public-spirited citizens to probe conditions resulting from the political-financial tangle in the state government.

Attention is called to the fact that the alleged manipulation of public funds has interfered with the proper functioning of certain departments of the state government, and has "added greatly to an already serious condition of unemployment."

"It now appears," says the resolution, "that apologists for the state administration are determined upon a 'hush-hush' campaign to 'whitewash' all connected with the alleged conspiracy, with particular reference to the man who is now occupying the governor's chair," and the committee of 100 is offered every co-operation in demanding a searching inquiry into the financial affairs of the state.

The resolution also calls upon members of the legislature to co-operate in the efforts to place responsibility where it should be, and suggests that institution of impeachment proceedings against the present governor would meet with the approval of a majority of citizens.

Adopted by unanimous vote following its introduction by the plasterers' delegation and the reading of a communication from local 157 which accompanied it, the resolution follows:

Whereas, the state of Tennessee has been thrown into turmoil by alleged manipulation of public monies by a financial-political alliance, proper functioning of certain departments having been interfered with because of the apparent loss of millions of dollars due to unprecedented and unlawful use of the taxpayers' money, thus adding greatly to an already serious condition of unemployment; and,

Whereas, it now appears that apologists for the state administration are determined upon a "hush-hush" campaign to "whitewash" all connected with the alleged conspiracy, with particular reference to the man who is now occupying the governor's chair; and

Whereas, a committee of 100 patriotic citizens of Tennessee

(Continued on Last Page)

IRON MOLDERS NAME NEW OFFICERS FOR COMING YEAR

Taylor Buchanan Elected President—Names of Experienced Men Noted in 1931 Roster of Local 53—O'Connor, Carpenter Retain Official Places.

JAMES O'CONNOR
Retains Office of Corresponding Representative.

C. A. CARPENTER
Re-Elected Financial Secretary of Local 53.

Iron Molders' Local 53, at its annual election of officers last Friday night, renamed a number of veterans to various official places, and placed in the official family for 1931 a few who have been active in the ranks but who have not been among the list of officers.

Taylor Buchanan, from the "younger element," was named president, with Tom Reed as vice, and the other principal offices were filled by the re-election of veterans. The list as given The Labor World Friday follows:

President—Taylor Buchanan.
Vice-President—Tom Reed.
Financial Secretary—C. A. Carpenter.
Treasurer—R. L. Mowry.
Recording Secretary—Weirt Cordell.
Corresponding Secretary — James O'Connor.
Inductor—W. B. Wilson.
Doorkeeper—H. Morton.
Trustees—H. Morton, Tom Reed, W. B. Wilson.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS ORGANIZE NEW STATE BODY

McKeehan and Stacy Assist in Formation of Tennessee Association—Latter Named Vice-President. Next Meeting in April.

E. S. STACY
Named Vice-President of New State Plumbers' Organization.

The Tennessee State Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters was formally launched at a meeting of representatives from eight locals throughout the state on Sunday morning, Dec. 7, at Nashville.

J. R. McKeehan and E. S. Stacy, representing Chattanooga local, No. 43, took a prominent part in the proceedings, and the latter was named vice-president of the new organization.

Representative Walsh, of the national association, assisted in the formation of the state body.

An executive committee, composed of Gerald Foley, Nashville, president; vice-president, E. M. Norment, Memphis; E. S. Stacy, Chattanooga; W. J. Kallock, Nashville; W. F. Horn, Jackson; G. W. O'Connor, Knoxville; W. S. Breeden, Johnson City, and J. E. Simpson, secretary, of Memphis, was named by the delegates.

One purpose of the organization, according to Mr. Stacy, will be to prevent the letting of contracts for state and municipal jobs to out of state firms. The adoption of a statute similar to the one in Texas regulating the public contracts will be urged, Mr. Stacy asserted.

The next state meeting of the executive board will be held in Nashville on the first Sunday in April.

The delegates from Chattanooga reported they were royally received by the locals in Nashville, and were entertained through their entire visit in the capital city.

Building Trades Form Organization

Preliminary steps toward the formation of a new Building Trades council were taken at a meeting of representatives of several of these crafts called recently by E. E. McDaniels, who organized the original council in this city more than a year ago.

Temporary organization was effected, and temporary officers named, and Mr. McDaniels announces that at a special meeting to be held Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, a permanent list of officers will be chosen and plans made for co-operation of these crafts in future. It is hoped that all building trades unions will be represented Wednesday night at the session which will be held at 11½ East Seventh street.

Temporary officers were reported by Mr. McDaniels as follows:

President—W. J. Davidson, Sheet Metal Workers.
Vice-President—J. A. Bowman, Carpenters.
Financial Secretary—Z. B. Bender, Carpenters.
Recording Secretary—T. G. Lieb, Sheet Metal Workers.
Business Manager—E. E. McDaniels, Electrical Workers.
Trustees—Ed Carroll, Electrical Workers, T. G. Lieb and Z. B. Bender.

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

Printers Lose Another Member

Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, lost another valued member Tuesday afternoon, when J. A. Medlock, member of the Times chapel, passed away at a local hospital following a short illness.

Mr. Medlock had been a member of the International Typographical union for many years, and had spent a considerable time in Chattanooga printing offices. He was an unusually proficient craftsman, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow workers to an unusual degree.

Funeral services were held from Chapman's Friday afternoon, with interment in Chattanooga Memorial park and the following members of No. 89 serving as pallbearers: Bryan Bush, W. A. Brooks, J. Wade Smith, Claude Springfield, Vernon Timmons and Joe Espy.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SUPERVISE WAGES

Washington.—The first bill introduced by former Secretary of Labor Davis, after he was sworn in as United States senator from Pennsylvania, provides for federal control of wages paid employes on public buildings. The government would write into the specifications and contracts the various wages to be paid.

Such a law would end the practice of importing foreign labor at whatever wages contractors offer, said Senator Davis.

MILLER BROS. CO. ON 'UNFAIR LIST' OF LOCAL LABOR

Central Body Backs Barbers, Beauticians.

DEPARTMENT STORE HAS NON-UNION SHOP

Efforts of Weeks Fail to Bring Results in Unionizing Beauty Parlor.

After several weeks of efforts to unionize the barber shop and beauty parlor operated as a department in Miller Bros' store, delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night gave up all hope of inducing the department store management to join with its principal competitors in recognizing union labor in that department and declared the store "unfair to organized labor."

It was hoped throughout the negotiations that the Miller company would see its way clear to employ union operatives, particularly in view of the fact that agreement is said to have been blocked by only one point—and that a more or less minor one so far as it affected the operation of the Miller Bros. shop, but impossible for the unions to concede in fairness to those shops which have for months been operating with union craftsmen. However, management of the store stood firmly against this small concession, and executive board of Central Body reported Monday night it had, in conjunction with representatives of the two unions directly involved, exhausted every effort to compose the differences, and the vote to declare the store "unfair to organized labor" was unanimous.

The Miller Bros. company has in the past numbered many hundreds of friends among the working people of the Chattanooga territory, and necessity for the action taken Monday night was a matter for regret.

A campaign is being planned by which it is proposed to inform all members of organized labor and their friends of the fact that the Miller barber and beauty shop is operated non-union, and at the same time to give all possible favorable publicity to those concerns which have signed agreements and are operating strictly 100 per cent union.

Soddy Coal Mined By Non-Union Men

According to a letter from officials of the Soddy local of United Mine Workers, the works at that place are now being operated by non-union labor. The letter, read at Monday night's meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, asks that body to assist in informing trades unionists and their friends of the anti-union attitude of the new operators. Horace Humphreys, former sheriff, is named as local manager of the retail department, and it is said a yard has been opened on Main street. The letter from the Soddy local follows:

Soddy, Tenn.,
Dec. 15, 1930.

Mr. Matt Gerlach, Secretary Central Labor Union, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Sir—At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 890, U. M. W. of A., located at Soddy, I was instructed to write you and tell you that the coal being mined at Soddy at this time is being mined by unorganized labor, and the people that are having this coal mined refused to meet with our committee. We understand they have opened a coal yard on Main street, Chattanooga, with Horace Humphreys as sales manager. Now what we want you to do is to give this thing all the publicity you can. Hoping you can be of some assistance to us in this way, I beg to remain as ever,

Yours truly,
P. P. LYNCH,
Secretary L. U. 890, Soddy.

Boilermakers Send List of Officers

Following notation in these columns last week that Local 14, Boilermakers, had again named J. F. Anderson as president, officials of the local this week sent in a full list of those elected at the session which honored Brother Anderson, as follows:

President—J. F. Anderson.
Vice-President—J. L. Eckert.
Financial Secretary—Sam Hartman.
Recording Secretary—Robert Obar.

Races for treasurer and chairman of shop committee were both tied, and, according to the rules, the deciding vote was left to the district representative, who has not yet announced his decision.

THE LABOR WORLD
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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1930.

THE CLIQUE

What is the clique? It is a body of men, who attend every meeting, not just now and then, who don't miss a meeting unless they are sick. These are the men the grumbler call the clique; who don't make a farce of that sacred word "Brother," who believe in the motto, "Help one another;" who never resort to a dishonest trick; these are the men some call the clique. The men who are seldom in arrears in their dues and who from the meeting never carry news; who attend to their duties and visit the sick; these are the men the cranks call the clique. We all should be proud of members like these. You may call them the clique or whatever you please; they never attempt any duties to dodge; these are the clique that run most every lodge. But there are some people who always find fault and most of this kind are not worth their salt. They like to start trouble, but seldom will stick. They like to put all the work on the clique.—Ex.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Where has a law recently been passed forbidding the eviction of unemployed persons from their homes?

A.—In South Australia, a state of Australia, where a new law prevents landlords from evicting or taking legal proceedings against unemployed tenants. The tenant has only to satisfy a magistrate that by reason of his unemployment, he is unable to pay his rent and that he is making every reasonable endeavor to obtain work.

Q.—Have pocket knife workers a union?

A.—They were formerly organized as the Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National union. The organization disbanded in 1917 and many of its members were absorbed in the Metal Polishers' International union.

Q.—What labor organization has its national headquarters in East Liverpool, Ohio?

A.—The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, whose trade jurisdiction is the pottery industry.

What Next!

A word of a contract for the first [illegible] building, a $1,500,000 [illegible], eighteen stories of day-lights, is embodying especially advantageous [illegible] of artificial lighting, ventilation and other working conditions, has been announced by a Cleveland engineering and building firm. The structure will be [illegible] Boylston, Mass. There will be [illegible] skylights, illuminating evening from hundreds of 1,000-watt electric lights, arranged to provide [illegible] light intensity rarely possible in factories with windows.

IMMIGRANTS BANNED.

Washington.—A two year suspension of all immigration, except relatives who may enter until half of the existing quota is filled, was approved by the house immigration committee.

COAL

Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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718 E. Main 6-3163

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
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Volunteer Floral Shop
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 6-3658

MISSES PEACE CHANCE.

Four thousand striking textile workers in Danville are willing to submit their wrongs to any group of fair-minded citizens. They have been rebuffed by the mill management.

The governor of Virginia made a similar request and he received the same reply. After this snub to the chief executive of a great commonwealth, the governor placed troops in Danville at the request of those who spurned his peace offer. The usual plea for soldiers was advanced—threats and disorders that can easily be staged by private detectives who prosper in days of turmoil.

The conduct of these Danville strikers does not support charges that are placed at their door.

Men who plead for conciliation and mediation to end a strike do not need to be held to law and order by rifles, bayonets, gas bombs and machine guns. The governor of Virginia is within his legal right when he orders troops to Danville, but a courageous state executive would declare he has a higher obligation to fulfill. Such a man is interested in human rights and social justice, not in the triumph of autocratic mill barons, who declare, as Louis XIV of France, "I am the state."

The governor should refuse to be a party to the mill barons' policy. When they asked for troops, he should reply: "You must accept conciliation and arbitration. These bring harmony and concord. Soldiers bring an outward peace, but not the tranquility that is the basis for understanding between men."

The nation would applaud such sentiments, but only brave men express. By such action Gov. Pollard would become a national figure and the grand old state of Virginia would step into her place among the first of the commonwealths in the settlement of industrial disputes. Instead of this policy, the mill barons depend on troops to smash the strike.

Organized labor can defeat this program by supporting strikers who are battling for the right of voluntary association—the first elemental of Americanism.

THE UNION IS ALSO HUMAN.

Five union bricklayers were killed a few days ago when a scaffold collapsed at the tenth floor. It was one of the recurring tragedies of industry.

Because these men were union members mortuary benefit checks went immediately to the bereaved families. Moreover, the international union of which they were members dispatched representatives to see to it that all immediate needs were cared for.

There were helping hands, sympathetic hands, for these bereaved families. Had the victims of the accident been nonunion workers there would have been no organization to step in at once with help and sympathy. It would have been just a case of five deaths and five grief-torn families.

The union is a great human institution as well as a great economic organization. No wage earner has any business being anywhere except in the union of his trade or calling.

One Merry Christmas, One Happy New Year

"Mother, mother, Mrs. Thimble is going to give Miss Jenny a wonderful Christmas present—the thing she wants most in all the world—do you know what it is?"

"Why, no, Johnnie, I'm afraid I don't. What is it?"

"Why, it's two children; it's twins."

"What do you mean, Johnnie? Miss Jenny isn't married. She can't have any children. I know she has always wanted some, but she wouldn't adopt any, and now she is so old and all—"

"Oh, mother, Johnnie; don't talk nonsense."

"That isn't nonsense, mother. Of course, Mrs. Thimble didn't say she was going to give Miss Jenny any children, but she did say she was going to get her a lot of presents and nice things, such as a sweater, and a lot of things she can't afford for herself, and that she will have at least one Merry Christmas and one Happy New Year in her life, and I just figured out that that was the best kind of twins an old woman like her could possibly have."—Harold L. Cook.

Christmas Day Dreams of the Long, Long Ago

The old man sat nodding by his dying fire. Outside the wind howled and rattled the windows, but within—he smiled. Here was Tom, dear boy, blowing up the fire while his mother trimmed the Christmas tree. And then their friends came trooping in, all their friends of the dead long ago. And Alice, his baby, Alice, as well as Alice again in pigtails, and Alice again quite grown up and in love with the man who broke her heart. All of them trooped about, now fanning the fire, now hanging the walls with greenery, and all the time laughing and talking. Such talk, and such laughter!

The door opened and his landlady entered. "I've brought you a bit more wood, sir. I thought you might be cold, sitting here all alone."

"I haven't been alone. I've had a lot of company—lot of company—"

"Well, now," she said, "that's nice," but once outside his door she shook her head. "Poor dear! Quite childish!"

Yet who shall say the dream is not reality, and reality a dream?—Helen Gaisford.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part VI.
JESUS, THE ANOINTED OF GOD (Part 1).
WHO IS THIS JESUS?

In the conquered province of Palestine, groaning under the iron military rule of Rome—to a pious-minded woman and hard-working carpenter, people of lowly yet respectable station in life, hailing from Nazareth in Galilee (a city of ill-repute in the most despised subdivision of that conquered province)—in an outbuilding attached to an unpretentious inn in the little city of Bethlehem — to the Virgin Mary and Joseph, her husband—in the days of Herod the Great and Augustus Caesar—there was born unto all mankind a Child, **and they called His name JESUS.**

WM. L. MOSS

* * *

As the years went on this Child grew in stature and in favor with God and man. His life was short, but thirty-three years from the lowly Manger to the Cross, and for the most part obscure, the world having only actual records covering about fifty-one days of it. Born an exile, He lived to be enshrined in the hearts of unnumbered millions. The exact day and hour of His birth is unknown, yet men reckon the course of their history as either before or after His birth. The mighty empire of the imperial Caesars has been obliterated, but His Kingdom survives and has grown infinitely greater in extent than their ever was. Forced to associate with harlots, publicans and sinners while He lived, finally suffering an ignominous execution on the Cross between two common thieves, by the quality of His mind and soul He has become the Light of Life of mankind. Charged by the self-appointed religious teachers of His day with perverting the very Word of God, it remained for Him to reveal to men the infinite mercy and protecting fatherhood of God. Cast out of the ordinary circles of social respectability by the bigoted religious devotees of His day, with nowhere to lay His head, He has been welcomed joyously for over nineteen hundred years into the lives of untold multitudes. When He died, His sole estate was a single seamless garment, which was taken from Him at the foot of His Cross, yet He still possessed that of which no man could rob Him—purity, goodness, gentleness, self-abnegation and "the peace that passeth understanding." Branded by His enemies as One defeated in His life's purpose, He has made it possible for men to triumphantly shout in the hour of their death:

"O grave, where is thy victory;
O death, where is thy sting?"

Despised, rejected, traduced by the high and mighty dispensers of religious "truth" in His day and time, at last Crucified at their instigation, He has lifted His nail-pierced hands aloft for over nineteen centuries, and kings and emperors, queens and empresses, the rich and the poor, the educated and the illiterate, the whole and the maimed, the sick and the dying, the froward and the meek have fallen at His feet in adoration and cried out in intense joy:

"MY LORD AND MY SAVIOR,
JESUS CHRIST!"

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Employers who haven't the nerve to reduce wages openly are trying mean and insiduous methods of cutting pay scales. One method is that of firing and rehiring at lower rates. This scheme is easily worked where there is a range in pay. The workers receiving the highest pay in a particular range are laid off and others are taken on at the minimum for beginners. Another scheme is to replace men with women workers, paying the women less than the men.

As between employers who frankly cut wages and those who do it indirectly, the frank ones are to be admired. At least they have the courage to do their dirty work openly, where all the world may see and pass judgment.

* * *

Mussolini has the American tobacco trust beat. Of the 185 million dollars gross revenue from the state monopoly of cigarette sales, 157 millions was profit. The price paid by Italians for a pack of cigarettes is 12 cents, and the cost of production is two cents.

* * *

"It is preposterous to demand of the accused that he place his finger on the real culprit in order to exculpate himself," Justice Langdon, of the California supreme court, said, in dissenting from the majority opinion of the court denying Warren K. Billings' application for a pardon.

Yet that is exactly the attitude of the court in the Mooney-Billings case. The court says in effect that because Mooney and Billings can't name the man who were actually guilty of the Preparedness day parade bombing they must stay in prison for life, in the face of overwhelming doubt as to their guilt. As the Baltimore Sun remarks, after quoting from Justice Langdon's opinion, "Further comment on the present state of California judicial thought would be superfluous."

* * *

Reading, Pa., whose city government is composed of trade unionists, has set an example that other cities might follow with benefit to themselves.

Despite the business depression, which has hit Reading hard, the city has done much to increase its recreation facilities since the slump began. The school board built seven wading pools and eleven tennis courts and developed two school playgrounds, while the city built one wading pool and constructed, beautified and fenced a new $100,000 play area. The budget of the department of public playgrounds was almost doubled and $25,000 was appropriated to the department of parks and public property for the improvement of old playground sites. The city also spent $4,000 to build a miniature golf course and turned it over to the recreation department for operation.

* * *

A new law in Ontario, Canada, provides for the rating of insurance premiums on autos according to the previous accident record of the applicant. It seems that only one man in twenty ever has a serious accident; but until now the other nineteen have been helping to carry the burden for the one, very much to the profit of the insurance companies.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Love soon burns to ashes when a man makes a fuel of himself.

* * *

Abraham—How is business?
Solomon—Awful! I have so many dishonest rivals.
Abraham—Really?
Solomon—Yep. They insist on selling at reasonable prices.

* * *

When a man becomes a crab, he starts going backward.

* * *

What's good for high blond pressure?

* * *

The word waffle reminds us—have you heard of the absent-minded professor who played a waffle on the phonograph and ate the record?

* * *

You aren't really old until you wish to comfort a squalling brat instead of choking it.

* * *

Youth—I'm bent on marrying that girl.
His Friend—Well, go ahead and marry her. Then you'll not only be bent but broke.

* * *

A certain club had replaced its familiar black-coated servitors with young, and sometimes pretty, waitresses. One of the old die-hard members who had strongly opposed the idea, dropped in for lunch one day.
Die-Hard Member (growling)—How's the duck today?
Pretty Waitress—Oh, I'm all right. How are you, sir?

* * *

If U would B Ys
Whenever U C Bs,
U will mind your Is,
And never, never Ts.

* * *

Somebody told old Ragson Tatters that playing the stock market was a dangerous game in which one was likely to win one day and lose the next, so Ragson evolved a new system. He says: "I'm going to try playing the market every other day and get rich."

* * *

According to Will Rogers, the first instalment is the worst.

* * *

Bride—How do you like these biscuits?
Newlywed (absent-mindedly)—Did you make these with your own little darling hands?
Bride (hesitatingly)—Why, yes.
Newlywed (mentally absent)—Who lifted them out of the stove for you?

* * *

Nothing makes a mother bleat so loudly as for her boy to have an attack of calf love.

CHECKING OIL OUTPUT.

Oklahoma City.—Gov. Holloway instructs the state attorney-general to enforce oil restriction orders by the Oklahoma corporation commission. The law has been upheld by the state supreme court, and oil well owners must now take orders from state officials on how much they may produce.

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—with—
H. L. TRAVIS
1429½ Market St.
HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

KNOW Your Union Labels

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Coopers' Union Label

United Leather Workers Union Label

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Union Label of Plasterers and Cement Finishers

Glove Workers' Union Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Machinists' Union Label

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Label of Iron Metal Engravers' Union

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Label of Stogie Makers

Bartenders' Button

Waiters' Button

Card of Union Bartenders

Card of Union Waiters

Bookbinders' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Plasterers and Cement Finishers

Buy by the case.

USED CARS

1930 Chevrolet Coach, demonstrator; like new.....$425
1930 Chevrolet Sedan, demonstrator; like new.....$525
1928 Pontiac Coach, A-1 condition; new tires.....$300

RICE BROS.
Chevrolet Co., Inc.
338 East Main St.

GOMPERS MEMORIAL APPROVED

Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a memorial to the late Samuel Gompers, who served so many years as president of the American Federation of Labor.

The model for the memorial submitted by Robert I. Aitken, the sculptor, has been approved by the fine arts commission and the Samuel Gompers memorial committee, and the place where it is to be erected has been selected.

It will be in a triangle, a block from the American Federation of Labor building. Just across the street there is another triangle in which a statue of that famous fighter for liberty, Robert Burke, will face that of Gompers. One of the most traveled streets in Washington passes between the two triangles.

Above the seated figure of Mr. Gompers is the altar of justice, at which he persistently pleaded for justice to the wage earners during his long lifetime. To the right as we look at the picture stands the figure of Liberty and behind her that of Justice.

Across the altar of Justice two figures symbolic of labor are clasping hands with Justice. The mother holding her child to her breast symbolizes the protection of the home. The child at the right with head bowed illustrates the appeal being made for protection of children from industrial exploitation and for which Mr. Gompers led the battle of labor.

Many artists have praised the model of the memorial which will forever stand to remind the people who are now living and those who will come hereafter of the work of Samuel Gompers in the interest of liberty, justice, the home and the children.

It will require between two and three years to complete the memorial.

The labor movement of the country has taken a deep interest in providing for the memorial.

"EVERYBODY KNOWS FRIEDMAN'S"

Five-Days Clearance Sale

December 26, 27, 29, 30 and 31

Every Customer Will Get a New, Crisp $5 Bill Toward the Purchase of a Suit or Overcoat

All $18.00 2-Pants Suits, Less $5.00, NOW $13.00
All $17.50 Topcoats, Less $5.00, NOW $12.50
All $22.50 Suits or Topcoats, Less $5.00, NOW $17.50
All $29.50 Suits or Topcoats, Less $5.00, NOW $24.50
All $35.00 Suits or Topcoats, Less $5.00, NOW $30.00

This is our Christmas Present to our Customers

$1,000.00 will be paid in cash to anyone who will find our prices changed or manipulated on account of this sale.

All Boys' Suits and Overcoats One-Fourth Off Our Regular Low Prices

All Men's and Boys' Sweaters Reduced One-Fourth

THIS SALE FOR ONLY FIVE DAYS

FRIEDMAN'S MAKER TO WEARER CLOTHES SHOP

812 MARKET STREET

"A GOOD CLOTHING STORE FOR MAN OR BOY"

The Genuine
THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Price 25 cents.

Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.

Costs only 1 cent a dose.

for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

High Buying Power Could Avert Recurring Idle Crises, Say Clerics

Washington, Dec. 4.—"The workless must be cared for, but more than temporary alms is necessary; justice should be done," said Archbishop Hanna, of San Francisco, who has issued a statement on the "present grave situation of unemployment" that was discussed at the recent general meeting of cardinals, archbishops and bishops of the United States, held at the Catholic university, this city.

The clergymen agreed that charity is insufficient. These sentiments were expressed by Archbishop Hanna:

"This unemployment returning again to plague us after so many repetitions during the century past is a sign of deep failure in our country. Unemployment is the great peace-time physical tragedy of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and both in its cause and in the imprint it leaves upon those who inflict it, those who permit it and those who are its victims, it is one of the great moral tragedies of our time.

"People are suffering and we are obliged to help them. But our country needs, now and permanently, such a change of heart as will, intelligently and with determination, so organize and distribute our work and wealth that no one need lack for any long time the security of being able to earn an adequate living for himself and those dependent upon him."

The archbishop calls attention to the joint pastoral letter issued by Catholic bishops at the close of the World war, in which it was declared that a living wage "is only the minimum of justice," and that high wages is the most effective instrument of prosperity.

"Had this passage been heeded during the dozen years since it was written," asserts Archbishop Hanna, "it would in itself have gone far to prevent the calamity we now undergo.

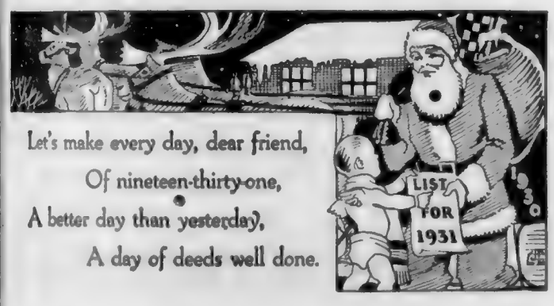
"'The human and Christian, in contrast to the purely commercial and pagan, ethics of industry,' to quote again, will both cure our country of our present malady and prevent its cruel recurrence."

LUKE GRANT DIES.

Chicago.—Luke Grant, old-time labor writer, and one-time member of the Carpenters' union, died in Florida of heart disease. He was employed as a labor editor for many years by local newspapers. At the time of his death he was employed by a local public utility.

ILLITERACY IN CAPITAL.

Washington.—Theer are 6,611 persons 10 years old or older in the nation's capital who are unable to read or write, according to 1930 census figures just released.



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Ballots Will Drive Pollard Out Of Public Life, McGrady Declares

Danville, Va., Dec. 10.—Blistering criticism of Gov. Pollard for sending troops to Danville was made by Edward F. McGrady, acting chairman of the southern organizing committee of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing a big meeting of textile strikers here.

Pointing out that 12,000 human beings—blood descendants of the Revolutionary and Confederate soldiers—were fighting in Danville for industrial justice and a little better living, McGrady declared that the governor of Virginia had answered their prayer by sending 800 bayonets, guns and bombs in the hands of soldiery.

"The action of the governor," McGrady said, "was unwarranted, un-Christian, un-American and unforgiveable. There will come a day when this governor will come to the people in search of a higher office and we will meet his 800 bayonets with 50,000 ballots and drive him out of public life permanently."

In the course of his talk, McGrady praised the heroism of the Confederate troops who fought for a principle that they held dear and said that he could understand why the men and women before him, blood of their blood and flesh of their flesh, were in their day willing to fight for the greatest principle that a human being can have, the right to liberty, which means industrial liberty.

McGrady's words brought the "rebel yell" from the enthusiastic audience, which repeated the yell three times.

"The answer of the working men and women to the governor's military threat is the rebel yell heard in the streets of Danville," McGrady said in closing. "Our brothers in every city, town and hamlet of the south will hear this vell and re-echo it and the south will stand by its own."

This called forth another yell, which was heard for blocks.

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Santa Will Provide an Up-to-Date Christmas

Santa Claus is a decidedly progressive old chap. He keeps strictly abreast of the times, and in his work employs only modern-day methods. Once he went plodding over the fields in a sleigh no faster than reindeers could gallop. It took him a long time but he managed to make the rounds.

Then came the automobile. Santa got a big red one and hitched trailers on behind. He could get around faster. He carried bigger loads, got to more homes and made more children happy. When airplanes flew over the North Pole Santa got another idea. He believed that planes would be better for his long trips and for skipping from housetop to housetop. He is hardly built for an air pilot, but nobody flies faster nor farther than plump, old Santa.

He does not fancy zeppelins, but he is sure that in another year or two he may be able to broadcast Christmas to the children by radio. As soon as carriers are invented to fly through the air, directed and landed by radio energy, old Santa will sit on his mountain of northern ice and broadcast an up-to-date Christmas to all the world. —William L. Gaston.

Led by the Christmas Spirit, They Rejoiced

Sitting before the blazing fire and listening to the merry carolers without, Martha Barrons felt all the joy of the Christmas season. What a wonderful time it was! She smiled happily at her husband and son. Then her thoughts went back to that memorable Christmas years ago when something had led her steps to the Beacon Baby home. Again she looked into the eyes of a blue-eyed baby and felt that sudden desire to have him for their own. George had readily agreed to the adoption. Bless his heart, he would have agreed to anything to make her happy. But the baby had brought him happiness, too. He was now one of the ablest lawyers in town and had recently attracted nationwide attention in winning a complicated case. And the love and comradeship he had given them through the years was as deep and fine as if he had been their very own.

Truly, Martha Barrons thought, as the voices of the carolers faded into the night, it was the spirit of Christmas that had directed her steps on that long-ago Christmas.—Katherine Edelman.

Chattanooga Printing & Engraving Company
"Where Promises Count"

NEW CENSUS OF IDLE ORDERED BY BUREAU

Washington.—Unemployed are to be again counted. Jan. 15 is the date, according to the census bureau, when the unemployed will be tabbed in twenty representative cities.

Comparisons will be made with unemployment returns from the same cities on April 1, on which date all present figures are based.

The count will include all persons who are laid off without pay as well as those able to work and looking for jobs.

MUNICIPAL PLANT DONATES CURRENT

Penn Yan, N. Y.—This village, which operates a municipal electric plant, gave consumers a Christmas present in the form of a receipted bill for December electricity.

The gift follows a substantial reduction in rates the first of the month. Profits from the municipal plant are so large that the village can easily afford to send receipted bills to its 1,700 customers.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

No. 44514
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
F. R. Reynolds vs. Berma Reynolds.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Berma Reynolds is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 28th day of November, 1930.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
F. G. Redwine, Atty.
12-26

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed by W. L. Stuart and wife, Irene D. Stuart, to secure a certain indebtedness, which deed of trust is dated November 13th, 1928, and registered in Book "N," Volume 23, Page 642, et seq., of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and said default continuing for more than thirty (30) days, owner and holder of said indebtedness having demanded the foreclosure of said deed of trust for the purposes of payment of said indebtedness, interest and cost, as provided in said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in said deed of trust, the Title Guaranty & Trust Company, of Chattanooga, Trustee, will on

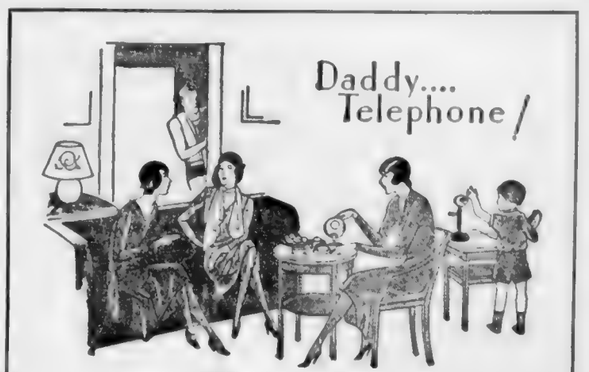
JANUARY 3, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate in Hamilton county, to-wit:

Being Lot No. 1, Block "F," Brainerd Park, being a subdivision land of the Belvoir Land Company, according to the plat thereof of record in the Register's Plat Book No. 10, Page No. 11, of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, being the same property conveyed by Nell Thurman to W. L. Stuart and wife, Irene D. Stuart, by deed registered in Book "N," Volume 23, Page 38 of the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

Said deed of trust warrants the title is clear, free and unencumbered, except a note due to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank for $4,000.00, but the Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, conveys as trustee and not otherwise. Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien and unpaid, and subject to the above note.

This fourth day of December, 1930.
THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO.,
of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. BECK, President.
12-26



EXTENSION telephones, properly placed, add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the home and often prevent delays and embarrassment.

They can be located in the upper hall, at the bedside, in the den or the guest room—any of those places where members of the family gather most frequently.

Most any room in your home would be more livable with a telephone.

You can have these added telephone conveniences in your home for a cost that is surprisingly small.

Call the Business Office, today, or give your order to any telephone employe.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Incorporated)

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BIJOU
Home of Spoken Drama
PERUCHI PLAYERS
Present
WEEK OF DECEMBER 29
"WHAT A WOMAN WANTS"
A Comedy with Drama
Bargain Matinee Tuesday, and Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c
Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c
BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA
DIAL 7-1286
"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
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Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union-made goods and service.

MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM
FRIDAY NIGHT JAN. 2
GEORGE WHITE Presents "FLYING HIGH"
All Star Cast in "Ace" Musical Comedies
George White's N. Y. Apollo Theatre Orchestra
WITH FAMOUS GEORGE WHITE BEAUTY CHORUS
NOTE:—THIS IS GEORGE'S OWN PRODUCTION OF HIS GREATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS.
PRICES 50c to $2.50, BOX SEATS $3.00
MAIL ORDERS NOW. SEAL SALE DEC. 29

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT
LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP
ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

LET'S ALL
SMILE
AND BE HAPPY
We are happy because:—
—We live in a good town
—We deal with good people
—1930 was good to us
—We look forward to 1931 with pleasure.
We trust you have had a good year and that a better one is at hand.
That's just the way we feel about it. We thank you.
CHATTANOOGA WAGON & BODY COMPANY
EAST LAKE

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

MORE ABOUT GOV. HORTON

(Continued from First Page)

has been organized to enforce a thorough and complete investigation of the financial affairs of the state, and demand for the people an accounting from those who have been entrusted with the administration of public monies and affairs; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this body, representing a considerable group of taxpayers and citizens, hereby offers its full co-operation and sympathy with the purposes and activities of the voluntary committee of 100; that while we hope a searching inquiry into the conditions leading up to the present state of affairs will develop nothing worse than the already well-known and pitiful incompetency of our present governor, should criminal conspiracy be shown, we pledge to the committee of 100 every resource at our command to insure that the guilty be brought to the bar of justice and properly punished for their misdeeds; be it further

Resolved, that we call upon our representatives in the state legislature to co-operate in the effort to place responsibility for the shameful conditions which have been forced upon the people; and we suggest to our lawmakers that institution of impeachment proceedings against the man now occupying the governor's chair would in our opinion be heartily approved by a vast majority of the citizens of Tennessee.

SODDY MINERS ALSO TAKE ACTION.

We, the members of Local Union No. 890, U. M. W. of A., Soddy, Tenn., urge an investigation of state rule. Recent developments relative to the handling of the state finances by the state funding board, of which Gov. Horton is chairman, justifies our opposition to him. It is our opinion that so long as he remains governor of Tennessee the best interest of the people will not be served. The members of this organization are citizens of Tennessee. We stand for law and order. We want the government of our state honestly and efficiently administered. We want an honest investigation by the coming legislature to determine who is responsible for alleged manipulation of the moneys of the taxpayers of Tennessee. We want to know what influence caused the funds of the state to be placed in certain allegedly favored banks for the alleged financial profit of certain individuals. If such investigation shows anyone guilty of criminal acts we demand that the guilty ones be brought before the bar of justice.

GEO. BRANAM,
MART LASLEY,
CHAS. McEWIN,
Committee,

CHILDREN'S SAVINGS DRAWN OUT BY PARENTS

New York.—Unemployed fathers are forced to reach for the pennies and dimes of their children that are deposited in savings banks.

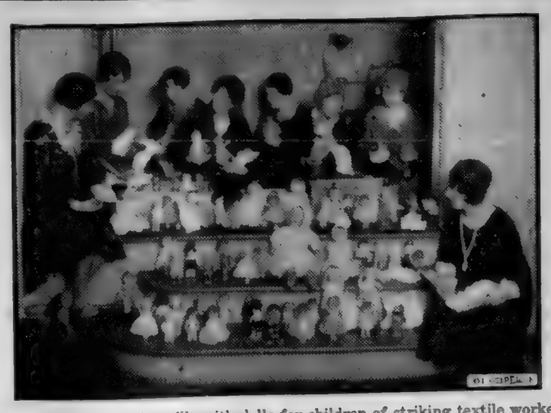
The American Bankers' association states that children's savings declined $2,849,400 during the year ending June 30 last, despite increased enrollment of children in public schools.

"There can be scarcely any doubt of the necessity of parents to dip into the savings of their children," the bankers state. "Many banks, in forwarding their statement of results, have said that deposits are unsatisfactory because of the extent of unemployment in their respective areas."

Head and Back Quit Hurting
"A few years ago, I found that I was very weak and nothing I ate seemed to give me any strength," writes Mrs. R. B. Douglas, 704 South Congress St., Jackson, Miss.
"I suffered intense pain in my head and back. At times I would have to hold to something to steady myself, so as to do my little work. I was worried about my condition.
"My mother told me that I should take Cardui. After taking two bottles, I felt stronger, but I kept on taking it until my head and back quit hurting. I took about six bottles in all, and have never quit praising Cardui."
CARDUI
USED BY WOMEN FOR OVER 50 YEARS
E-106
Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CARS—METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

Dolls For Danville Tots' Xmas



Group of women at Danville with dolls for children of striking textile workers

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.

* * *

"Say it with postcards"—and they did.

* * *

Also, they waited until the last few days; consequently there will be lots delivered after Christmas.

* * *

They tried out the new postoffice site. They had the parcel post division down there.

* * *

All's well that ends well.

Over 8 Billion Dividend Total For 12 Months

1930 Interest and Dividend Roll May Lead Previous Year's Total by 8.3 Per Cent, According to Commerce Department.

While unemployment mounts, dividends and interest also seems to mount, according to an alaysis made for International Labor News Service and The Labor World by Ralph F. Couch, statistician. Mr. Couch's findings follow:

By RALPH F. COUCH

Dividend and interest payments of 1930 will aggregate $8,200,000,000, or at least 8.3 per cent more than in 1929, according to reports received by the United States commerce department from private agencies. The total of such payments in 1929 was approximately $7,571,000,000.

These data cover dividends paid by principal corporations of the country on stocks plus interest on bonds of both private and governmental issues. The total given for 1930 includes all announcements thus far made of payments to be made during December, 1930. The December distribution may be increased by payments yet to be reported.

The increase in 1930 is believed to be due to the increasing amount of securities outstanding and to the fact that some corporations have paid dividends out of surpluses accumulated in previous years.

The record of payments by months in 1930 compared with 1929 is shown in the following table in millions of dollars:

Month	1930	1929
January	$1,120	$925
February	517	440
March	608	529
May	570	490
April	745	679
June	721	658
July	916	898
August	424	410
September	524	530
October	763	768
November	579	553
December	713	691
Totals	$8,200	$7,571

From these data it will be seen that disbursements of 1930 exceeded those of 1929 in all months except September and October.

Business Men Fail To Hide Low Wages

Minneapolis.—A questionnaire filled out by 20,000 jobless workers in this city reveals why the Citizens' Alliance opposed the city council's plan to have former wages of the unemployed listed.

"These brief biographies explain why the mayor appointed a committee of forty-four anti-unionists to gum up the registration," says the Minneapolis Labor Review.

"And most of all they show why the questions as to hours and wages and length of time employed in the past year were left off the blank of that committee."

The city council's regulation, however, exposed the low wage system of business men who maintain the Citizens' Alliance to war on trade unions.

A few of the cards from one ward show:

Ninety-one hours a week for 29 cents an hour to a former employe of the Osborne-McMullen Elevator.

George H. Lees, nonunion plumber, paid a worker $10 a week.

Former night watchman employed by the chamber of commerce paid $10 a week.

Worked 44 hours a week for Sears-Roebuck for $16 a week.

Worked 48 hours a week for National Biscuit company for $18 a week.

Worked 72 hours for National Biscuit company for $22.50 a week.

Worked 45 hours a week for $11 at Farnham Printing company.

Worked 70 hours a week for Trackage Oil company for $100 a month.

Worked as office employe of Street Railway company 54 hours a week for $20. President of this concern receives $70,000 a year.

Worked 54 hours a week for $17.50 for Northwestern Metalware company.

Millions Ready For Expenditure But Await Plans

Architects, in Plea for Immediate Building, Reveal Cause for Tie-up of "Endless" Sums of Public Funds.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 4.—Revealing the reason for inability to expend "endless millions" of public money at once, while it is needed as a spur to employment, the directors of the American Institute of Architects, meeting here, adopted the following statement on the building situation presented to it by its president, Robert D. Kohn, of New York. It says in part:

"The unemployment problem is a serious one in all parts of the country. An excellent committee, meeting in Washington under the chairmanship of Col. Woods, is trying to finds ways to meet the emergency. One of its recommendations is that we must speed up the public works programs of cities, states and the federal government. We can help in that direction, but in other ways as well.

"Building costs are low, lower than they have been for years. Labor is anxious to work, and efficient. This is surely an excellent time to go ahead with building wherever there is an immediate need for space or one that will exist within the next few years. Why not take advantage of the low prices? There are many hospitals, schools and other institutions which need new buildings or rebuilding or alteration. Private residental work and housing of other kinds are much needed in certain parts of the country. For all such work the present time is most propitious. It is variously estimated that costs are down from 12 per cent to 18 per cent on ordinary construction from the high of 1929 and in certain parts of the country on some types of work the cost is down 20 per cent.

"We have heard of a number of corporations that have acted promptly on this situation. An important educational institution in the middle west is starting its building program, paying interest on borrowed money (in advance by two years on the proceeds of a bond issue) because the interest charge of this borrowed money will be more than met by the saving in building costs. And this institution will have the use of its new building two years sooner to boot.

"One difficulty in the present situation is that arising from the absence of plans for many of the projects for which appropriations have been made. Endless millions of dollars are available for federal, state, county and municipal projects, but for many building projects there are no plans and specifications. They should be promptly taken in hand and the architects of the country can surely be of assistance in getting them started."

Low Business Honor In Textile Industry

New York.—Business men in the textile industry were classed without honor by Charles L. Bernheimer, of the Council of Textile Association Executives, at a meeting attended by 400 textile business men.

The indictment was extended to other industries by the speaker, who indicated that certain groups have little business honor.

"Lying and stealing, and not overproduction or the Sherman anti-trust law, are the bane of the textile world," said Mr. Bernheimer.

"We say misrepresenting, misinforming, misstating, pretending, when in reality we mean lying. We say copying, reproducing, cheapening other peoples' hard earned property in styles and ideas, when in reality we mean stealing.

"What I say of the textile industry applies to a great many other lines of business and adversely affects the consuming public. Only because of my long association with the textile industry do I refer to it. What I am certain applies to textile, I am very sure is true of other industries."

Mr. Bernheimer is confident that leaders in industry will condemn the unmoral practices and that they will refuse to have business relations with liars and thieves.

Patronize our Advertisers.

SOLE OWNER'S HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
FLOUR Pillsbury, 24 lbs. 83c
MATCHES Fire Stone, box 2c
BUTTER Clover Bloom and Clearbrook, Pound 30c
BEANS Pinto and Great Northern, Pound 5c
POTATOES Brown Beauties, 10 Lbs. for 25c
SALMON No. 1 Tall Pink, Can 10c
CRACKERS 1-Lb. Premium, Two for 25c
CHIPSO Small Package, 2 for 15c
CAMAY SOAP 3 for 19c
When Buying Meats Look for This Card
IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT
INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.
BEEF ROAST Fancy Kansas City, Pound 17c
PORK SHOULDERS Small Average, Pound 12½c
PURE LARD (4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for 47c
BACON Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound 30c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME
No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save
EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY SELF SERVICE GROCERY
Pay Cash, Carry and Save
100% HOME OWNED STORES
417 MARKET ST. AND 2310 McCALLIE AVE.
COMPOUND Very Best Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.)—4 Lbs. 36c
BUTTER Our Two Most Popular Brands, Pound 30c
PINK SALMON Tall 15c Size, Can 10c
PEACHES Delmonte, Large Can 19c Rosedale, 2½ Can 16c
APPLE BUTTER Maiden Blush, Quart Jar 19c
CIGARETTES Old Gold, Chesterfields, 50 in Flat Box 35c
WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
"Just a Little Better"
TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Speaking of Cakes—
Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make. Of course they're
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKE
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 2, 1931 — Number 36

ITH MILLIONS IDLE, DIVIDENDS SOAR TO NEW RECORD FIGURES

cGrady Shows How Wages Lag Behind Profits

or Representative Declares Corporations Should Lay Aside Reserves to Protect Labor in Hard Times.

By International Labor News Service.)

Philadelphia, Dec. 31. — Strongly ing that corporations lay aside re- es from earnings to protect the kers during slack times, Edward McGrady, speaking at the Labor titute here, revealed figures which w in vivid fashion how far work- wages have lagged behind divi- ds.

McGrady, who is legislative com- eeman of the American Federa- of Labor and acting chairman of southern organization committee he federation, cited numerous in- ces of wealthy corporations which e ruthlessly cut wages, but main- ed or increased dividends.

Every corporation recognizes a re- nsibility for dividend payments to stockholders," McGrady said. He inued: "Knowing that business ression follows business prosperity rely as night follows day, corpo- ns lay aside reserves from sur- earnings to carry over the dull ds. Thus in 1927, according to United States income tax returns, corporations making profits unting to $8,982,000,000 paid out 6,000,000 in dividends. The other 6,000,000 was held in reserve, nothing was laid aside for the ter, who by his labor helped this endous reserve.

Pay Down, Dividends Up.

Wage payments in industry in the half of 1930 were below 1929 by 00,000, while dividend payments eased over 1929 by $350,000,000. e earners' incomes were cut 12 ent while stockholders' increased er cent. The same thing happened ilroads. The first half of 1930 payments to railroad employes below 1929 by $78,515,000 while idend payments increased over by $39,900,000. That is, the ers' incomes were cut 6 per cent e payments to stockholders in- ed 18 per cent. Thus while be- n 3,500,000 and 5,000,000 wage ers were out of work and those kept their jobs had their in- e cut by part-time work, stock- rs were receiving higher divi- s than ever.

Figures for dividend payments of rporations for the eleven months 30 were above 1929 by $846,- 00. Dividends paid in 1929 (11 months) amounted to $3,123,- 00 and in 1930 to $3,740,000,000. g interest payments to divi- s the figures are $7,287,000,000 leven months in 1930 as against 2,000,000 for the same period in an increase of $405,300,000. We te the decrease in wage pay- in all industries in the first r months of this year has been t $6,000,000,000.

Many Dividend Increases.

hile millions of working men omen were walking the streets ness in the past eleven months, ms increased dividends over 00 paid extra dividends; 932 tock dividends. In other words, were 2,128 firms paying in- dividends.

addition to men and women g no jobs at all, wage cuts have forced upon defenseless men and n workers in spite of the fact he industrialists of this nation ed the president of the United that during this depression would not be cut.

me read to you a few, a very acts as to wage cuts that were arranted.

International Harvester company ages from 20 cents to $1 a day but maintained the same divi- of $2.50 in 1930 as were paid . The usual quarterly divi- for January, 1931, has been de- and shows no reduction. In meantime, the company is offer- make loans to its employes at sonable' rate of interest.

lared employes of Chrysler ration were forced to take a 10 nt cut in the first part of July t the company paid the same nds for 1930 as for 1929—$8.

Rubber Wages Slashed.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber ny paid twice as much in divi- in 1930 as in 1929, but cut the of the sales and office em- 10 per cent the last of August. ion were $2.50 in 1929 and $5 0.

aconda Copper company did not dividends (87½ cents a quar- until November and then only 5, but in May the wage earners take a cut of 50 cents a day.

stern Rolling mills cut the of 700 workers 10 per cent in even though it maintained divi- rates throughout 1930.

sh Copper company paid divi- of $10 per share in 1930. Al- this is a reduction from the id in 1929, it is an unusually ividend. Both of these are the declared rate of $2 quar- and the same rate is continued . Dec. 31 payment. Nevertheless, wages were cut 40 to 50 cents a day in May.

Another Rubber Wage Cut.

"Firestone Tire and Rubber company cut wages at the end of August. Last year it paid the unusually high dividend of $8. At the end of 1929 there was a five for one split, but the company maintained the same high rate of $2 a quarter in 1930, or 40 cents per share quarterly on the new stock. In October the dividend was cut to 25 cents quarterly.

General Motors paid the customary $3 dividend in 1930, but several of its component companies, notably Fisher Body corporation, affected a general wage cut as early as July.

"National Cash Register company, at the Dayton and Newark, N. J., plants cut wages 10 per cent in August, but paid the same dividends in 1930 as in 1929—$3 and $1 extra.

"Union Pacific railroad cut wages in May, but paid the same very high dividend it did in 1929—$10.

What Must Be Done?

"What are we going to do about it?

"Some industries are adopting unemployment insurance, but all of these concerns, including the unemployment funds paid by the American Federation of Labor, amount to a protection of less than half of 1 per cent of all the workers. Despite all the agitation in favor of the curbing or abolition of unemployment, it is my impression that a very large percentage of the employers of the United States will continue to be unwilling and, in some cases perhaps, unable to attempt a solution of the unemployment problem."

CIRCLE CLUB TO NAME OFFICERS MONDAY NIGHT

Important Business Scheduled for First Meeting of the Year.

Officers for 1931 will be named by Circle club at the first meeting of the new year Monday night at 7 o'clock, at the regular meeting place, the Deuberry dining room, 11½ West Ninth street.

President W. L. Gardner has indicated he would like to turn over that office to some other member, and Secretary Cuthbert has also expressed himself as willing to allow another to tackle the more or less arduous task of keeping the minutes, looking after the correspondence and handling the funds of the club.

The 1930 program of Circle club was, due to numerous matters, lighter than perhaps any year's work since its organization, but with the economic depression promising to vanish during the coming months, members expect to return to normal and take their usual active part in civic affairs.

No entertainment program has been provided for Monday night's session, and the entire meeting will be given over to business matters.

"Cops" Are Enjoined From Checking Press

Los Angeles, Cal.—Judge Walter S. Gates of the superior court has joined police officials from interfering with the sale and distribution of the Los Angeles Citizen, published by the local labor movement.

The Citizen printed an account of a moving picture operators' strike. When the papers were sold in the vicinity of the unfair theater, policemen arrested newsboys on the charge of violating the picketing ordinance.

In ordering the police department to desist from interfering in any way with the labor paper, Judge Gates said:

"The power to prohibit the publication of or to suppress a newspaper is not within the compass of legislative action in this state, and any law enacted for that purpose, or police attempt in that direction, is clearly in derogation of the bill of rights. Nowhere do we find in any of the states of this Union any authority which sustains the doctrine that a municipal corporation is invested with the power to declare the sale of newspapers a nuisance. The power to suppress one concedes the power to suppress all.

"The doctrine of the constitution must prevail in this state, which clothes the citizen with liberty to speak, write or publish his opinion on any and all subjects, limited only by his responsibility for the abuse of such privilege."

Plasterers to Name Officers

All members of Local 157 are urged to be present at the regular meeting Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 7 o'clock, as election of officers and other important business will come up for discussion.

Green Proposes Arbitration Of Big Danville Textile Strike

Offers Choice Of Admiral or Ex-Governor

A. F. of L. Head Says Rejection by Mill Management Should Bring Forfeiture of Troops and Rights.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Danville, Va., Jan. 1.—William Green came to this strike center of America on Tuesday and laid down a platform of common fairness, decency, righteousness and honesty that left Harry R. Fitzgerald no place to go in good faith except to the conference table of settlement.

The president of the American Federation of Labor, in what was beyond dispute the greatest and most eloquent speech of his career in that high office, took the mill-owning Sunday school teachers' own platform and made it the platform of labor, with such utter and complete logic and conviction as to leave any further mill hostility standing alone, bereft of the slightest shadow of moral support.

Green's Striking Peace Proposal.

After a pronouncement of union aims that will live as a classic, President Green laid down this striking proposition:

> Every working man and woman now on strike to return to work at once, without prejudice and to remain members of the union. After the return to work, every question at issue to be submitted without reservation to a board of two representatives of the union and two of the committee, with either Admiral Byrd or former Gov. Byrd as umpire.

The proposal swept the vast audience into a wild acclaim of cheers. No inkling of the proposal was known before it was thundered from the flag-draped platform.

Peace or Fight Issue Up to Mill.

"If this proposal is accepted," said Mr. Green, "I pledge the full co-operation of the American Federation of Labor and we will let by-gones be bygones. We will forget the past."

Then, taking a phrase from the Roosevelt medal lately awarded to him, which says that as "between peace and righteousness he chose righteousness," he thundered: "But I say, if this offer is rejected we choose righteousness."

It was an amazing meeting. Held in a great tobacco warehouse whose dim lights stood out of the darkness of a beamed ceiling like stars from a murky sky, the meeting was one of men and women come together in a great cause. There were no seats. Every man and woman stood and, standing through two hours or more, were as quiet at the close as when first the words of the speaker began to fall upon their ears. Such audiences are seldom seen.

Rows Press Up Like Supplicants.

The first rows of men and women, pressing tight against a barrier rope that held them from the press table and the platform, leaned forward with a great tenseness, like supplicants come to seek justice, to seek solace for the heart, to seek to know the way to peace with justice. Back of them, back into the dim recesses of the vast barn, in a dense pack of humanity, stood thousands upon thousands, showing a sea of dimly outlined faces, earnest, serious, lined and leaned by toil and want, but filled with the look of men and women who keep their feet to the path, their mind to the principle upon which it has seized.

Less Than Victory Would Be Tragic.

President Green described what was in those faces when he told them he was made happy by their solidarity and impressed by their "dogged enthusiasm and determination." He said they had shown the spirit of crusaders and that there was about the battle they are fighting something akin to a religious purpose. "It seems to me it would be tragic," he said, "if there came to such a struggle anything short of complete victory. You deserve to win. And I want you to know that every trade unionist in the United States and far to the north in Canada is thinking about their striking friends in the city of Danville. It must be some consolation to you to know that this great army of more than five million trade unionists is linked to you in your cause so that you may win, not a dominating, autocratic victory, but a measure of justice."

Meeting Is Opened With Invocation.

An invocation by the Rev. M. T. Sorrell, of the Third Avenue Christian church, had opened the great meeting. A letter was read by Organizer C. W. Bollek. President Buford Nash presided, calling upon R. T. Bowden, personal representative of President Cherry, of the Virginia State Federation of Labor, to introduce President Green. And there had been a rousing selection by the band and the unforgettable cheering and singing of the great assemblage, led by Annabelle Lee Glenn. Finally the multitude sang "America" and President Green stepped forward to lay down the creed of labor in terms of patriotism, justice and the princely teachings of the Christian faith.

Garb and Banners In Picture of Words.

No longer were these men and women of the multitude mere men and women, garbed in faded clothes. No longer were they men and women who hungered and were cold. No longer were they tools in the great game of industry. No longer were they merely the makers of profits, the producers of 6 per cent. Somehow, in the language that came from the leader of the labor movement there came to clothe these humble folk the drapings of the knights errant of old, there came to lead them the proud colors of corps old in tradition, hallowed by the blood of honor and sacrifice, there came to stand over them the emblems of a great cause to symbolize their march and their goal. It was, under the magic of that translation, an epitome of that long, long struggle of heroism that has led the race up out of the dark, in the conquest of freedom and light for soul and body.

When Did Unions Become Wrong?

"Thousands of men and women, you are here," came the words of President Green, "not surpassed in any state in this Union." He told then of the glory of Virginia, "the great commonwealth of Virginia whose star is not outshone by any state in the constellation of the stars of states." He told then of the great leaders of state, of university, of the bar and of the pulpit, who have given their praise to trade unionism. "If these men were right," he challenged, "when did it become a crime to join a union?" He quoted the late Daniel Guggenheim, whose thousands of employes were union men, as having said, "I favor unions" and "labor has a perfect right to organize." Then another challenge: "I wish we had a man like Daniel Guggenheim at the head of this great textile industry in Danville."

Says Bible and People With Strike.

The constructive purpose of organized labor, the implacable force of the movement, the brilliant light of its ideals—these were poured forth as from the fountain of an age-old faith. "It is as impossible to keep the men and women of America from joining trade unions as to turn back the tides of the resistless seas," declared President Green. He said then that our lives must square with the Holy word and he swept bitter satire over those whose words are like "as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." Again the smashing drive of a conclusion built upon a well-built premise: "That means the responsibility for this situation rests somewhere and I am going to find out where tonight."

There was this terrific shaft: "If I had formed a corporation—a financial union—I could not square myself with God Almighty if I refused my employes the right to join a union. The Bible is with you, the public is with you and the trade unionists of America are with you."

Challenges Mill To Refuse Offer.

Swiftly the climatic proposal was developed—the proposal to declare peace with arbitration of disputed questions under the aegis of either of two Virginia luminaries, one a world hero, the other a great administrator. And this was followed by a challenge that will not soon be forgotten in Danville.

"I challenge this corporation to say that it will not accept either Admiral Byrd or Gov. Byrd as an arbitrator," thundered the president.

"And if I were the governor of this state, as soon as the papers carry this proposal in the morning I would notify the mill management that on its refusal to accept I would withdraw every soldier from Danville.

"I maintain that when a corporation has refused to arbitrate with such men it has forfeited every right to protection, legal, moral or otherwise!

"What do the citizens of Danville say to this—the business men, the preachers of the church, the bankers?

"I say if these terms are rejected a great indignation meeting ought to be held. If these terms are rejected, we choose righteousness."

DANVILLE CONSTABLE EVICTS FOURTEEN UNION FAMILIES

Victims of Warfare Waged by Mills Stand By in Silence As Officers of Law Carry Household Goods to Open Air—All Evicted Families Given Shelter By Nightfall.

(By Staff Correspondent)

Danville, Va., Jan. 1.—Fourteen union families were dispossessed on Monday by "due process of law" as one more of the multitude of phases through which this great textile strike has passed.

Deputy Constable Luther Lewis, hating his job, supervised the operations of four colored men as they set the meager belongings of the strike families out on the streets or in vacant lots.

The ground was frozen, but the morning sun warmed the surface to a slippery film of mud.

The whole proceeding in every case was carried out without the slightest hitch. Notice had been served on Friday that the houses would be emptied on Monday, unless there was rain. There was no rain. On the contrary it was what might be called good eviction weather—the sun not too bright, the air crisp, but not too cold.

Movers Work Carefully.

Families stood by in silence while the officers of the law moved beds, stoves, chairs and tables out to whatever space might offer a convenient resting place. The movers appeared to work carefully, so as to do no damage. Clearly they had no heart for their task. One officer "tipped off" victims to the name of a man who would cart their goods to new lodgings for half price.

While the deputy constable and his force of movers busied themselves with carting furniture into the streets the clerk ground out the final papers for twenty-nine additional evictions. In these newest cases the involuntary moving will take place Jan. 29, if it doesn't rain.

Two families scheduled for eviction were allowed to retain their little homes until sickness passes, on orders of doctors.

Prize Baby Evicted.

Among the evictees was Danville's prize baby, winner of a Danville baby contest held before the strike. The little blonde miss didn't seem to mind the experience, taking it with wonderment, but not with fear. For her it was just a moving.

One piece of stage play was rudely spoiled by the constable. The city police were all set to make a Roman holiday out of the misfortune of the workers. It had been planned to assign a big and showy detail of police to accompany the constable and his moving crew. But the constable put his foot down hard on that proposition. He issued an ultimatum to the effect that if the police went he wouldn't go. He declared he would carry out the court orders without any show of police—and he did, quietly, with no more show of authority than was necessary and with as much consideration as possible.

By night reports to union headquarters showed that all the evicted families had been housed, either in other dwellings by themselves, or with friends.

Evictions Living Tragedy.

No simple account of the evictions can tell the story of the living tragedy that marked another of its stages in this slow and mournful business of putting one family after another into the streets, homeless as far as the law or the mill owners knew or cared.

Mostly the houses are called houses only by a sort of poetic license. They are frame shelters that have been called houses. Not more than 5 per cent of them have bathrooms. When the company collected rent it was at the rate of 50 cents a month, checked out of the pay envelopes. Out of these miserable hovels the most active figures in the strike are being thrown on the pretext that the company needs the houses. The houses are mute evidences of the tragic degree of exploitation endured by these workers throughout their working lives, up to the protest registered by this strike.

Millions Can't Care For New York Idle

Washington, Dec. 31.—The millions of dollars raised in New York for unemployed is but a "drop in the bucket as compared to what is needed," said Senator Copeland, in discussing proposed relief on the floor of the senate.

"My city has been extremely generous," said Mr. Copeland. "It has raised $8,000,000 to take care of the immediate emergency, but $8,000,000 is only a drop in the bucket compared to what is needed to relieve human suffering in the section of the country where I live, and I believe that is true of every portion of our great country."

ACCIDENTS DROP.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Industrial accidents in November, this year, were the lowest since May, 1922.

BIG UNION GARMENT FIRMS PUT PLANTS ON 5-DAY WEEK

Three Thousand Garment Workers Are Beneficiaries

Leaders of Industry Introduce Shorter Week Voluntarily in Six American Cities—No Reduction in Pay.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, Dec. 31.—Two more union manufacturers, employing 3,000 members of the United Garment Workers of America, with factories in principal cities of the United States, have announced the forty-hour work week, with no reduction in the weekly pay of their employes, both to go into effect with the beginning of the new year.

To begin the year 1931 with this good news to the American labor movement, there had to be a trinity. In this case it happened to be the H. D. Lee Mercantile company, manufacturers of the Lee brand of overalls, unionalls, play suits and work shirts, with factories in Kansas City, Mo.; South Bend, Ind.; Trenton, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn., and San Francisco, Cal., employing 2,500 members of the United Garment Workers of America; the R. L. McDonald Manufacturing company, St. Joseph, Mo., manufacturers of the McDonald brand of high grade dress shirts, pajamas, underwear, overalls and work shirts, employing 500 loyal trade unionists, and the United Garment Workers of America, ably represented by President T. A. Rickert and General Secretary J. L. Wines.

The story would not be complete if credit were not given to the 3,000 members of the union and their efficient officers who are affected by this agreement. Their loyalty to the United Garment Workers of America and their employers helped greatly to put into effect the forty-hour work week in the various cities in which the H. D. Lee Mercantile company and the R. L. McDonald Manufacturing company operate plants.

General President Rickert and General Secretary Wines, expressing the appreciation of the action taken by the H. D. Lee Mercantile company and the R. L. McDonald Manufacturing company, said that the forward step taken by the two firms would not only be appreciated by the members of the American trade union movement, but also by all fair-minded men and women in America.

A telegram from the R. L. McDonald Manufacturing company, St. Joseph. Mo., addressed to General President Rickert and General Secretary Wines, notifying them of the adoption of the forty-hour week with no reduction in the weekly pay, said:

"In accord with the forward looking policies that have guided successfully the affairs of this company over a period of more than fifty years of business activity, and believing now that industry as a whole and our industry in particular, should act to work out an equitable and permanent distribution of work that will assure the maintenance of present wage scales and standards of living, we are pleased to inform you that after long consideration of the subject in its relation to general economic conditions our board of directors has passed a resolution adopting the forty-hour, five-day week, starting Jan. 2, 1931. We believe this action will make for a more uniform production and steadier employment.

"R. L. McDONALD MFG. CO."

Companies Are Leaders.

The H. D. Lee Mercantile company and the R. L. McDonald Manufacturing company are leaders, and not followers, in the garment industry, and having once convinced themselves that the forty-hour week was economically sound, and humanely just, they did not hesitate to put it into effect.

GLASSBLOWERS PAY TRIBUTE TO LATE EMPLOYER

Love and Esteem for W. H. Meacham Expressed in Letter, Resolutions.

Splendid tribute to the life of W. H. Meacham, president of the Chattanooga Bottle and Glass company, who passed away recently, is paid in a letter from Secretary Jenkins, of the International union, and in resolutions passed by Branch 92, employes of the company, and sent The Labor World this week.

Mr. Meacham enjoyed the respect and esteem of every employe of the glass company, and that his unusually fine character and personality was appreciated by officers of the union with which he had always dealt is shown in the letter from Mr. Jenkins, addressed to Local Secretary William B. Bland, which contained this comment:

"We were all shocked on receipt of your letter of the 11th instant to hear of the death of our old friend Billy Meacham. Both Jim (James Maloney, president) and I were sorry indeed to hear that he is among us no more. He was one man in a million, and everybody who knew him liked and respected him. We are sorry you did not let us know in time to send a floral tribute in token of the affection and esteem in which he was held by our association."

Branch 92 expressed the tribute of its members in the following resolutions:

Whereas, the great and Supreme Ruler of the universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us our dearly beloved friend, brother and late employer, William H. Meacham, who died after a lingering illness on Dec. 10, 1930; and,

Whereas, the long and intimate relations held with him makes it eminently fitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he exercised as a worker and employer to our organization by service, contributions and counsel will be held in grateful remembrance;

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of this organization, and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public;

Resolved, That we, the members of Branch No. 92, Glass Bottle Blowers' association, realizing the great loss sustained, extend to the bereaved wife and sons our sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction and express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization; a copy printed in The Labor World, and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family.

JAMES V. ROBINSON,
CORY BACKUS,
WILLIAM BLAND,
Committee.

No Property Right In Broadcasting

Washington.—No property right can exist in radio broadcasting, the medium of transmission of radio intelligence being "merely a scientific theory," the United States solicitor-general, Thomas D. Thatcher, declared to the supreme court, in defending radio regulatory legislation passed by congress.

Two owners of broadcast stations claim they have a property right in the air, and that the deprivation of this right, by reduction in power or being ordered "off the air" constitute an unlawful taking of property not in the public interest, but for the private use of others, they claim.

"It is absurd," said the solicitor-general, in answering this claim, "to argue that there is a property right in something that does not physically exist."

Mr. Justice Holmes stated he was unaware of any case which held that a property right might be asserted over something which could not be reduced to actual physical possession.

FREE MEDICAL AID.

Chicago.—Free medical aid for unemployed during the coming winter is being arranged by the Chicago Medical society. A staff of physicians is being organized for that purpose.

Applications for treatment will be investigated and patients will be assigned to physicians.

Chain Stores Fight Between Themselves

New York.—Where chain stores control from 50 to 75 per cent of the grocery business of a community, they are fighting between themselves, says the Standard Statistics company.

This statistical organization, following a review of the chains, points out that competition is no longer solely between grocery chain and independent, but between chain systems. This costly competition may result in mergers or agreements, it is predicted. Service, rather than price cutting, features the new competition.

"Competition in service rather than in price may require finer buildings, more attractive equipment and better grade and higher paid personnel. It leads to advertising of an institutional nature in the endeavor to build up good will toward the individual system. In this type of competition the personal factor will be of particular importance.

"These developments, in the long run, unless offset by further operating economies in other directions, will result in gradually rising costs of chain store operation. Friendly agreements, or mergers and consolidations, may check dangerous competition."

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1931.

DANVILLE STOCKHOLDERS HAPPY.

Stockholders of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton mills are happy over the usual 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on their $7,500,000 preferred stock. This distribution of $225,000 also brings joy to Danville merchants and other anti-unionists who feared that failure to declare the dividend would encourage 4,500 striking textile workers. These small traders believe prosperity depends on low wages, and they bask in the smiles of industrial autocrats by serving as strikebreakers for the element who are putting them out of business through chain stores.

The dividend is the result of wage cuts and speed up schemes that forced these workers on strike. The wage reduction is in defiance of promises made last year to President Hoover at his notable conference in the White House. "Wages" of the dollar must be paid, though workers are sweated and women and children hunger. When these workers protest they are answered by soldiers, police, injunctions and evictions.

The strikers pleaded for arbitration, but their offer was spurned. The governor of Virginia made a similar plea, but autocracy contemptuously replied: "There is nothing to arbitrate." That official then meekly turned the state militia over to arrogant mill barons who hoped to break the strike.

Virginia's governor may well ask himself if he arose to the heights of a courageous public official who would refuse to bull-pen strikers at the request of mill autocrats who declined to submit their dispute to fellow citizens.

That $225,000 dividend is associated with hunger and tears. It is a denial of voluntary association—a fundamental right that every man and woman is supposed to possess.

FORD PLANTS SHUT DOWN.

Detroit, Mich.—Ford plants in this city ceased operations. The company said the suspension "is in line with the policy of closing at this season of the year in order that an inventory may be taken."

No one knows how long the plants will be closed. The year-end inventory has formerly been two weeks. The company has been operating on three days a week for three months.

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at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."

Try This on Puny Children

B L & K R is Sold by Druggists

Accept No Substitutes

DISCUSSING 1931

Happy New Year!

Some say it as a matter of course. Some say it for the purpose of conveying a sincere and fervent wish. They hope their friends will be happy—and prosperous.

Happy—and prosperous. It is not without reason that folks couple these two thoughts.

Talk about the happiness of poverty and the sorrow that goes with riches is well enough, but it covers a good deal of tripe.

It cannot be gainsaid that there is more of happiness where there is comfort and well-being than there is where poverty has placed its load of care and its specter of want.

The unemployed would be happier if they had jobs and still happier if they had good jobs.

* * * *

The Labor World wishes its friends and the labor movement happiness and economic safety and well-being for 1931.

Happy New Year—a New Year with work and good wages and decent conditions!

But we go deeper than that. We hope for a New Year in which American industry will awake to the need for bringing more of order and sanity and co-operation into its house.

Industry needs more organization, not less. It needs more organizations of workers and more of co-operation between organizations of workers and employers. It needs to broaden the field in which workers and employers can get together and deal with mutually interesting and important matters.

* * * *

In 1931 a lot of suspicions and hates, like those in the minds of the mill owners of Danville, ought to disappear.

Industries in which trade unions play a part, in genuine co-operation with employers, like the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, have best weathered the industrial storm.

Co-operation, on the basis of a full recognition of labor's inherent rights, is not merely a sentimental thing. It pays. Intelligence always pays.

Stupidity, rancor, jealousy, suspicion—these are relics of darker days and they do not pay. They are liabilities.

It is to be hoped that industry, in 1931, will get out of the witch doctor class, out of the fetish worshipingclass, out of the crystal gazing class.

And as for happiness—who is today the happier, as between Daniel Willard and Harry Fitzgerald?

* * * *

That nation which first turns consciously and purposefully toward a greater development of co-operation in industry along democratic lines, releasing the full energy of the workers and paying them fully and honestly for that energy, will outstrip the world, not only in material success, but in that mental, spiritual and intellectual ascension that makes great nations greater and that makes a people stand out in admitted, admired leadership among all the peoples of the world.

Let the United States be the nation to take the great step, to record for itself and its people that brilliant advance.

* * * *

Happy New Year! Let there be more of justice, more of helpfulness, more of health and of learning, more of leisure and of plenty, more of democracy, more of co-operation.

Every wage earner can help insure the bringing of that kind of a Happy New Year by being faithful to trade unionism and by getting into a trade union if he is not now enrolled. Ignorance and Greed will not abdicate, but they can be overthrown.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

Christmas—gone again.

A New Year comes—1931—mystery!

Always the future is mystery. Speculation upon the probabilities of the future has led men to write poetry—and hokum. More of hokum than poetry.

There cannot be any positive knowledge about any man's future, for no man is sure of any minute except the present minute.

Christmas—and New Year's day—and another 12-month of future stretching out into the unknowable hence. We go forward hoping, but never knowing.

The hopefulness of the human race is perhaps its most marvelous asset. All manner of men go forward hoping. There are the millionaires, with dollar safety and who knows what woes of mind. There are the human leeches, grafters, skinners, crooks, tyrants. For what do they hope? Maybe some hope for a chance to forsake their crooked game. Maybe some just hope for better pickings.

There are millions of workers, most of them hoping their jobs will continue, millions hoping a job will turn up. There are hungry men and women, shivering little children, hoping. What magnificence there is in a humanity that can stand at the bottom point of hopelessness and still hope!

Over the world there are men in bondage, men in chains, men in abject submission to cruel taskmasters, political and industrial. In the breasts of these hope is so battered in its struggle with defeat that it has become a pain—a pain out of which comes the cry that never ceases.

There are those that are doomed, whose days are certainly numbered, whose intelligence tells them hope is useless. Yet there probably is no normal human being that does not continue to hope, even in the face of hopelessness.

And at no time in the whole year does hope rise so high as at this great festival period—Christmas and New Year's day.

The world has been moved because battered hands have hammered against the hard walls of tradition and greed and avarice and ignorance.

The world has been moved because hearts have refused to give up their hope in the face of the teaching of the elders of the established order of things.

The race has come its way from the jungle hoping for better things and putting its strength behind its hope.

At times it has torn at the walls of injustice and bondage in a frenzy of despair that was never quite despair because the fight went on; and at times in the high elation of conquest and victory.

Hope has led the race to battle. Hope has led the brain to conjure up devices and methods of winning through to freedom.

And today—even with the great burden of misery that bears down upon so many—the race stands nearer the pinnacle than ever. Thus is hope justified. Thus does hope continue.

The past is history. For the future we hope—and so strive to make good the hope.

TOO MUCH---OF WHAT?

In all the tintinnabulation of the din attending the attack and defense of the federal farm board, one recurring little tune stands out regularly. Sometimes it is Alexander Legge, sometimes Mr. McKenzie, who takes up the refrain. The latest member of the chorus who now lifts his voice in the rondo is Mr. C. B. Denman, one of the members of the board.

And this is the tune: "In 1926 we got $140,000,000 more for the 40 million hogs marketed . . . than we received for 49 million hogs in 1928." And again, with a slight transposition of the melody: "In 1925, 321 million bushels of potatoes had a farm value of $530,000,000. In 1928, 463 million bushels were worth only $288,000,000."

Now, Mr. Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen, without impugning in any way the veracity of the eminent gentlemen of the federal farm board, it should be said by somebody that there is connected with the state of facts, alleged by these gentlemen, a heap lot of dam foolishness.

(Continued on next page)

What Next!

Invention of a metal film by M. Louis Lumiere, French scientist, is reported by the British motion picture trade press. This film is said to be more durable and more resistant than ordinary celluloid film and to be of equal lightness and efficiency. The details of this invention are not known, and no reference to it has so far been made in the French trade press. It is also said that the metal used by Lumiere is the result of an entirely new process and is being kept secret.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "The only way to remedy the present economic depression is to remedy unemployment. And the best way to remedy unemployment is for American employers to accept the five-day week."

A.—Carlton H. Palmer, president of E. R. Squibbs & Sons company, wholesale drug firm.

* * *

Q.—Which of the two telegraphers' unions is the oldest?

A.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, organized in 1886 as the Order of Railway Telegraphers of North America. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America was organized in 1903.

* * *

Q.—What labor organization was formed at Titusville, Pa.?

A.—The Coopers' International Union of North America.

Sense From Congress

I repeat, it is folly, it is absurd, it is hypocritical to talk about doing anything for the relief of unemployment in this country unless we understand and appreciate that such relief will necessitate increased expenditures on the part of the government and increased income taxes upon the rich.—Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts.

Of course democracy failed in prohibition, because it overreached itself. It went beyond the real purview of temporal government. It essayed divinity and reached for the moon, and all it obtained was moonshine.—Representative Loring M. Black, of New York.

Rich Society Ladies Can Cut Unemployed

New York.—If wealthy society ladies are desirous of relieving the unemployed, let them notify fashionable Fifth Avenue dressing shops to end that strike.

This suggestion is made by Justice, official magazine International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

Employers demand the right to arbitrarily discharge workers and deny review of their action by an impartial board. The employers also demand wage reductions and lower work standards. Every effort of the union to compose differences has been rejected.

"The object of the employers was none other than to abolish union conditions," says Justice, which suggests that the situation presents an opportunity for society women to make good their professed interest in the unemployed.

"If the wealthy ladies who patronize the Fifth avenue shops wish to do something praiseworthy, now is their opportunity," says the labor publication. "All they need to do is to have members of the Courtiers' association understand that they will not deal with persons who can be so brutally unfair to employes, and that they will not wear garments made by scabs."

A group of fifty prominent men and women organized the citizens' emergency committee to aid the striking tailors.

Condemning what they term "a policy of industrial ruthlessness at a time when every effort of the community is bent to prevent unemployment," the emergency committee called upon public-spirited citizens "to join us in giving the utmost possible support, moral and financial, to striking tailors and dressmakers in their effort to maintain an American standard of living, the right of collective bargaining and a system of orderly relations in the industry."

Job Hunting Alien Opposed by Davis

Washington.—Rigid exclusion of all immigrants is recommended by Secretary of Labor Davis in a report that closed ten years of service in that position.

The secretary urged that no new and unattached immigrants coming for the purpose of seeking employment should be admitted to the country unless it has been previously determined by the department of labor that there existed an actual need for the kind of service they are qualified to give.

"I would apply this rule to all immigration," said the secretary, "whether it is subject to quota limit control, as in the case of natives of European countries, or outside such control, as is the case with natives of New World countries.

"I would exempt from this plan of control immigrants coming to join near relatives already in the United States. I always have advocated liberality in the matter of reuniting families and my attitude has not changed in that respect."

BUILDING PROGRAM URGED.

Washington.—An appropriation of $400,000,000 for the purchase of sites and erection of postoffice buildings is provided in a bill introduced by Congressman Hare, of South Carolina.

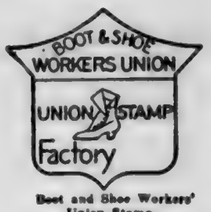
The author of the bill said he has a twofold purpose—to relieve unemployment and to stop the government renting buildings for postoffices at an annual cost of $15,000,000.

KNOW Your Union Labels

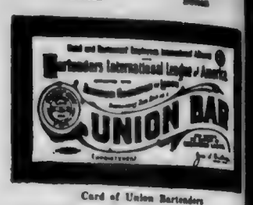
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union



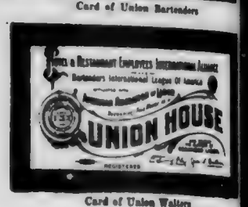
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

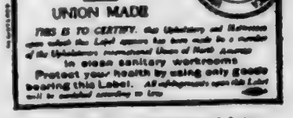


Card of Union Bartenders

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America


HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
Bartenders International League of America
American Federation of Labor
UNION HOUSE
Card of Union Waiters



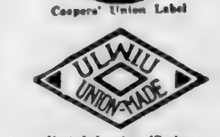
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Bookbinders' Union Label

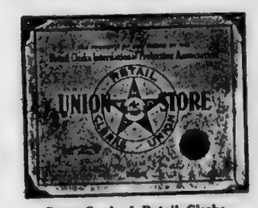
Coopers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

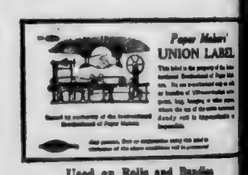
Label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union of America



United Leather Workers Union Label

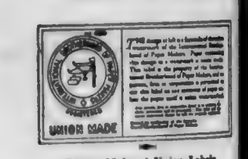


Store Card of Retail Clerks



Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Hatters of North America Label



Paper Makers' Union Labels

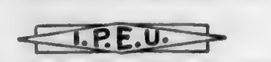
Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

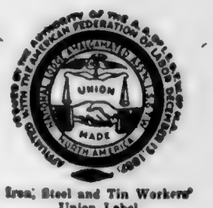
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Women and Which Makers' Union Label



International Photo-Engravers' Union Label



Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

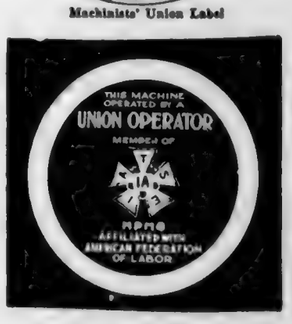
Local Pressmen's Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Allied Printing Trades Label

Machinists' Union Label

Local Typographical Union Label



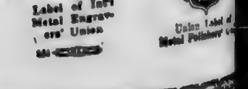
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

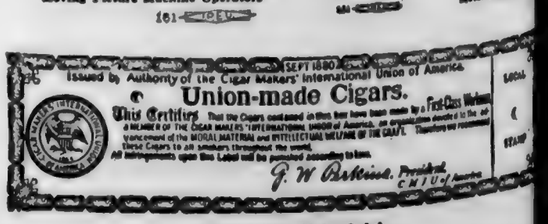
Union Label of Stove Mounters

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes of America

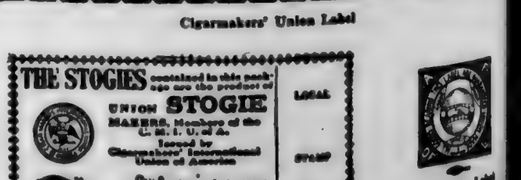
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians



Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union


Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies
J. W. Perkins, President C.M.I.U. of A.
Cigarmakers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label



Label of Stogie Makers

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

FARRELL'S
Volunteer
Floral Shop
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 6-3658

COAL
Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

EAT
—with—
H. L. TRAVIS
1429½ Market St.
HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

WHEAT AT LOW COST.

New York.—Mechanical equipment will make it possible to produce wheat at 10 cents a bushel, declared Hickman Price, owner of a 30,000-acre farm in Texas, in an address to the American University club.

The successful farmer of the future will be the one who cultivates large acreage, he said. The effect on the small farmer was not discussed.

Have You Tried it?

Made of Pure Selected Herbs and Roots

THIS IS THE GENUINE
Thedford's
BLACK-DRAUGHT

A Laxative or Cathartic Medicine

In Use for More Than 80 Years

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

TOO MUCH --- OF WHAT?

(Continued from preceding page)

Except in the circles where kosher considerations control, hogs are most accurately measured in calories. May we not suggest that, as a standard of value, the caloric measurement is superior to the gold standard—for hogs? It is more permanent, unvarying, and dependable than the gold yard-stick. It relates directly to the chief utility of the hog product. It has to do with the fundamental significance of the pork chop, the ham and bacon, and the lard, which arises from the satisfaction of human hunger.

* * * *

A slice of bacon of a given size will possess so many calories—whether it is the lone, last slice in the miner's pack, or be ranked among millions of its kind in the cold storage of the packing house.

A pound of potato is so much starch, and the amount of food it contains is the principal secret of its interest to humanity.

And to count values of food, up or down, in terms of something which depends for its significance upon the shifting meaning of a gold dollar, is like trying to measure human heart-beats by the bushel.

"But all values are relative!" some say.

Of course they are! And the only relation in which you can put human food, so as to get its "real" value, is to relate it to the amount of human hunger.

"Too much wheat," they say. "Too many potatoes; too much pork!"

And the ignoramuses who have the impertinence to emit these ejaculations on a subject of which they have as much vital knowledge as a Kentucky coon has of Brazilian opals, would not even give second thought to the question of whether there remains any hunger to be satisfied. They may know how to buy and sell. But outside of that they live in utter darkness.

* * * *

Not until every last skinny kidlet has been brought to normal weight, not until every anxious mother knows there is enough in the pantry for every possible healthy appetite, not until every tired workman has quit worrying about enough to feed his family, should the pirates of profit be permitted to even think of the measurements of their markets as applied to the things which bring health and happiness instead of hunger.

This winter—of unemployment—will be giving to this custom of measuring potential provender by potential profits, instead of by hunger units, an added significance.

And a civilization which can speak so easily of a surplus of food supplies, while taking insufficient account of the surplus of human hunger, is marking itself for consignment to the same limbo that now holds the forgotten eras of Nineveh and Tyre.

What government is this—which assesses the hunger tax?

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part VII.
WHO IS THIS JESUS?
JESUS, THE ANOINTED OF GOD (Part 2).

The advent of Jesus as a Teacher dates from the hour of His baptism by John, a Nazarite and ascetic, who appeared unannounced in southern Transjordonia in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius. Jesus' baptism was the decisive event of His life, this marking His realization of the full approval of God of His fast approaching ministry, for we are told "He looked and beheld the heavens opened and the Spirit like a dove descending upon Him and a voice from heaven: Thou art my beloved Son **in whom I shall be blessed**" (a better translation than "in whom I am well pleased"). Thus was begun an eventful journey as a Teacher which ended with His crucifixion atop Golgotha.

WM. L. MOSS

What, you ask, drew the multitude around him and caused them to follow Him and listen with rapt attention to His every word for three years? The answer is in this: The religious thought of Jesus' day was controlled by the Pharisees and the Scribes. The Pharisees and their minions, the Scribes, expounded the Word of God with a "Thus saith the Lord," while Jesus, on the other hand, recognized the verity of what He expounded as coming from God but prefaced His teaching with "But I say unto you"—He could say this because, unlike the Pharisees, He lived what He taught. What the religious doctors of Jesus' day taught had, in fact, degenerated until it had become a mere jumble of meaningless casuistry. The great depth of spirit and the wonderful, God-inspired breadth of freedom Jesus breathed into His teaching differentiated it from the narrow pedantry of the religious doctors. He surveyed life from above, asking that men do likewise, teaching that this was looking at life from God's viewpoint. He approached social life from within, and taught that not environment but the fount of all social life, the human heart, must change, for if left uncleansed it is sure to infect the entire human frame—mind, body and soul. He knew that the solution of the life seeking at-one-ment with God lay in human beings casting from out their lives every vestige of the spirit of selfishness and the curse of commercialism, called in the New Testament "the love of this world," and this meant nothing less than the redemption of the soul itself and its reclamation for God's use.

In His earthly person Jesus showed forth a true manifestation of God—a figuration of the Godhead, consisting not of impressive truths concerning God but a far more personal revelation of the Heavenly Father through His own life and character. This revelation sprang from Jesus' own consciousness of oneness with the Father. Jesus exemplified His immeasurable devotion to the Father by His meek and unreserved submission to sacrificial suffering. Dante's moving lines sum up the inevitable sequel for us: "In His will is our peace!" Jesus went about doing good not through a sense of servile duty, but with a soul filled with a sense of complete peace that comes to every living creature in the fulfillment of its true being.

As children of God, Christians confess Jesus as the Word of the Father, that is, the one and only true expression of the Divine Creator, in the sense that Jesus is the final manifestation in earthly form of the Father's love and mercy as the Redeeming God. Therefore, it is through Jesus alone that men make the ideal contacts with that force which lifts human life to its highest levels and gives it possession of the highest earthly and heavenly values. That men might know these things, Jesus went about teaching the throngs daily, and for teaching these things His enemies crucified Him.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Henry Ford is not helping the situation in Detroit by his publicity stunts through interviews or ghost-written articles in which he is saying that in twenty years wages will be $35 a day.

Recently Mr. Ford gave his employes a long "vacation" without pay. It was a shut-down that stripped workers of their savings, plunged many of them into debt, some of them hopelessly. A correspondent writes he has worked in Ford's factory fifteen years and that his wages are now $25 a week and his family had to live during the period of the closed factory and as a consequence he is several hundred dollars in debt.

It would be difficult for this man to cash in some Ford predictions at his grocery store or to pay a doctor's bill with them. One wonders why some of these intelligent interviewers do not have on tap some concrete cases of this sort and put a real question to Ford in the course of an interview.

That is probably unlikely to happen. These interviews are largely framed and faked up and nothing so untoward as an embarrassing question is likely to confront a billionaire manufacturer whose products are so extensively advertised.

* * *

As Senator Norris points out, in a blistering criticism of the tactics of Robert H. Lucas in the Nebraska campaign, Lucas or anyone else has a perfect right to oppose him and contribute money toward his defeat. "But," the fighting Nebraska senator added, "the sin of Mr. Lucas is that he made his attack in the dark. He concealed his identity. He was too cowardly to fight in the open. The weapons he used were indefensible."

Senator Norris stated the case mildly. The tactics of Lucas, executive director of the republican national committee, deserve the severest condemnation. They constituted an attack in the dark almost without parallel in American politics for sneaking unfairness.

When an attempt was made to defeat Senator Norris in the primaries by the running of another candidate with the same name as his, it was suspected that an absolutely unscrupulous campaign to "get" Norris was under way. Recent revelations show that not half the story was known and that the opponents of Norris did not hesitate to stoop to anything.

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

BY THEIR WISDOM ASSES ARE KNOWN

(With Apologies to the Unknown Author for Minor Changes)

The Labor World is indebted to J. A. ("Woodrow") Wilson, of the Broadway Barber shop, for discovering the following timely fable, which was issued in pamphlet form, with the imprint of the Eagle Soap corporation, Chicago:

At the Beginning of Things, when the World was young, the Donkey was esteemed by all the Tribes of Men as wisest of Animals. The good Sheik El-Sta-Shun-Air owned a great Herd of these sagacious Beasts, which was the Pride and Joy of his Life.

Other Sheiks from Miles around came to listen and marvel at the Wisdom of the Herd. At such a Time came even the Prophet himself—most learned and wise of all the Sons of the East. With much glowing of Pride, El-Sta-Shun-Air led him out to the Herd and said:

"Behold, O Prophet, the wise and talented Asses. Converse with them, test them and see if they are not verily wiser than forty Trees full of Owls."

Then the Prophet addressed the Asses. "Let us test your Wisdom," said he. "Answer me this Question: What would an Ass require for a three Days' journey?"

And they counseled among themselves and then made reply: "For a three Days' Journey, O Prophet, any Ass should require six Bundles of Hay and three Bags of Dates."

"Very good," quoth the Prophet: "*that* soundeth like a fair and proper Price." Whereupon El-Sta-Shun-Air broke into loud Chuckles and said: "Did I not tell you they are passing wise?"

The Prophet answered, "Wait!" and he again addressed the Asses. "I have for One of you," he said, "a three Days' Journey, but I will not give six Bundles of Hay and three Bags of Dates for making it. Let him who will go for less stand forth."

And behold, they all stood Forth and all began to talk at once. One would go for six Bundles of Hay and two Bags of Dates. Then another for three Bundles of Hay and one Bag of Dates, until finally one especially Long-Eared Ass agreed to go for one Bundle of Hay.

Theen spoke the Prophet. "Fool," quoth he, "you cannot even live for three Days on one Bundle of Hay, much less profit from the Journey."

"True," said the Long-Eared One, "but I wanted to get the job."

And from that far-off day to this, Asses have been known as Fools, and Labor Price Cutters known as Asses.

FASTER FREIGHT TRAINS.

Washington.—Freight trains during October attained the highest average speed for any corresponding period, 13.7 miles per hour, according to a report of the bureau of railway economics.

METAL WORKERS STRIKE.

Paterson, N. J.—A 10 per cent wage cut by the Wright Aero corporation resulted in a strike of 300 machinists and metal polishers.

Labor Statistics Urged by Stewart

Washington.—A plea for up-to-date industrial and social statistics is made by Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics, in his annual report.

The 1918 family budget survey is still used by the bureau of labor statistics. Its usefulness is impaired because of its age, said the commissioner, who renews his appeal for funds to make a new budget study.

The commissioner reported that industrial accidents are increasing "in spite of the splendid safety work which has been done in certain places." Here again is an important social work hampered by lack of funds.

"Everyone connected with safety work knows the importance of such statistics," said Commissioner Stewart, "and everyone concedes that this work should be done on a national scale and preferably by the national government. For twenty-five years the bureau of labor statistics has done the best it could to organize and compile and analyze the information, but it has never had the resources to do a thorough job.

"Industrial disease and poisoning resulting from new industrial processes are growing rapidly in number, as are, also, probably, the number of victims. As in the case of industrial accidents, we have no satisfactory information on these points."

Bosses Outsmarted In Short-Week Fight

Detroit, Mich.—Reactionary employers in control of the mayor's unemployment committee were outsmarted on the question of a shorter work week.

A subcommittee controlled by these employers has been toying with a five-day week resolution and the main committee passed a resolution for a 30-hour plan. The bosses are now in a position where they oppose the five-day week, but voted for 30 hours.

Trade unionists, however, have no illusions that the 30-hour plan means anything, unless backed by the workers' solidarity.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

American Trust & Banking Co.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

at the Close of Business December 31, 1930

IN TERMS EASILY UNDERSTOOD!

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts — These are loans made by the bank to individuals, firms and manufacturers in good credit standing, or upon approved security. They are largely for business purposes and the funds are used to promote the commercial and industrial interests of the community.	$3,626,825.25
Advanced to Trust Department — This advance is made to cover disbursements made by our Trust Department for the benefit of certain estates and trusteeships.	50,000.00
Overdrafts — This amount is due us by responsible persons whose accounts have become temporarily overdrawn.	446.91
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures — Our new banking house and adjoining property, which provide for the steady expansion of our business.	709,372.04
Marketable Bonds — Representing our investment in high-grade bonds of counties, cities, railroads, utility and industrial corporations, and which are readily saleable at any time.	$ 859,938.38
Short-Term Investments — Paper of corporations of exceptional credit standing, purchased as temporary investments.	243,000.00
Cash and Due From Banks — Consists of cash on hand, checks and cash items and funds on deposit with our correspondent banks in New York and other centers.	2,130,553.25
Total Quickly Available Assets	3,233,491.63
Grand Total	$7,620,135.83

THE BANK OWED:

Deposits — This is the aggregate amount due to depositors, and includes the demand, savings and time deposits of individuals partnerships and corporations.	5,822,395.78
Leaving	$1,797,740.05

Which represents the Capital, $625,000.00; Surplus, $750,000.00; Undivided Profits, $315,573.43 (undistributed earnings); and Reserves, $107,166.62. The Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits is the property of the stockholders and is the foundation of the bank, insuring safety to depositors, as this sum stands between them and any possible loss.

DIRECTORS

J. J. Mahoney, Vice-Pres. Star Box & Printing Co.
Gaston C. Raoul, President Tennessee Furniture Corp.
J. R. Hedges, Hedges-Walsh-Weidner Company
S. K. Johnston, Capitalist
Jo C. Guild, Jr., Vice-Pres. Tenn. Electric Power Co.
M. E. Temple, President Chattanooga Furniture Co.
R. J. Maclellan, President Provident Life & Accident Insurance Company
Geo. T. Hunter, President Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
W. F. Hutcheson, President Mountain City Mills
Chas. Hardie, Hardie & Caudle
T. O. Duff, President McKesson-Duff Drug Co.
T. H. McKinney, Vice-Pres. Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.
Z. Cartter Patten, Assistant Treasurer Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
J. F. Harrison, President Chattanooga Bottle & Glass Manufacturing Co.
Bradley Currey, Cashier American Trust & Banking Co.
D. H. Griswold, V.-P. American Trust & Banking Co.
S. L. Probasco, V.-P. American Trust & Banking Co.
E. Y. Chapin, Pres. American Trust & Banking Co.

OFFICERS

E. Y. Chapin, President and Trust Officer
S. L. Probasco, Vice-President
D. H. Griswold, Vice-President
Bradley Currey, Cashier
C. W. Tomlinson, Auditor
E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Assistant Trust Officer
C. G. Martin, Assistant Trust Officer
J. Dewey Bass, Assistant Trust Officer
May Y. Roberts, Assistant Cashier

American Trust & Banking Co.

Eighth and Market Streets

Awake Half the Night Weak and in Pain

Never after night I could not sleep," writes Mrs. Mary J. Roberts, 117 West Franklin St., Raleigh, N. C. "I would lie awake half the night. I was dizzy and weak, suffered frequently with pains in my side and small part of my back.

"When I was a girl, my mother gave me Cardui, and it did me so much good, I thought I would try it again. I took five bottles, and I feel like a new person.

"I think it is fine. I would advise every woman who is weak to try Cardui, for it has certainly put me on my feet."

For Over 50 Years Women Have Taken CARDUI with great benefit

E-168

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

Unions Shown Guard Against Unemployment

Green Finds General Idleness Increases in December, But Organized Workers Hold Stronger Position.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Dec. 31.—Unemployment increased in the first two weeks of December, but in trade unions the increase was less than is usual at this time of year, according to reports received by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. In a statement he said:

"Unemployment in the first weeks of December increased as it usually does at this season and more are now out of work than at any time during the present depression. Our preliminary estimate of the total number unemployed in the United States in December, based on government employment figures, supplemented by our own, is 5,300,000. According to our revised estimate for November 5,000,000 were out of work in that month, showing an increase of 300,000 from November to December.

No Gain Until March.

"Suffering from unemployment is already intense and every effort is needed to relieve the unemployed. Many American citizens in the past month have shown the same spirit in meeting this emergency which carried us through the problems of war thirteen years ago. Only the same self-sacrificing effort can help us to meet the present great human emergency. Contributions for relief of the unemployed and efforts to provide work must continue even more vigorously through the next two months. We cannot hope for any general improvement before March.

"In spite of the tragedy of more than five million out of work, our figures for December give ground for encouragement. Unemployment did not increase as much from November to December this year as it usually does even in normal years. In 1928 the increase in the number of union members out of work was 17 per cent from November to December; in 1928, 28 per cent, while this year the increase was only 5 per cent. This indication that the rising trend of unemployment is slackening is encouraging news indeed. If January figures again show less than the normal increase we will be justified in the belief that a change for the better may be in the making. Better employment and increased buying power of wage earners is fundamental to business revival.

Unions Protect Members.

"It is not certain, however, that this slackening of the unemployment increase has yet extended to groups outside the labor movement. While our figures for trade union members showed no more than the usual seasonal increase in the number out of work from October to November, and less than usual from November to December, reports from the department of labor covering unorganized as well as union workers in manufacturing, showed much more than the usual seasonal increase. It appears that conditions are more serious for those without union protection.

"The following table gives our weighted unemployment percentage, adjusted to count building trades proportionately to the number of building tradesmen in the United States. This we feel gives a good representation of unemployment in the United States. The number out of work increased from 15.9 per cent in November to 16.5 per cent in December. It will be seen that unemployment has reached the highest figure thus far in the depression. The 16.5 per cent out of work in December this year compares with 10 per cent in the last two years, but the increase since November is less.

Per Cent Unemployed.
Weighted Figures

Month.	1928	1929	1930
January	12.1	11.3	12.5
February	11.9	10.6	14.0
March	11.8	8.5	13.6
April	10.5	7.9	13.3
May	9.1	6.7	13.3
June	8.1	6.6	14.3
July	8.4	6.9	15.7
August	6.8	6.7	16.0
September	7.0	6.6	14.6
October	7.2	7.3	14.1
November	7.6	8.7	15.9
December	10.0	10.3	*16.5

*Preliminary.

"Our December figures show that in metal trades conditions are no worse since November; but in printing and building trades unemployment is higher than ever before in the three years of our records. Forty-five per cent of the building tradesmen are out of work, and 9 per cent of those in printing.

Textiles Show Gain.

"In the other trades, only one group shows even a slight improvement and that is clothing and textiles, where the number out of work was 25 per cent in December compared to 27 per cent in November. In the following more were out of work in December: Theaters, manufacturing (the largest increase was in manufacturing), service and trade, railroads, water transports, street transport, musicians. Unemployment among musicians is as serious as in the building trades.

"Reports from cities show that in 19 of the 24 unemployment is still increasing. Five report no change or a slight improvement since November."

Hoover Plan Upset; More Money Voted

Washington. — Drought relief threatens peaceful relations between the senate and the president.

The latter, in his annual message, favored an appropriation of $25,000,000. The senate ignored this recommendation and approved an appropriation of $60,000,000. The administration does not favor purchase of food for human beings, on the ground that this savors of a "dole."

The president issued a statement in which he said some members of congress are "playing politics at the expense of human misery."

The statement aroused senators, who defied the White House by voting twice as much for drought relief as was called for by the president.

Senators attacked the president's position, and Senator La Follette capped the oratorical outburst by a resolution which declared, in effect, that humanity is of more importance than dollars. This resolution is considered a notice to the president that his fear of high taxes cannot be sustained when human beings suffer.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD FAVORS MEAT PACKERS

Washington.—Chairman Legge, of the federal farm board, is quoted that every member of his board favors a modification of the meat packers' consent decree.

The decree was signed several years ago by the department of justice and the Big Four packers, who now ask that the District of Columbia supreme court annul the agreement, which provides that the meat packers shall not enter the retail meat trade.

Organized labor opposes modification of the decree. The recent Boston A. F. of L. convention protested to President Hoover, the attorney-general and all administrative officers.

The packers have driven trade unions from their plants and would now monopolize retail merchandising of meat.

PREVAILING WAGE RATE IS U. S. POLICY, HOOVER SAYS

(International Labor News Service)

Washington, Dec. 31.—President Hoover this week announced that it will be the policy of the United States government to require contractors on government work to pay the rate of wages prevailing in their communities.

Trade union officials look with some hope to the future, in view of this announcement, while holding that in the past there have been breaches of this policy in notable instances.

The president pointed to the White House conference in which maintenance of wage rates was agreed upon. He said the example of industrial leaders in maintaining wages had been followed by the government, with what he termed minor exceptions, and these, he said, had been corrected.

LABOR DENOUNCES PRESS POLICY IN REPORTING DANVILLE STRIKE

North Carolina Unions Charge Persistent Editorializing of News to Detriment of Strikers—State and County Employment Agencies Hit for Aiding Attempt to Break Walkout.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1.—Editorialized news stories on the Danville strike carried by the Greensboro Daily News and "other state newspapers" were denounced by the executive committee of the North Carolina Federation of Labor at a meeting held here as being directly responsible for the sending troops to the Virginia strike center. Another resolution attributed to the uneconomic leadership of the Asheville Citizen and the Asheville Times, which were recently merged, the very grave economic crisis that exists in the North Carolina mountain metropolis.

The meeting, which was in session nearly six hours, was the first to be held by the present official staff of the state labor organization since its election last August. Under the direction of R. R. Lawrence, of Winston-Salem, state president, the entire program of work for the year was gone into. Considerable time was devoted to plans for prosecuting the organization's extensive legislative program when the general assembly convenes in January.

Members of the executive body present were: President Lawrence, First Vice-President D. J. Butler, of Salisbury; Second Vice-President W. B. Plemmons, of Asheville; Third Vice-President Charles M. Gaskill, of Greensboro; Fourth Vice-President Claude Albea, of Charlotte, and Secretary-Treasurer Marcus Sauls, of Greensboro.

Job Agencies Scored.

Gaskill presented the urgent need of relief funds to aid the strikers in Danville. The group also voiced a rebuke to the functioning of state and county employment agencies as strike-breaking agencies for the Danville mills. This action followed discussion of information indicating that the recently established city and county employment bureau in Greensboro had been guilty of trying to send textile workers discharged for union membership last summer by the Cone mills to take jobs of striking workers in Danville.

The state organization voted unanimously to call upon Gov. O. Max Gardner to withdraw all prison labor from private corporations, all industries, and all public work as a means of reducing unemployment of honorable citizens of the state. The action also included a request that the state cease the leasing of convicts for use in competition with free labor.

The legislature will be asked to amend the workers' compensation law so as to include a clause covering occupational diseases. It would also like to see an amendment added that will permit a worker employing his family physician instead of being limited to the doctor of the insurance company.

For Stronger Banking Laws.

The committee went on record as favoring the material strengthening of state banking laws. It is also actively advocating the incorporation of all communities in the state that have 200 or more population. This is designed to bring all industrial communities under the supervision of state agencies and to eliminate the condition that exists in some localities where it is necessary for anyone wishing to spend the night in the community to first obtain a permit from the mill management.

Lawrence made a report of his efforts to secure the pardoning of three striking mill workers, and the executive committee adopted a resolution "thanking the citizens of the state who signed the petitions for the pardoning of Hogan, Lewis and Fowler, Marion strikers serving prison terms in Henderson county, and regretting to announce that the prison commission and the governor have not as yet seen fit to grant these pardons." Announcement of the paroling of the three men was made by state officials recently.

Attitude of Paper Hit.

In asking the executive committee to take action on "the persistent policy of the Greensboro Daily News and certain state newspapers to editorialize the news to the detriment of the cause of the Danville strikers," Gaskill reported that a committee of union representatives had appealed to the management of the Greensboro newspaper in protest without success. In taking action, the group pointed out that it was not opposing the publication of unbiased news, whether favorable or unfavorable, but that it raised serious objection to the editorializing of news items. Gaskill insisted that the attitude of the Greensboro paper is "helping to starve and put back into peonage 4,500 workers in Danville."

The resolution attacking the Asheville newspaper was another episode in the ancient feud between the union and the anti union papers of the mountain city. It charged the two publications, which are now under the control of Charles Webb, arch foe of unionism, with standing for long hours, low wages, and operation of a shop closed to union workers and thereby "creating unemployment and bad business." It also intimated that union officials are in possession of conclusive evidence that the Asheville dailies have been guilty of suppression of news regarding the development of the present economic crisis facing the city and county as a result of the closing of several Asheville banks.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

"January 1, 1931." Don't forget to write it that way.

* * *

I wish every trade unionist a Happy New Year, with plenty of work.

* * *

The postoffice force came out of the Christmas rush all O. K., everything cleaned up with very few packages undelivered, and McPherson is still making an effort to deliver them. (The old Scotchman is sticking to it with bulldog tenacity.)

* * *

Earl Miller spent the first (Thursday) with his family in Dalton. W. A. Myers went bird hunting over near Winchester. J. L. Miller spent the day with homefolks at Cleveland. M. M. Echols stayed at home and ate grapefruit. Lawrence Reid went bird hunting one day this week, with fair luck, as birds are scarce. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lane had all of their children and grandchildren (except one) with them Christmas at their home in the Alberta, with a beautiful decorated and lighted Christmas tree. Many gifts were exchanged. Their son, T. H. Lane, left for Cincinnati Sunday night.

* * *

Well, January started out fine—a beautiful bright day. May it continue.

* * *

Saw a freak accident on Broad street the other day. A young fellow was riding a motorcycle with side car south on Broad, when a woman coming east on Fourth street collided with him tud turned him turtle. I looked to see where he had disappeared to, when some men ran out and turned the car over and there he was under the side car, like a cat under a box. He got up, shook himself and didn't seem any the worse off for his experience.

* * *

No work for the postoffice force the 1st, but plenty on the 2nd.

* * *

Now we will settle down to routine work for 1931. On Feb. 22 the Tennessee Association of Letter Carriers will meet in Knoxville.

* * *

From now on we look forward to July 1, when the vacation period starts. In the meantitme, what does the year have in store for us.

Convict Labor System Assailed as Slavery

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 6.—Testifying before Gov. Trumbull's prison investigating committee here, Miss Genevieve A. Cowles, of New York City, condemned conditions at the Connecticut state prison as "unwholesome" and denounced the prison contract labor system as no better than slavery. She charged the exploitation of men in the prison shops for the benefit of contractors and officials.

Miss Cowles, an artist, spoke from first-hand experience, as from 1911 to 1916 she worked in the prison on the chapel mural painting, "Christ's Charge to Peter," being subject to the same rules as the convicts while she worked on the mural.

The Hartford Council of Churches has filed a statement with the commission, recommending a number of prison reforms, including the abolishment of the contract labor system.

URGE COMPENSATION CHANGES IN KANSAS

Topeka, Kan.—Organized labor in this state urges changes in the workers' compensation law. These include better medical provisions, the right of an injured employe to select his own doctor and higher weekly compensation.

WANT STATE COSSACKS.

Helena, Mont.—The Montana crime commission recommends that a state Cossack system be established in this state. Pennsylvania Cossacks are held up as a model.

Organized labor will combat the plan, which is intended to centralize police power of the state into a few hands.

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PERUCHI PLAYERS
Present for One Week Beginning Saturday, Matinee and Night.
"DRACULA"
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Bargain Matinees Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday
Admission 25c and 35c
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BEST FLOUR MADE
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MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

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FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

ORANGES	176 to 200 Size, Dozen	19c
BUTTER	Clover Bloom and Clearbrook, Pound	30c
CATSUP	Van Camp's, Large Size, 2 for	25c
CHILI	Medium Van Camps, 2 for	25c
P & G SOAP	3 for	9c
CRACKERS	1-Lb. Premium, Two for	25c
PEACHES	Rosedale, No. 2½, Can	16c
OATS	3-Minute, 2 for	15c
TOMATOES	No. 2 Size, Three for	20c

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IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT
INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for	47c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Pound	23c
BEEF ROAST	Fancy Kansas City, Pound	17c
BACON	Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	30c

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COMPOUND	Very Best Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.) — 4 Lbs.	36c
PURE LARD	"Rex" Cartons, 12c lb., 4-lb. pail 54c, 3-lb. pail	$1.04
PINK SALMON	Tall 15c Size, Can	10c
BUTTER	Very best sweet, fresh creamery, pound	30c
SAUERKRAUT	Large 2½ Size, Can	10c
CAN BEANS	"Isbells" Extra Good, 19-oz. Tender, Can	9c

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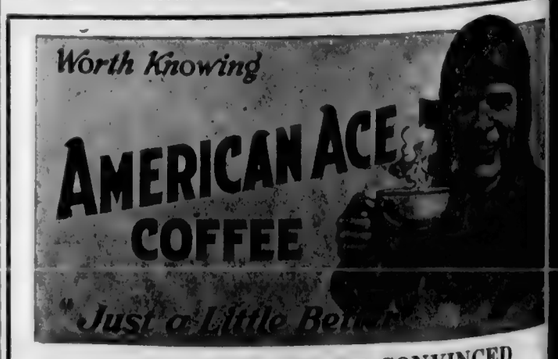

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THE LABOR WORLD

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Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 9, 1931 — Number 37

LABOR GETS 'BREAK' IN ORGANIZATION OF STATE LEGISLATURE

Speakers of Both Houses Are Friendly to Workers.

David Hanly Submits Review of First Week's Activities of Lawmakers --- Aymon, Reed and Others Watching Developments --- Labor Program to Be Presented Next Week.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Jan. 8.—The general assembly has organized. Senator Fitzhugh, of Shelby county, was elected speaker of the senate. He has a good record on labor legislation. No committees have been appointed by the speakers of either the senate or the house.

The principal question before this general assembly is the investigation of state affairs, particularly as to the manipulation of the money of the state that was deposited in certain favored banks that are now in the hands of receivers. Gov. Horton appeared before a joint session of the two houses and read a brief message, in which he recommended an investigation of the state's affairs. The opinion here is that there will be a thorough investigation.

Walter M. Haynes, of Franklin county, was elected speaker of the house of representatives. Labor will receive fair treatment from him.

No labor bills have been introduced as yet, but I will have all legislation of the federation introduced next week. The program is that the legislature will take a recess in about ten days to allow the special committee of investigation to start its work.

Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, has been here since Monday. All the members of the joint legislative committee of the Tennessee Federation and the Railroad Brotherhoods are here—H. V. Reid, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; Perry E. Daly, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; W. E. Jacobs, of the Order of Railroad Conductors; John W. Blevins, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and myself. Mr. Blevins is acting for W. A. Chrisman, who is in Chicago attending a meeting of the general grievance committee of the Illinois Central.

NEW OFFICERS ARE NAMED BY CIRCLE CLUB

W. C. Smith, W. F. Storey, M. T. DeLong and J. Martin Peyer Honored.

W. C. "Billy" Smith, for more than a quarter-century a member of the Iron Molders' union, and at present city building inspector, was Monday night named president of Circle club at the annual election of officers by Chattanooga's civic luncheon club composed exclusively of members of organized labor.

Mr. Smith succeeds W. L. Gardner, of the Typos, who retired voluntarily after having served two terms in the office. The new president has been an active member of the organization practically since its formation in January, 1925, and was vice-president last year.

W. F. Storey, of the Meatcutters, was elected vice-president. While holding membership only a short time, Mr. Storey has evinced a keen interest in the work of the club, and his election was unanimous.

For secretary-treasurer, M. T. DeLong, Railroad Fireman and charter member of Circle club, was named. "Marshall" has served the organization in various capacities, and has put in every assignment the same energy and zeal which has characterized his work in other branches of the labor movement for lo these many years. In his nominating speech it was recalled that he has served as secretary-treasurer of his brotherhood for some quarter-century, and should be thoroughly capable of taking care of Circle club funds, if any.

J. Martin Peyer, former president, also a charter member of the club, was elected chaplain, succeeding Mr. DeLong in that position.

A board of directors will be named at next regular meeting.

Each of the new officers asked for co-operation of all members during the coming year, and promised the best possible service.

Among the items of interest at the meeting was a discussion of the radio talks of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, who has delivered some telling truths over a national hook-up each Sunday night recently regarding the present economic crisis, and who has thereby brought upon himself the disfavor of certain interests which apparently resent honest facts being brought to light. It was pointed out that these interests threatened to be the means of Rev. Coughlin being barred from the air, and a motion was unanimously passed that a strong protest be sent to the local radio station against any interference with the minister's lectures, and a letter sent to him commending him on his courage and ability to face conditions as they are.

Efforts of the city officials to care for the hundreds of jobless, homeless and hungry were noted, and the secretary was instructed to express formal approval in the name of the club.

Monday night's meeting marked the sixth anniversary of the organization, and a number of charter members present reviewed the work the club had accomplished and pledged continued co-operation in similar matters for the future.

Machinists, 56, to Install New Officers

Members of Lodge 56, Machinists, are urged by officers of the lodge to be present at the regular semi-monthly meeting at Central Labor hall next Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, when the installation of officers elected for 1931 at the last session will take place. Announcement is made that the meeting will be called to order promptly at 7:30, and the installation ceremonies will follow shortly thereafter.

Fellow-Workers Pay Tribute to Medlock

...composing-room chapel of the ..., at a regular meeting last Sun... morning, paid tribute to the mem... of John A. Medlock, former ...ber, whose passing was noted in ...e columns last week.

...solutions were adopted attesting ...esteem in which Brother Medlock ...eld by his fellow-workers, as ...ws:

Whereas, God in His infinite ...dom has seen fit to take from ...r midst our fellow-worker and ...other, John A. Medlock; and,

Whereas, Mr. Medlock was held ...high esteem by his fellow-...rkers; and,

Whereas, Mr. Medlock, during ...s lengthy membership, always ...owed high regard for the prin...es of unionism; therefore, be it ...esolved, by the members of ...e Times chapel, in regular ses... this 4th day of January, ...1, That in the death of Mr. ...dlock we have lost a sincere ...d loyal brother; and, be it fur...r

...esolved, That we extend to ...e widow and children our heart... sympathy and condolence; ...d be it further

...esolved, That a copy of these ...solutions be posted in the min... of this chapel, a copy be ...ced above the chapel bulletin, ...copy be sent to The Labor ...rld for publication, and a copy ...nt to the widow.

(Signed) S. J. LAWRENCE,
JOHN H. CRUMP,
BASIL PALMER,
Committee.

FIVE DAYS FOR PIPE MEN.

Los Angeles.—The five-day week has been established by Plumbers' Local No. 78. This places all workers in the organized pipe trades of Los Angeles on the five-day week.

ON GUARD AT A DANVILLE MILL GATE

Here are two Virginia state militiamen doing guard duty at one of the gates of the Fitzgerald mill at Schoolfield, just outside the Danville, Va., city limits. The youngsters seemed pleased to have their picture taken. Guards have been doing duty in this manner ever since Gov. Pollard ordered the troops to Danville. In addition squads constantly march around and around the entire mill property, in an endless parade of protection against something or other. Note the youthfulness of these two soldiers. Note also the fixed bayonets.

DANVILLE STRIKERS HOLD LINE; DECLARE BATTLE JUST BEGUN

FREY HOLDS DANVILLE WORKERS FIGHT FOR AMERICAN PRINCIPLES

Backing Green's Proposal for Settlement of Bix Textile Walkout, Labor Executive Denounces Autocracy in Industry and Declares Strike Is Just and Righteous.

By C. S. GARRISON

Danville, Va., Jan. 8.—Before a crowd of textile workers and citizens in general that overflowed Dansylvania hall, John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, backed up the proposal by President William Green for the settlement of the Danville textile strike, in a rousing speech Sunday afternoon.

He said the workers of Danville were not out on strike merely for the sake of "striking," but that they were standing for a principle of American liberty which the forefathers of the Virginians then listening to him had fought for when this government was established. He declared the workers did not want to "run" the business of the textile mills, or any other plant, but all they wanted was the same liberty in organization that the employers of the nation took—the right to join an organization of their own choosing.

Mr. Frey denounced what he termed "pig-sty prosperity," the kind that gives the employers all the advantages and all the profits and the workers hovels to live in and pauper wages; the kind, he said, that is indicated by poor business men who run shack stores and are one jump ahead of the sheriff.

Workers' Cause Righteous.

The speaker discussed organization in this day of organization, and declared the strike of the Danville workers as just and righteous. "No employer," he said, "should have the right to dictate what a worker should eat, how he should dress and how he should educate his children. No employer is so good and so infallible that we can trust him with such matters. We do not permit our mayors, our governors of states or the president of the United States to have this power. Why, then should certain employers arrogate this power to themselves? That is what the American Federation has been, and is, fighting. It is what you people in Danvalle are fighting. Such power is un-American, unrighteous and does not belong to these times."

Mr. Frey emphasized the fact that more democracy was needed in industry and no employer had the right to dictate the very principles of life to his workers. The speaker urged the workers to stand by their organization and pointed out the great benefit trade unionism brings to any community. "As wages rise the community is bettered," he pointed out. "The worker has a right to a voice in what industry does, inasmuch as labor produces."

Debt to Virginia Patriots.

The speaker emphasized the fact the people of the nation owe a great debt to the Virginia patriots who wrote liberty into the history of the country. He urged the workers to continue to write liberty in their lives by leaving something in industrial democracy for their children.

Speaking on the subject of industry itself, Mr. Frey declared that no employer was entitled to carry on a business if his enterprise is not of benefit to the workers he employs. "Yet, there are men, employers, in industry who not only want to dictate all the terms, but they want it so their workers are in complete subjection to their slightest whims," the speaker declared.

In closing Mr. Frey made an analysis of the proposal made by President Green as one being manifestly fair to the employers of the Dan River and Riverside mills, as well as to the workers and the general public. He declared that the workers were willing to leave their case in the hands of outsiders because the cause was just. "No person who has anything to hide," the speaker said, "is afraid to put his case before the bar of public justice. Let the mill owners do this and the Danville strike can be settled."

Praises Strikers' Courage.

Mr. Frey called attention to the fact that he had organized many local unions in his own craft (molders) in the south, most of them thirty years ago, and that they were still going. He paid tribute to the Danville workers for their courage and self-sacrifice in standing firm for the principle of the right to organize and predicted a happy end to the controversy.

A number of Danville business men were in attendance at the hall to hear the distinguished labor official talk. As the meeting opened C. W. Bolick, organizer in charge of the strike, asked if anybody was "going to work" Monday. A shout of "No" almost raised the roof. More than 2,000 persons crowded the small hall and as many more were turned away.

doing for them in their effort to win a righteous strike. The committee reported that many of the men who spend most of their time out of doors on picket lines, committee work and in the woods cutting wood for the strikers, needed shoes, and contributions to this end are asked for.

Trade union organizers who have spent years in the cause declare they never saw better morale and spirit displayed by workers anywhere than in the Danville strike area. The slogan "The strike has just begun" indicates the temper of the workers.

LABOR'S CHIEF SEES HOPE FOR EARLY END OF BUSINESS 'SLUMP'

Green Believes Spring Activities Will Mark Turning Point.

Gloomy as Present Conditions Are, Signs of Improvement Are Appearing --- Emphasizes Need of Organization to Bring Industrial Stability.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Gloomy as present conditions are, organized labor sees hope for improvement in the coming months of 1931, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, says in a statement on the unemployment conditions and the prospects for the future. His statement follows:

"The second winter of unemployment finds us with increased unemployment and with decreased reserves. Approximately five millions of wage earners are without employment. Gloomy as present conditions are, we find hope in the spirit with which communities are rallying to meet the emergency of widespread need, and the capacity of American citizens to cope with difficult problems; in our unemployment reports from unions in twenty-four industrial centers which show the increase in unemployment this month is much less than last month and less than the regular seasonal increase this month; in the fact that deflation of prices has gone so far as to indicate the bottom has been reached; in evidence of returning confidence in the production policies of important production companies; in the general belief that spring activity will mark the turning of the tide.

"Wage earners have been bearing a heavy burden as a result of serious business depression. About 50 per cent of trade union members have had to lower their standards of living because of lowered incomes. The incomes of wage earners have declined by over six billions in the past year. As they represent over 80 per cent of the purchasing public, their falling income has still further added to the business depression which was caused by productivity increasing faster than incomes. In sharp contrast to the decline in wages industries have in 1930 increased the sums paid for dividends and interest by over $400,000,000. Part of this goes back into investments whereas what is needed is to finance those who buy the products of industry.

"Fear has laid a paralyzing hand on our business transactions and there is needless demoralization. This fear is born of uncertainty. There can be no stability without organization based upon advance planning. What is needed in this critical situation is clear judgment and discriminating application of principles that will stimulate business activity. Attention has been necessarily directed to relief first, but permanent help can come only from return to regular customary employment. These fundamental principles are essential to restore and maintain business prosperity:

"(1) High wages to finance consumers.

"(2) Shorter hours so as to give employment to as many as possible.

"(3) Organization of wage earners so this large group of consumers may be in a position to advance their interests and keep their returns from industry advancing with increased productivity.

"(4) The development of the machinery to set up co-ordinated control of industries.

"Wage earners look forward to the coming months of 1931 with the hope that the seasonal improvement will be the beginning of better times. We feel confident that American business has the capacity and resourcefulness to put order into our economic relations so that we can avoid breakdowns. Future progress lies in team work and trade unions stand committed to a program of co-operation for the promotion of mutual interests. Labor looks forward to opportunities for sound organization in 1931, confident that prosperity will follow."

M'DANIELS SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR BUILDING

Trades Unionist Declares Several Large Projects to Be Started During Year.

E. E. McDaniels, business manager of the new building trades council now in process of formation, is optimistic with respect to the local building program for 1931, and declares he personally knows of a number of major projects in this line which will be started when favorable weather opens up. The outlook at this time is better, he declared Thursday, than it has been in many years, and if a solid front is presented to employers, organized labor stands a splendid chance of securing employment for its members on large "jobs" during the summer.

Mr. McDaniels said the building trades council held an enthusiastic meeting last Wednesday night, and that he believed all crafts are realizinz the value of co-operation. A committee was named to visit all building trades crafts which are not affiliated and urge them to join the new organization.

It has been decided, said Mr. McDaniels, to meet every Wednesday night until further notice, in order to transact necessary business and complete the work of organization. Trades unionists of all crafts, he added, have a cordial invitation to attend the sessions.

Adwell President Plasterers, 157

Local 157, Operative Plasterers, at the regular weekly meeting Wednesday night at Central Labor hall, named Lawrence T. Adwell president, and elected and installed a complete list of officers for the coming year. Without exception, those who will have official charge of matters concerning these workers during 1931 are men of long experience in the labor movement, and it is a safe prediction that the Plasterers will make considerable progress during the year to come.

The "official family" to serve with Mr. Adwell follows:

Vice-President—Garnet Vetter.
Financial and Corresponding Secretary—P. B. Garber.
Treasurer—W. M. Beck.
Recording Secretary—W. L. Adams.
Tyler—John Beck.

EIGHT HOURS IN OIL FIELD.

Oklahoma City.—Oil field workers employed by the Indian Territory Illuminating company have been placed on the eight-hour basis, with no change in the hourly rate.

Pope New President Of Pressmen, 165

Local 165, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union, at the regular monthly meeting Tuesday night, elected officers for the coming year, Sam Pope being named president, Arthur Gregory vice-president, and H. E. LaChance secretary and treasurer.

Mr. LaChance said Thursday that the local Pressmen have had a fine year, everything considered, and the membership and interest increased remarkably during 1930. He expressed the belief that within the next few months every eligible pressman in the jurisdiction will be a member of Local 165.

THE LABOR WORLD

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1931.

The Labor World expresses the sentiment of the entire local labor movement in extending heartfelt sympathy to Brother R. J. McFarland, of the Painters' local, and other relatives of Mr. McFarland's father, who passed away last week at his home in Rossville, Ga., after a long and useful life.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When was Samuel Gompers sentenced to jail for violating a labor injunction?

A.—On Dec. 23, 1908, he was sentenced to a year in jail for violating a sweeping injunction obtained by the Bucks Stove and Range company, of St. Louis. Frank Morrison and John Mitchell were sentenced at the same time on the same charge. The case was appealed and the sentences were not served.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The organization of workers to better the conditions of labor is undoubtedly a safeguard of equality and opportunity and in accord with basic principles. The essence of combination of workers is collective bargaining, and the recognition of the right to combine cannot be separated from the right to bargain collectively."

A.—President Hoover.

* * *

Q.—Is there a strike of garment workers in New York City now?

A.—The strike of tailors and dressmakers in Fifth avenue shops is still going on. The strike belongs to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

What Next!

Discovery of a ray which pierces 80 inches of leaden plate with a loss of only half of its strength and which is ten times as penetrative as the strongest radium ray is announced by Prof. V. F. Hess, of Vienna. In a paper read before the Vienna Chemical and Physical society, Prof. Hess said this great force must undoubtedly be of extraterrestrial origin, since its intensity increases with distance from the earth's surface. Prof. Hess believes the wave length of the rays to be unbelievably short, probably one hundred millionth that of the ultra-violet ray and one thousandth that of radium rays.

Sense From Congress

The people of the country are tired of "good party men." They know that is where crime and wrong get into high places. "Good party men," as ordinarily understood, are men who will cover up sin and debauchery and crime in their own party and disclose it only when they find it in the other party. That is doing more damage and more hurt to our government and our civilization than any other thing."—Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

LABOR VIEWPOINTS GAIN.

New viewpoints on automatic machinery and wider acceptance of labor's long demand for higher wages and shorter hours marked the year 1930. The old theory that greater production cheapens prices and creates an increased demand, followed by more employment, is being discarded. Men are realizing that automatic machinery and scientific processes, yet in their infancy, affect every industry and calling and that these create unemployment faster than displaced workers can be absorbed.

Widely-heralded "stabilization" assures employment to some, but this cannot check the continuous displacement of workers. Even the men who believe their jobs are "stabilized" may eventually become victims of the machine. Mass production in agriculture illustrates how mechanization operates. The government is pleading with farmers to produce less. The same is true of oil and other raw materials. This slow-down process is referred to as "stabilization," but in its essence it is the same as labor's demand for shorter hours.

The past year has vindicated labor's long agitation for higher wages. Men outside the ranks of organized workers are being praised for their advanced position on this subject, but their argument was used by trade unionists thirty years ago. Lay-offs and staggered employment are also being advocated, but these place the burden of the depression on labor. Dividends to stockholders in 1930 increased $400,000,000.

Volumes have been written on the cause and cure for this depression, but these reasons and remedies are words. The value of shorter hours and higher wages is ignored.

Organized labor must emphasize the solution for present conditions, while insisting that the resources of government be used to appease hunger and to shelter the homeless. It is mockery to talk of "rugged individualism" when human beings are hungry and when but a small percentage of these unfortunates are fed in soup houses. The situation cannot be changed by the charitably inclined who collect thousands of dollars that are in reality belated wages. If this money were paid in full, when earned, instead of handed out as a pittance to unemployed, there would be no depression. Organized workers must continue their solution for depressions, but they must reject ancient tax-saving theories and demand that the hungry and shelterless be protected.

There is no excuse for hunger in a land such as ours. Prophecy of a better day is no substitute for distress that can and must be relieved. Billions of dollars are spent without stint when the nation is threatened by an outside enemy, but insidious foes, such as hunger and want, are minimized, even though they rock a country's foundation.

It is unjust—and dangerous—to take the position of French autocrats—"after us the deulge."

ECONOMIST IGNORES FACTS.

Prof. Wilford I. King, professor of economics, New York university, is against shorter hours for wage workers. He acknowledges that "it has been impossible to sell, at the prices quoted, all the products of some of our farms and factories," but explains that we are in the midst of "a buyers' strike," and that people are pessimistic. As soon as this changes to optimism, he says, "depression will gradually give way to prosperity and unemployment will diminish."

Prof. King does not give the reason for "a buyers' strike" and for pessimism. The economist applies the same flippant "reasoning" to the farm problem. He says there is too much wheat and suggests that if they (the farmers) "shift their energies to producing things people are willing to pay for, the better it will be for all concerned."

He fails to list commodities that the people "are willing to pay for," nor does he explain how, when and where farmers will make this change.

Farmers Need Food, Says Legion Chief

Washington. — Arkansas farmers are poverty stricken, said Oran J. Vaughan, commander of the American Legion of that state, in a letter to President Hoover.

The legionnaire said it would be "an empty gesture to offer to loan our farmers money to purchase food for live stock, seed and fertilizer with no provision for necessities of life for themselves and families."

MORE LYNCHINGS IN 1930.

New York.—Despite denunciation of mob rule by the church, the bar and press, there were twenty-five lynchings in this country during 1930, as compared with twelve the previous year.

These figures were issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The association reiterated its demand that congress take prompt action to stamp out lynchings "if the United States is not to continue being disgraced and humiliated before the civilized world."

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part VIII.
MONEY—WHAT IS IT?
(Part 1.)

WM. L. MOSS

What is money? The simplest answer is: Money is an invention. It is an invention like writing, printing, ship-building, the higher forms of reasoning, etc., and was created to facilitate exchange. Like the rest of man's inventions, man can live without it, yet it serves a particular purpose for him, he has accommodated his life to its use and is unwilling to do without it. Money is not, as the unthinking might believe, a distinctive mark of man's civilization. There have been very stable, elaborate and worthwhile civilizations without money. These were civilizations before which we of today stand in awe and wonder at their arts and industry, they lasted longer than any successive forms have done, they created and invented things, now lost, which the world has never been able to duplicate, and they were so far advanced that after passing into the dust and into all but oblivion itself, later civilizations have honored them by copying many of their features—and envying those they did not have the ability to reproduce! These ancient civilizations maintained active life and continuous industry without money—as far as daily and hourly exchanges by means of coins among the masses was concerned. In Babylon and Nineveh money was no part of the people's life. For 3,000 years the highly complex civilization of Egypt, the land of those who built the Pyramids, sculptured the Sphinx and erected the great Temples of Karnac, had no coinage. In fact, it was as late as 600 B. C. that the first coins were minted. In much of the Europe of Homer's day cattle was the means of exchange; we even get our word "pecuniary" from the Latin word "pecunia" (money), which in turn the Latins derived from "pecus" (cattle). We get still another word from this Latin source; the word "chattel" derives from "cattle," and chattel has come to represent all of one's property. In the Zend-Avesta of India a physician's bill is calculated in cattle. Few know when we pay our doctor his "fee" we do exactly the same thing, for the word "fee" is the old word "vieb," which in German still retains the sense of cattle. Ancient China didn't let money govern its economic life. It did not have a genuine coinage, business being on a basis of barter. In later centuries coins were at times used in China, but they were by fiat deliberately abandoned for long periods, barter being the medium of exchange in that country even up until the dawn of the present century! It is interesting to note about moneyless China that it never had a "dark age" in the European sense, its social collapse was never so complete as in European countries, and it is to the credit of China during its moneyless centuries that it did not suffer so complete deterioration in cleanliness, decorative arts and literary efforts as has the monied Western hemispheres. During the Middle Ages a great part of Europe was on a basis of a "natural" rather than a "money" economy. When we get closer home—what? Take, for instance, the days of our grandsires, the men who made this great American republic. They lived their lives amid a practically moneyless economy. Theirs was a moneyless society to the extent that they could live their entire lives and never use a coin—just as Russian peasants and the lower classes of European and Oriental countries do today. Even in the days of Abraham Lincoln money entered so little into the lives of many people that men could go from year's end to year's end and never so much as see a coin!

Money is, then, as we have seen, an invention—invented to facilitate exchange—and is not necessary to either man's existence or to what man is pleased to call his civilization.

(To Be Continued)

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The dawn of 1931 is a good time to stop mushy thinking.

It is a good time for every trade unionist to reaffirm his loyalty to trade union principles.

It is a good time to cut a clear line between trade unionism and the mess of half-baked, frivolous, treacherous and vaporous notions and nostrums that clutter up the thought-scape.

Every now and then someone comes along aching to make for himself a place in print and the quickest route is the utterance of some "new" idea, some notion that is startling because of its nonsense.

Too many people fail to distinguish between sound principles and glittering phrases.

Adepts at phrase making have long been with us. It is not evident that their numbers diminish.

* * *

Whether their numbers diminish is not important. That they be properly set down and known for what they are is important.

After more than half a century of real, fighting existence, this trade union movement ought to have gained the ability to spot fakes, the fakes of philosophy along with all the other kinds.

For the most part that ability is a very real thing. But there are those—and probably there always will be those—who will be attracted by glitter, by tinsel, by the unreal.

The hangers-on of the trade union movement, with their vast promises, their shoddy ambitions, their shabby little tricks and pretenses, are as numerous as ever and perhaps a bit more numerous. The communist movement has given birth to a fresh group of non-conformists and mental freaks.

* * *

The American trade union movement is the only labor movement in the world that does not provide a place inside the tent for adventurers and those who like to play around with this and that looking for vicarious thrills. The nimble witted can't get in legitimately, so they attempt by every device known to man to sneak in, crawl in and wriggle in.

The trade union movement is a movement of wage earners, having definite aims, a definite program of action and a definite philosophy.

"Nice people" by the score would like to have a hand in shaping labor's policies. They would like to pretend that they are the moving forces, that they are the cream in the labor movement coffee.

Many of them are perfectly willing to pay well for the privilege, having money along with their wits.

New Year's is a good time to freshen up on trade unionism and get back to its firm foundations.

* * *

The American trade union movement has never given an inch to the various ism and ists.

It has stood its ground on the field of philosophy and it has come off a winner for every one of the passing fads of mind.

It has proved its right to its faith. And it has proved the utter soundness of that faith.

Trade unionism is not a toy or an experimental thing. It is an instrument for the doing of certain things for working people.

And every working man and woman belongs inside the trade union movement.

It is not a question of "what can the union do for me"—it is not a selfish question.

It is a matter of duty to belong to the movement of labor, helping as well as being helped.

It's New Year's. Be a trade unionist beginning now!

Mill Workers Fired, Then Wished Merry Xmas, Happy New Year

(By International Labor News Service.)

Reading, Pa., Jan. 1.—Notice that they were to lose their jobs was the Christmas "present" handed workers of the Reading Iron company's Ninth Street mills by their employers, who did not forget to wish them a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. The employes received the following letter shortly before the holidays:

"To the Employes of Ninth Street Mills:

"The quality of puddle bars produced this fall has shown a consistent improvement and indicates that skillfulness and a fine spirit of cooperation exist within our organization.

"It is indeed a matter of gratification to all of us and we appreciate the efforts put forth during the past few months.

"Much as we would like to see an uninterrupted continuance of the good work, it has become necessary, through causes beyond our control, to temporarily halt production of puddle bars until the excessive inventory will have been reduced to a point in keeping with the demand.

"The puddle mill will, therefore, close when the present supply of pig iron is exhausted and remain closed until further notice.

"The management deeply regrets that this decision has had to be made at this time of the year and hopes that business conditions will improve rapidly so that operations may soon be resumed.

"Wishing one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am,

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "R. S. WENGER,
"Vice-President."

Employes Are Gouged On U. S. Public Work

Greensboro, N. C.—The Central Labor union of this city protested to President Hoover against low wage practices of contractors at Fort Bragg.

The union calls attention to the president's declaration against wage cuts, made on Dec. 23, following the refusal of congress to insert a prevailing wage clause in the $116,000,000 appropriation. The protest follows:

"Contractors on government work at Fort Bragg, Fayetteville, N. C., are paying bricklayers, carpenters, other skilled building tradesmen approximately half prevailing wage scale of this section. We feel your statement as quoted by Associated Press, Dec. 23, relative to existing policy of government justifies us in calling this to your attention with hope that an adjustment of this practice may be made which will conform to your desires as expressed in news story."

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

KNOW
Your Union Labels

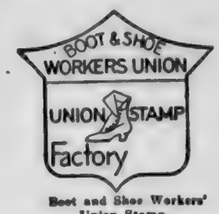
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

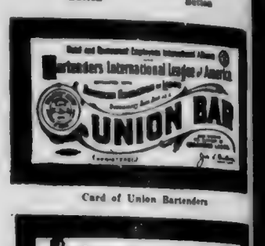
(REGISTERED)
Bartenders' Button

REGISTERED
Waiters' Button

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union



Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp



Card of Union Bartenders

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Bookbinders' Union Label

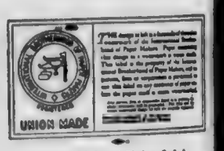
Coopers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks


UNION MADE
Paper Makers' Union Label

United Hatters of North America Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label
161

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

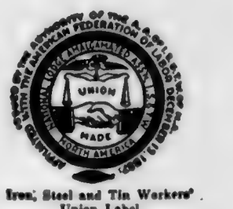
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Brass and White Metal Workers' Union Label

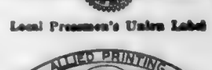
Jewelry Workers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label



Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label



Allied Printing Trades Label

Machinists' Union Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes of America

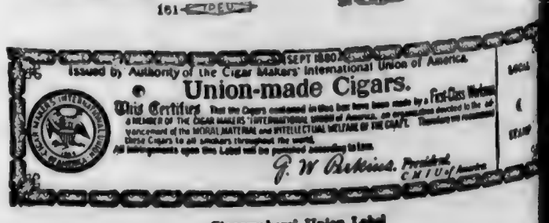
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
161

Label of Iron Metal Engravers' Union

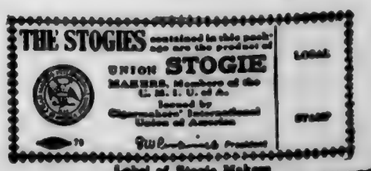
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians


Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies
J. W. Bates, President
Cigarmakers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label



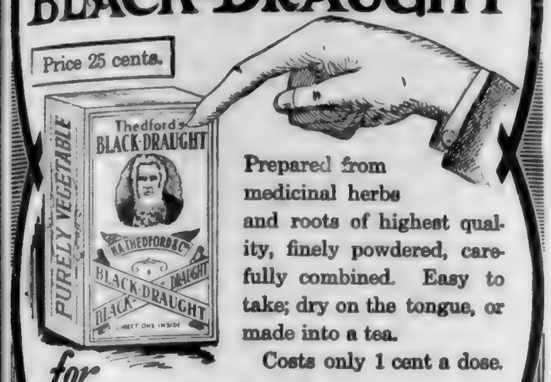
Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

The Genuine

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Price 25 cents.



Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.

Costs only 1 cent a dose.

for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

See Our Brand New

TIMES BUILDING BARBER SHOP

"SOMETHING DIFFERENT"

740 GEORGIA AVENUE

Best Equipped in Town . . .
. . . Efficient Service!

W. J. (POLLY) WILSON, PROP.
Arthur (Tommy) Thomas
Roger L. Russell
George W. Perry

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Union Wood Lot for Mill Strikers

The union wood lot at Danville, Va., with a group of textile mill strikers busily engaged in cutting fire wood. The strikers have had to depend largely on wood for heating their homes. The wood is donated by Robert Hyler.

WEALTHY IN VULGAR SPLURGES WHILE MILLIONS BEG FOR WORK

Power Magnate Squanders Fortune on Daughter's "Coming Out" Party While Jobless Throng Soup Kitchen Across the Street—Similar Barbaric Displays in Other Cities.

The coming out party of Helen Eames Doherty, stepdaughter of the power magnate, Henry L. Doherty, was the most elaborate and expensive affair ever seen in Washington, according to a special article in the current issue of Labor.

It was held the night after Christmas at the Hotel Mayflower, the largest hostelry in the capital. Two whole floors were taken over for the party. Decorators and lighting experts brought in from New York turned them into a fairyland, the article continues.

Expensive entertainers, including a radio star and a famous quartet, were brought from the same city. A twenty-five piece orchestra supplied music.

A thousand guests were present. Many of them were brought from other cities in special trains. After the reception and dancing, they sat down at midnight to a five-course supper—really a superb banquet. Then revelry went on until 4 o'clock in the morning, when breakfast was served.

Soup Kitchen Across Street.

And outside, in front of the hotel, unemployed men were selling apples and stamping their feet to keep warm; while across the street, in the wee small hours, other jobless men began to gather in the cold rain and wait in line for breakfast from the soup kitchen established by this same hotel.

The lowest estimate printed of the cost of this vulgar splurge puts it at more than $50,000. Probably twice that sum would not cover all the items. Senator Norris declared that it was "scattering money around ruthlessly while millions are suffering."

What makes the atrocious taste of such dollars flaunting even worse than it first seems is the source from which these dollars come.

Small Investors Lost.

Mr. Doherty is the promoter of the huge and tangled power concern known as Cities Service. Stock in that concern was literally peddled from door to door by high pressure salesmen, all over the country and particularly in the west, and sold to small investors at fantastic prices.

Before the crash in November, 1929, Cities Service common stock sold as high as $69 a share. Now it is selling around $15 a share. Probably 100,000 families have lost money on this one stock—and some have lost the savings of a lifetime.

The shrinkage in market value of this and Mr. Doherty's other companies is estimated at nearly $1,500,000,000.

And the money thus lost goes in $100,000 lots to spread a feast in the midst of hunger, at which only those who are not hungry may eat.

Other "Coming Out" Orgies.

While the Doherty affair is the most garish in its display of all yet recorded, this season has seen a veritable epidemic of costly debuts. They have become so numerous, notorious and expensive that the staid Associated Press has been moved to send out a story on the subject.

Coming out parties this season in one New York hotel—and that far from the largest—will cost well above $500,000, says the Associated Press.

Four of these parties at the Ritz-Carlton had 1,000 guests apiece. The music for the debut of Barbara Hutton, granddaughter of Frank Woolworth, founder of the five and ten cent stores, cost several thousand dollars.

On another occasion, the ballrooms were made over into an old-time southern plantation for the delectation of a debutante from South Carolina.

Fortune in Flowers.

Up in (supposedly) thrifty New England, orchids valued at $100,000 were decorations at the coming out party of another young girl.

Meanwhile, 5,000,000 workers in this country cannot find work. Their income is gone. Other millions are working part time. Never in America was there such widespread distress, and never was there such insolent, garish, ghastly waste of money in barbaric display.

WOUNDED MARION TRADES UNIONISTS SUE SHERIFF AND COMPANY

(Special Correspondence)

Marion, N. C., Jan. 8.—Damage suits totaling $60,000 were filed in McDowell county, North Carolina, superior court Dec. 10 against Sheriff Oscar Atkins and deputies, together with the Marion Manufacturing company, for Rhom Minish, wounded worker, by Attorney Charles Hutchins, of Burnsville. Minish was shot in the back of the head on Oct. 2, 1930, when the officers fired into a crowd of fleeing workers following the release of tear gas by the sheriff. Six men were killed and twenty-four wounded from the volley.

Other damage suits in behalf of the "estates" of four of the slain men were filed several weeks ago by Mr. Hutchins, who is the attorney for the American Civil Liberties union.

Members of the Marion local of the United Textile Workers' union have been very helpful in "rounding up" witnesses and gathering evidence.

WHY INHERITANCE TAX IS OPPOSED BY WEALTH

Cincinnati.—The reason for opposition to inheritance taxes is shown in the report of the executor of a former newspaper owner in this city whose estate is valued at $6,328,844.

The executor paid an inheritance tax of $536,947.50 to the state of Ohio and $134,136.89 to the federal government.

This total of $671,083 would pay an old age pension of $6 a week to 100 persons for approximately twenty-two years.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Harvard Alumni Pay Back Wages Of Scrubwomen

Banker's Son Distributes Money to Discharged Workers, Severely Criticizing University Corporation for Its Attitude.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 8.—What was probably the final chapter in the celebrated case of the Harvard scrubwomen, discharged shortly before Christmas, 1929, because Harvard university was unwilling to pay them a few cents more a day, was written when Corliss Lamont, son of the New York banker, distributed $3,880 among the nineteen discharged women.

The amounts distributed to the women varied according to the length of their service at Harvard, the largest sum being $300 and the smallest $60. In distributing the money—which was in the form of savings bank accounts—Lamont stressed the point that it was not to be considered a gift but "merely back wages due them."

Lamont, as secretary-treasurer of the Harvard scrubwomen's fund committee, sent a letter accompanying the money to each of the women.

University Refuses to Act.

"I take great pleasure," Lamont's letter said, "in enclosing a savings account book in your name representing approximately the back pay due you for work at the Widener library over a number of years. This is your share of a total fund of $3,880 subscribed by 268 Harvard men from various groups.

"When it was discovered last January that Harvard university for nine years had been paying the cleaning women in Widener two cents an hour under the minimum wage standard, it was the hope of every fair-minded Harvard man that the university itself would make good the underpayment.

"The university, however, consistently refused to take such action, making no real effort to investigate the matter and to arrive at the full truth.

Blames Corporation.

"A group of Harvard men finally decided, therefore, to raise a fund of $3,880 covering back wages owing to the nineteen women discharged November and December, 1929.

"Final responsibility for the university's neglect and niggardliness in this matter rests with the Harvard corporation. Though clearly proved to be in the wrong, the corporation has steadily and stubbornly refused to acknowledge its mistake.

"We hope that the payment of the back wages by Harvard men will convince you that the corporation's attitude has been from start to finish a misrepresentation of Harvard."

Representative government, to be effective, must be so framed that the people's will must be performed and not thwarted.—Representative Luther A. Johnson, of Texas.

Little Girl Next Door—What's the new baby at your home, Johnny, a boy or a girl?

Disgusted Little Brother—Aw, it's a girl. I saw 'em putting powder on it.

FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

COAL

Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

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EAT
—with—
H. L. TRAVIS
1429½ Market St.
HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

The cost is Small Wherever You call

Talking to out-of-town relatives or friends is the most pleasing and satisfactory means of communication. Telephoning is just like being there in person and the cost is surprisingly small. When using Day Station-to-Station service you can talk a distance of one hundred miles for approximately sixty cents and by using the same service after 8:30 at night you can talk that far for as little as thirty-five cents. The cost of talking greater distances is correspondingly small.

People everywhere are daily experiencing enjoyable chats with relatives and friends in other cities. You, too, can afford such pleasures. Remember "the cost is small wherever you call."

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.

(Incorporated)

STATEMENT OF THE

Hamilton National Bank

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

In Response to Comptroller's Call at the Close of Business December 31st, 1930.

RESOURCES:		
Loans and Discounts		$16,080,187.75
Overdrafts		4,088.10
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,057,571.50
Bank Buildings (five offices)		1,461,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (five offices)		119,072.95
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		97,500.00
State, Municipal and Other Bonds		669,762.10
Other Real Estate		45,901.20
Customers' Guarantee Account, Letters of Credit		4,905.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		151,006.63
Foreign Drafts Sold with Agreement to Repurchase		57,714.90
U. S. Bonds Other than Circulation Requirements	$ 722,275.94	
Cash in Vault and Due From Banks	5,360,059.48	6,082,335.42
Total Resources		$26,831,287.18

LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,469,723.83
Dividends Unpaid	60,497.00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	2,000,000.00
Contingent Liability Account, Letters of Credit	4,905.00
Acceptances Executed by this Bank for Customers	151,006.63
Foreign Drafts Sold with Agreement to Repurchase	57,714.90
Deposits	21,087,439.82
Total Liabilities	$26,831,287.18

The Hamilton Securities Corporation, with paid-in capital stock of $500,000, is owned by the stockholders of the Hamilton National Bank. This is not included in the above figures. Through this organization we offer a complete investment service.

The Hamilton National Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System, and has all the privileges and facilities offered by that great Government organization.

The Bank owns five banking houses—the Head Office and four branches, the former being a fifteen-story structure at Market and Seventh Streets. All are free from mortgage, and it is the policy of the Board of Directors to keep them so. This is a visible asset which cannot be lost. The real estate on which our Head Office is located is carried at exactly its cost twenty-four years ago, though it is now probably worth five times its original cost.

We have a large Board of Directors, influential and successful business men; also a staff of experienced officers. Our President has been with this bank and its predecessor for more than forty-one years, a record in this city for continuous service with virtually one financial institution. Most of our other officials have been with the bank from fifteen to thirty-three years. All are stockholders, and over 95% of our employees are also stockholders. Most of our Directors have large financial interests in the Bank, and all stand for its policy and integrity.

We cordially invite business from individuals, business organizations and banks.

Pale and Weak

"I THINK Cardui is a wonderful medicine, for I improved greatly after taking it," says Mrs. A. W. English, of R. F. D. 4, Roanoke, Va. "When I was just a girl of 13, my mother gave this medicine to me, and it did me a great deal of good. I was weak and run-down. After I had taken Cardui awhile, I felt much better.

"In 1924, my health was poor. I felt miserable, and hadn't enough strength to do my housework. It took all my willpower to keep up. I was pale and weak.

"I got Cardui again and took it. My improvement was wonderful. I can recommend Cardui to others, for my health was so much better after I had taken a course of the Cardui Home Treatment."

E-142

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

BIJOU
Home of Spoken Drama
PERUCHI PLAYERS
Present for One Week Beginning Saturday, Matinee and Night.

Alma, Where Do You Live?

A Comedy, with Music

Bargain Matinees Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday
Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c

BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA
DIAL 7-1286
"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT
LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Chattanooga Federal Employees Credit Union
Located at Chattanooga, Tenn.
At the Close of Business, Dec. 31, 1930.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$24,617.02
Furniture and Fixtures		95.00
Actual Cash on Hand	$2,592.95	
Exchanges from Banks and Bankers (on demand)		2,592.95
TOTAL		$27,304.97

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid In	$22,611.88	
Surplus Fund	1,224.26	
Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	2,013.70	$25,849.84
Savings Deposits	1,455.13	
Total Deposits		1,455.13
TOTAL		$27,304.97

State of Tennessee, County of Hamilton:
I, Mary R. Blacker, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.
MARY R. BLACKER, Pres.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of January, 1931.
(SEAL)
J. L. PARK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. B. MARTIN,
J. L. McPHERSON,
W. B. LANGLEY,
Directors.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44659
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. William Augustus Aldridge vs. Bessie Viola Aldridge

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bessie Viola Aldridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rule- of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This second day of January, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 1-30

BOSS OF AMERICA'S ONLY MILITARY LINE

COL. HIRAM L. OPIE

Here's the commanding officer of the only American soldiers now on active duty in continental United States.

He's Col. Hiram L. Opie, commanding troops at Danville, Va., seeing to it that strikebreakers get into the mills O. K.

Col. Opie's troops did their tour of duty on Christmas day, just as on other days.

But let no one say they are cheerful about their jobs. Reports are that the contingent seethes with resentment—but a soldier's resentment is just that much wasted energy! There they are, most of them nice boys, many of whom ought to be in school.

Col. Opie's fitness for command in a strike zone has been challenged by the Virginia State Federation of Labor, but Gov. Pollard keeps him on the job.

Union Printers In Florida City Replaced by 'Rats'

Orlando Dailies Lock Out Composing-Room Employes After Terms Proposed by Publishers Had Been Accepted in Full.

Orlando, Fla., Jan. 8.—Serving notice at 5 o'clock New Year's eve that after that hour the services of all union printers employed by them would be no longer desired, the Evening Reporter-Star and the Morning Sentinel severed connection with the group of men and women who had been in their service for a number of years and with the International union. This notice came following an agreement by the printers to accept the offer made by the publishers.

Practically all of the printers affected have been employes of the papers since before the boom days and a number of them had been on the staffs of the papers for over fifteen years and are listed among the highest type of working residents in Orlando. Approximately 80 per cent of these printers own their homes in Orlando and 90 per cent of them are taxpayers. All of them have been residents long enough to become a part of the life of the city and are regarded as substantial and law-abiding citizens.

The discharge notice was handed the committee from the employes by the publishers at a conference agreed to by both parties to consider differences in the proposed wage between the publishers and printers. It was called following proposals for a reduction in wages submitted by the publishers and a counter proposal made by the printers. That the printers confidently expected to reach an amicable agreement was evidenced at a meeting one week previously, when, after discussing the problems of the publishers, they agreed to accept in full the offer of the Morning Sentinel. The offer of the Reporter-Star was the only one in question, and the differences of employer and employe in this were minor.

Norris Scores Debut As Ill-Timed Luxury

Washington, Jan. 7.—The $50,000 party given in this city by a public utilities magnate for the social debut of his daughter was assailed by Senator Norris, who said this is an instance of "a man scattering his money around ruthlessly while millions are suffering."

"That is the trouble with our prosperity," said Senator Norris. "I can't help thinking that this is exactly the same situation as existed prior to the French revolution. I don't anticipate such a thing in this enlightened age, but something very like it is pretty nearly here."

He referred to a bread line in the same block in which the party of 1,000 guests were held. "I am glad," he said, "that this man's daughter had such a nice time, but she could have had as nice a time on one hundredth part of the money that was spent."

Mary, Mary, quite contrary—
How your hem-line grows!
It used to swirl above your knees,
Now it nearly hides your toes.

* * *

Young Bride—I haven't the heart to fry the eggs. They look up at me so piteously out of sad yellow eyes.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

After a big Christmas and a Happy New Year this column again makes its appearance from a recess of two weeks. We had thought that most readers skipped the ramblings of Melody Lane when they read The Labor World on Saturday morning, but from the number of inquiries we discovered our mistake, and find that some of the dear public do find something interesting—or rather funny—in the column.

* * *

Brothers are reminded of the $5 assessment for the convention fund. It was decided at last meeting to pay $1 each month. Chairman Cohn has made arrangements for the members to pay at Summers-Washburn studio. Dig down, fellows, and get the buck!

* * *

"Flying High," under George White's direction, dropped in to see us at the Memorial auditorium. Bill Krug, Frank Worthy, John Casale and Ralph Miller augmented the orchestra. Most everyone spoke highly of the show.

At last members of our local are breaking into society. The social page of the Times carried the announcement that Mr. John C. Patty had returned from a brief visit to Chicago.

* * *

Readers of this column found that the writer was not kidding when he spoke of Joe Leland as a tap dancer. Little Joe held the patrons of the Bijou spell-bound when he shook a wicked toe at the midnight matinee New Year's eve.

* * *

We think a suitable name for Frank Worthy's band would be Frank and his Soup-Strainers. These misplaced eyebrows are a curse in themselves, but when Herman Dodd and Buck Weaver come out in them—Wow!—page Dracula!

* * *

The 1931 session got off to a good start last Sunday. President Summers lined up his committees and everything went off smoothly. Perhaps the county court or even the state legislature should drop around and see how we run things.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Well, it seems that the site for the new postoffice is not yet settled. After taking twenty feet off to widen Ninth street and as much off Tenth street and setting the building back on Georgia avenue to widen the sidewalk, and twenty or thirty feet to open the street in the rear, what have you left? A narrow piece of land which will be inadequate for the purpose of a postoffice. If the government does take this piece they will regret it before many years. Take the block between Market and Broad from Tenth to Eleventh and you have plenty of room for now and the future, as it could not be crowded and would be on the main highways through the city. The objection to this place is all poppycock. It's an ideal place for the million-dollar postoffice.

* * *

We are glad to note that the wife of M. A. Lichtenstetter, who underwent an operation, is recovering nicely.

* * *

Oakes drove his car to town one day, parked it, and after work got on the bus and went home, forgetting all about his car.

J. H. Johns had to throw up the sponge and go home as his feet were sore and he had to get off them.

* * *

J. A. Carson, M. A. Lichtenstetter, R. E. Lipscomb were elected delegates to the state convention, which meets in Knoxville Feb. 23. Oehlson wants to take the band along and show off his boys. May charter a bus for the trip.

* * *

Secretary Brooks in his notice of meeting of Branch 62 says, "Frank Brooks will not make a speech." Thanks.

* * *

You could talk all day and not say anything, says Pat Connor to J. L. Miller.

* * *

Pat got in to his stride the other day and defeated (Peter) Earl Miller seven straight at checkers. Miller says the score for the week is: Pat, 13; Miller, 10, Friday and Saturday to go.

* * *

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Credit Union Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 4 o'clock. Important that all be there.

Brookhart Attacks Use of Injunction

Iowa Senator Denounces Assaults on Labor's Rights and Urges Passage of Pending Anti-Injunction Bill.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Jan. 8.—Urging the passage of the amended Shipstead anti-injunction bill now before the senate, Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, declared in a radio address from Washington that the injunction is the most powerful instrument against labor in its demand for equal rights, and the power which it gives federal courts has run riot in the struggle between human rights and property rights.

"The struggle between human rights and property rights is as old as civilization," Senator Brookhart said. "In fact, it is scarcely a generation ago that property rights in men were abolished by the constitution of the United States and equal political rights given to all.

"The Declaration of Independence and even these amendments to the constitution have not yet resulted in economic equality. In the economic field in our country property is still ruling, and much of its rule is quite as ruthless as the autocrats of old. Our method of organization of corporations recognizes no human right. Men do not vote at all. Capital alone votes for the man who owns it. We boast of individuality in the United States, but it is a mockery and is subordinated to the rights of property in every great economic organization in our country.

"A corporate organization in its very nature means a combination of capital. In each great corporation there are united capital holdings of many people and this combination exercises a power akin to the feudal lords of old.

"Labor has asked the right to organize for collective bargaining as capital itself has always been organized. This demand has been resisted. The most powerful instrument against labor in this demand for its equal rights is the so-called labor injunction, and this injunction is largely the result of court-made law."

Churches Join In Aid to Jobless

Permanent Prevention of Idleness to Be Discussed at Conference by Jewish, Protestant and Catholic Welfare Bodies.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Jan. 8.—Plans are well under way for the conference on "Permanent Preventives of Unemployment," sponsored by the social justice committee of the central conference of American Rabbis, the social service commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare conference, which will be held in Washington, D. C., at the Hamilton hotel, Jan. 26-27.

The executive committee in charge of the program met in Washington during the week to complete the plans for the conference. Announcement was made by the chairman of the committee that this conference will endeavor to attract thinking people who feel the responsibility of determining the causes and remedies for the "recurring tragedy of unemployment."

Prominent among the speakers whose names appear on the program are Dr. John R. Commons, well known economist from the University of Wisconsin, and John E. Edgerton, president of the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers, both of whom will speak at the session of the conference devoted to "unemployment insurance."

Robert F. Wagner, United States senator from New York; D. J. Meserole, president of the National Unemployment league, and Edward E. Hunt, of the United States department of commerce, will discuss "Public Works and Construction Programs." Other speakers will include Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore, and Dr. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic university.

The sessions of the conference will be open to the public.

PRESIDENT OF JUNIOR UNION AT DANVILLE

FRANK WALSH

A junior union of boys and girls is one of the remarkable manifestations of union strength in the Danville, Va., textile strike. The junior union is patterned after the parent organization and functions in the same manner. Here is Frank Walsh, president of the organization.

Unionists Open New Barber Shop

The Times Building barber shop, opened for business last Friday, is the newest local institution in the tonsorial line, and the management is laying claim to "something different."

The shop is located at 740 Georgia avenue, and W. J. "Polly" Wilson, former secretary of Local 415, Barbers, is listed as proprietor, with the following "force:" Arthur "Tommy" Thomas, Roger L. Russell and George W. Perry, the latter present president of Local 415.

The shop is modern in every respect, and many local friends of the operators will wish them success in their venture.

Flapper Motto: Better be fat in the head than thick at the hips.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

BEANS	Indian Hill, 2½ Size, — 2 for	25c
ORANGES	176 Size, Dozen	19c
BAKING POWDER	"Calumet," Pound Can	23c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted 6 lbs. 15c 12 lbs.	29c
FLOUR	Pillsbury; 24-lb.	79c
NORTHERN TISSUE	Toilet Paper, Three for	18c
LUX & CAMAY SOAP	3 for	19c
BUTTER	Clearbrook or Clover Bloom, lb.	30c
MATCHES	Fire Stone, box	2c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card
IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)— 4 Lbs. for	44c
BEEF ROAST	Fancy Kansas City, Pound	17c
BACON	Fancy Rindless Black Hawk, Pound	30c
FAT BACK lb.	10c SALT MEAT, Streak o' Lean	15c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Pay Cash, Carry and Save

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

100% HOME OWNED STORES
417 MARKET ST. AND 2310 McCALLIE AVE.

COMPOUND PURE LARD	Very Best Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.) — 4 Lbs.	36c
	That Good "Rex" in Sanitary Cartons—Lb.	12c
	4-Lb. Pail, 53c; 8-Lb. Pail	$1.00
MAXWELL HOUSE	COFFEE (Limit 2 Lbs.)—Lb.	33c
TOMATOES	Best Grade, Size 2 Can, 19 Ounces — Can	6c
PORK & BEANS	Armour's "Veribest," Reg. 10c Size — Can	6c
GREEN BEANS	"Isbell's" Extra Good, Size 2, 19 Ozs.—Can	9c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKETS

Speaking of Cakes—
Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—
Of course they're
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

CHANGES IN LABOR LAW.

Boston.—Representative E. J. Kelley, of the Massachusetts assembly, suggests that maximum weekly compensation to injured workers be from $18 to $20 and minimum weekly payments from $9 to $10.

MOTOR TRAINS EXEMPT

Austin, Tex.—Railroads in this state are not required to man full crews on gasoline motor cars according to the Travis county district court.

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 16, 1931 — Number 38

REGULATION OF BUS LINES IS APPROVED

ocal Central Body Acts On Resolution.

EGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH GOOD SESSION

verflow Crowd Transacts Unusual Amount of Business Monday Night.

For the first time since Central dy moved into the Market street lls, several months ago, additional airs were necessary Monday night accommodate the large number of legates present, and the year 1931 s started with one of the livest d most interesting sessions in many ons.

Report of the executive committee, ich constituted one of several fea-es, showed that body had been ex-dingly busy during the time since t meeting, and while some com-ints investigated are still pending, eral matters which threatened to elop into more or less serious aks were adjusted to the satisfac-n of all parties concerned.

SOLUTION REGULATING SES APPROVED.

A resolution originating in the en Bay, Wis., Federated Trades ncil, condemning certain practices bus lines and demanding legisla-checking alleged abuses of the hways by these concerns, was ap-ved. The resolution demands that bus companies be compelled to ply with the railway transporta-acts of the federal government, further, in the interest of pub-safety, two men be required on bus, and a maximum shift of hours per day and six hours night be enacted into law.

The resolution was the subject of siderable discussion, at the conclu-n of which it was passed and cop-ordered sent to American Federa-of Labor headquarters and to id Hanly, legislative chairman of Tennessee Federation of Labor, his consideration.

UL J. AYMON WELCOME VISITOR.

Paul J. Aymon, president of the nessee Federation of Labor and resentative of the American Fed-tion of Labor, who has been in the for the past few weeks on a spe-assignment, was a welcome guest Central Body, taking a part in the ous discussions and delivering an reating address when the head od of the Order" was reached. Aymon declared the southern or-ting campaign is progressing sat-torily, and pointed to the situa-at Danville as illustrating the rmination of Dixie workers to w off the yoke of oppression ed upon them by "divine-rights" icrats among southern employers.

GARMENT COMPANIES FIVE-DAY WEEK.

ction of the H. D. Lee Mercantile pany, one of the largest manufac-rs of garments in the United es, in instituting the five-day in their various plants, was of-ly reported in a communication the company, which stated that many thousands of workers in cities would suffer no reduction ages because of the shorter work-, and expressing the hope that r action would be a factor in in-cing other lines of industry to similar steps.

nnouncement of the Lee com-'s decision was made last week, ltaneously with that of similar n taken by the McDonald com-, another of the largest garment facturing concerns, and the cor-ondence read Monday night in-ed a congratulatory telegram General President Rickert to the ressive concern.

DELEGATES OBLIGATED.

delegates obligated, some of are the same old faces with credentials, were as follows: Let-Carriers, W. A. Myers, R. B. L. W. Lyons and J. T. McPher-Soft Drink Workers, E. F. er, Paul J. Aymon, R. L. Lee, Stewart and E. D. Fischer; Ele-Constructors, R. R. Ballew and Lawson.

e recorder's minutes show an ually large number of entries ering matters of a more or less ine nature.

NOTICE!

Building Trades.

Regular weekly meeting the Building Trades ouncil will be held Wednes-night at 11½ East Sev-th street, 7:30. All dele-tes are requested to be esent.

E. E. McDANIELS,
Business Manager.

MACHINISTS LOSE LOYAL MEMBER

G. W. Exum, Long-Time Employe of Southern Shops, Passes to His Reward.

Lodge 1450, Machinists, lost an old and valued member last Monday when G. W. Exum, active in the councils of the lodge for many years, passed away at his home, 514 East Seventh street.

Mr. Exum is survived by his widow; two daughters, Mrs. Burlie Janey and Mrs. L. A. Brown; and two sons, Harry, of Chattanooga, and R. E., of Buffalo, N. Y. The latter is a son-in-law of Tom Hall, also a veteran member of Lodge 1450.

Mr. Exum was a member of the Masons and of St. James M. E. church, where funeral services were held Wednesday morning, conducted by Revs. J. A. King and H. C. Coleman. Interment followed in Forest Hills cemetery, with the following acting as pallbearers: Honorary, Joe Hoge, Robert O'Barr, Earl O'Barr, C. A. Hooper, Tom Hall and G. C. Parker; active, William Roy, Edward Rice, Robert Hayner, Charles Gippin, E. H. Cooper, William Minner.

The Labor World joins a host of local friends in extending to the bereaved relatives of Brother Exum heartfelt sympathy in their great loss.

O. B. Kelso Heads Drink Workers

Local 79, Soft Drink Workers, began the new year by electing officers at their regular monthly meeting, most of those named having seen service before in various capacities.

The Chattanooga unit of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers is recognized as one of the most substantial locals of this craft in the south, and unusual care is always used by the members in their selection of men to fill the various official places, and a continuation of past progress is expected under those named for 1931.

O. B. Kelso, who has served the local union in the past as its chief executive officer, was again named president, with the following "official family" to assist him in guiding the destinies of the craft:

Vice-President—Ed Steiner.
Financial Secretary—W. F. Strickland.
Recording Secretary—Roy Lee.
Treasurer—Claude Gribble.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Tom Brown.
Trustees—R. L. Lee, R. V. Lawson, Tom Ellis.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—Paul J. Aymon, R. L. Lee, Leo Stewart, Ed Steiner, Erskine Fisher.

Printers Vote For Assessment

By a majority of more than two to one, members of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, at a special election held at Central Labor hall Wednesday afternoon, voted a voluntary assessment on the earnings of all members to assist in caring for those unable to secure sustaining employment at the trade.

While the printers have not been as hard hit by the depression as workers in some other lines, the life of a "sub" has in some instances not been so rosy, particularly on the newspapers, and the members most affected have been taken care of up to the present time with funds out of the local's treasury.

The local action follows similar programs in other cities, and the special assessment will run for thirteen weeks. It is hoped that by the end of that time normal conditions will have been restored.

Trade Unions Gain Another Friend

Local trades unions have gained another business friend through their dealing with Sam Tress, who has opened a first-class delicatessen and cafe at 111 East Seventh street.

Mr. Tress, a newcomer, leased and remodeled the East Seventh street building, installing up-to-date equipment, painting and decorating the interior of the place, all work being done by members of local building trades unions.

Mrs. Tress, who is associated with her husband in the new business, was formerly an active member of the Ladies' Garment Workers' union in New York City.

The delicatessen and cafe was opened for business this week, and bids fair to become a permanent institution in the city.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our deep appreciation to our friends for the many floral offerings and the sympathy extended to us in the recent illness and death of our beloved wife, daughter and sister.

Clyde Dean,
Mrs. Ellen Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Kinsey.

The Labor World speaks for the entire labor movement in extending sincerest sympathy to the bereaved relatives of Mrs. Dean.

LOCAL UNIONISTS QUESTION PROPRIETY OF CRITICISM BY APARTMENT-HOUSE BUILDER

Interview in Morning Paper, Advocating Reduction of Union Wage Scales, Brings Statement That A. A. Dragoo Does Not Use Organized Workers — H. F. Brown Comments on Times Article.

Building material costs have advanced in several lines since 1928, according to A. A. Dragoo, local apartment-house owner, as quoted in Friday's Times. The only reduction in total cost of building, he is quoted as saying, is in labor, which he declares is off some five per cent, and "a slight saving on brick." Union labor, however, should immediately reduce its wage scales, it is argued, in order that Mr. Dragoo may add still another to his string of twelve prosperous apartments.

Members of building trades crafts who could be reached Friday morning, as The Labor World went to press, expressed some wonder as to just why the apartment-house builder should be interested in union labor's wages, several old-timers wracking their brains in a futile endeavor to recall when Mr. Dragoo ever employed union labor during his twenty years' activities in building apartments.

H. F. Brown, who has been active in the Plumbers' union for a longer time than the apartment-house owner has been in the building business, recalls the possibility that union plumbers were employed in one of Mr. Dragoo's twelve buildings, but takes characteristic exceptions to the "landlord's" suggestion that labor should reduce its hard-won standards to accommodate Mr. Dragoo's building program.

Mr. Brown expressed himself as follows Friday morning:

I have just read with much interest an article in the morning paper in which Mr. A. A. Dragoo advocates a drastic cut in the wage scale of plumbers and other union labor of just 33 1-3 per cent. This is quite a cut that he wishes us to voluntarily make to encourage him to go ahead and build his thirteenth apartment house in twenty-one years, I must say!

What I want to know is, what does Mr. Dragoo know about union labor of this class, when he has never used it, so far as I know, in any but one of these apartment houses? All he knows about it is that if we should actually make that tremendous sacrifice, for HIS sake, it would at once result in a corresponding cut in wages of the nonunion ginks that he employs to do his work. And that's exactly why Mr. Dragoo is so anxiously advocating this reduction in union wages!

Furthermore, Mr. Editor, I think that Mr. Dragoo, who is probably considered one of the wealthiest men of our city today, certainly one of the largest property owners, shows little consideration for those who helped to create his wealth when, in the short space of twenty-one years that wealth has grown at such a tremendous rate as to multiply itself by twelve in that time! How much does the man want for his share of our worldly goods at the sacrifice of the brain and brawn and buying power of the working man, who builds it for him? Surely a man whose returns show such a remarkable increase of value as to enable him to build such apartments as he builds, one every two years, should be able and willing to pay a decent wage to the expert, skilled labor that builds them! This wail of woe of his is truly out of place, and shows poor taste and judgment of the good sense and appreciation of the public as to just what it means!

HOLDS 'DOLLAR DIPLOMACY' RESPONSIBLE FOR AMERICA'S PRESENT ECONOMIC STRESS

Detroit Priest Cites Treaty of Versailles as Foundation of World's Industrial Woe — Flays "Higher-Ups" in Radio Speech Delivered on Demand of 300,000 Listeners.

That the peace treaty of Versailles is the basis of America's present difficulties is the contention of Rev. Fr. Charles E. Coughlin, pastor of a Detroit church, who has created a nation-wide sensation with Sunday evening radio sermons broadcast from his church over the Columbia system, discussions of present economic situation stamping him as a patriot of unusual discernment and courage.

That Rev. Coughlin's expose of the selfish manipulations of self-styled "patriots" in the high places is distasteful to those who have become accustomed to having their own versions of public questions accepted without challenge was indicated when he announced some two weeks ago that protests to the Columbia concern had demanded that he "restrain" his remarks and desist from preaching his "inflammatory philosophy."

The speaker did desist, for one Sunday, but took occasion to ask his friends to speak in his behalf, and the result is said to have been some 300,000 letters protesting against the threatened censorship, and Mr. Coughlin, last Sunday night, delivered the "unpreachable sermon" in spite of the wincing of his confounded objects of attack.

Among the protests against the censoring of the Rev. Coughlin's addresses were many from Chattanooga trades unionists, and after a lengthy discussion of the subject at Monday night's meeting of Central Body, The Labor World was instructed to secure and publish a copy of the address delivered last Sunday night only after hundreds of thousands of real Americans had demanded that it be allowed.

The address, which Rev. Mr. Coughlin released for readers of The Labor World, follows, with a few deletions due to lack of space:

I.

In any discussion of a subject which is so intimately related with the greatest question which has arisen since the days of our Civil war—I refer to the question of labor—there is necessarily a marked divergence of opinion. Both the moralist and the politician have views to propound. It is expected that no matter what their principles may be, both in common are anxious to advance the welfare of their fellow citizens; both are agreed upon the idea that present conditions as they exist are not totally satisfactory.

We are sensible enough to admit that we have not arrived at the millennium of things where there is perfect peace and contentment and fraternity. Like our forefathers we must continue battling against the unfriendly elements of a hostile nature, building new highways through the wilderness of doubt, erecting new fortifications of law against the destroyers of private property and human rights. * * *

Lest the laborer be under the impression that he is the only type of citizen who has suffered outrageously during these past two years, let me remind him that his sufferings are perhaps equaled by the agricultural class of America. Let me recall for him the fact that approximately 1,000 banks have failed during the past year; that tens of thousands of investors in stocks and bonds are left penniless; that hundreds of small corporations are operating at a loss; that the great middle class of our nation, in one word, is heavily suffering.

Because the laborer of America has more or less existed on a hand to mouth policy without scarcely a reserve to tide him over such a period as this, his suffering is more acute.

In the face of this there can be little sympathy extended to him who in his self-pity thinks that he is the only one whose brow is crowned with the sharp thorns of worry or whose body is lashed with the scourges of depression. And less sympathy is entertained for those others who advocate a philosophy of radical revolution. What we strive for today is not revolution, but the restoration of principles which have been shelved by the new type of radical who identifies prosperity with the international regime of a plutocracy.

II.

The Peace of Versailles.

In the previous discussions on the question of unemployment and depression, extensive reference was made to causes which were more or less national. Uncurtailed mass production, the exportation of American gold to build up foreign industrial competition—each has played its part in this tragedy through which we are now living.

This evening it is my privilege to invite you to consider a new aspect of both national and international depression.

It dates back to the year 1919. The scene is the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, France. The actors are the representatives of the nations of the world. Germany and Austria are the principal villains. Clemenceau and his associates wield the sword of justice.

The plot which is fresh in their memories and in their experiences is laid in war-torn Europe. Visualize it, if you can: scarred and torn and wrecked, scarcely nothing left but the gaunt corpses of crops and homes and factories! As you pass in panoramic view over the fields of wind-blown poppies or down the white aisles of ghostly crosses, your mind is numbed when confronted with the ruin of the great war upon whose altars so many millions of human lives had been offered for what foolish purpose no one knows.

Yet no human being comprehended those facts half so well as do those who sit in the Hall of Mirrors. Of one thing they are certain: they know that all Europe must begin the new post-war period in dire poverty and burdened with incalculable debts. They all know that reserve capital is a thing of the past. And more than that, they are not forgetful that you cannot bleed blood out of a barren stone.

Thus, these plenipotentiaries convene to carry on their negotiations. Days and weeks of discussion are spent. New colonies and territories, by a stroke of the pen, are contributed to England. New divisions of Europe are parceled out irrespective either of national or lingual boundaries. And to climax the tragedy of this so-called "Peace" Treaty of Versailles where God's Name was not permitted to be mentioned; where Christ's charity and forgiveness was regarded as impractical, a fine of thirty-three billion dollars to be paid within thirty-seven years is imposed upon an enemy with a hope of crushing her financially despite the fact that her purse is empty and that her heart conceives no honest notion of endeavoring to meet the impossible demands of this tragic Treaty of Versailles.

Thirty-three billion dollars is a stupendous amount of wealth. The international banker was magnetized by it. Here is a real opportunity for him to play politics at the expense of human misery!

III.

The New Ambassadors.

Thus, in the year 1921 in the New Haven address which Secretary Hughes delivered we discover the birth of a novel philosophy of international settlements. From that moment on we have been exhorted to leave the settlement of foreign problems to the economic experts and to the international bankers; to shelve our lawfully elected senators and congressmen, as if bankers as a rule care more for the welfare of the mass of population than do our upright political representatives.

You are aware of those historic days which witnessed the departure of the new type of ambassadors of finance to Europe to settle Europe's problems. You are aware, too, of the volcano upon which were sitting Germany, Russia, Italy and Turkey on the one hand as opposed to France and England and the League of Nations on the other.

These unelected ambassadors of finance began with the mistake of accepting as a working principle the honesty and the validity of the Treaty of Versailles.

Instead of inquiring whether political readjustments must first be made; instead of asking were the findings of that treaty based upon justice; were they contrary to the psychology of human nature; were they freely entered into by both parties of the contract; was hatred the motivating force in the mind of one party; was dire necessity the actuating element in the heart of the other, we find them clinging to the principle that all adjustments could be made by the yard stick of dollars and cents.

Assuming that there were no political wrongs in the so-called peace treaty which first must be corrected, "they have proceeded," to quote the Hon. Louis McFadden, "to crystallize the blood money of a vast war tribute into billions of dollars of bonds which they have brought home

(Continued on Third Page)

TRIBUTE TO R. M. MURPHY

Railway Carmen Express Esteem for a Brother, Victim of Tragic Accident.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of Lookout Lodge, No. 211, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, last Thursday night, the following unusual tribute was paid to the life of R. M. Murphy, active worker in the lodge until he was the victim recently of a tragic automobile accident:

"Whereas, the grim mandate, the messenger of death, hath silently crept into our midst; passed the barred door and their Sentinel's word, and took from us our beloved brother and member, R. M. Murphy, we are called upon to mourn the loss of another son of light.

"On Nov. 26 Brother Murphy closed his eyes upon the temporal things of life, only to open them again upon the light of that all perfect and never-ending life—the life of our faith and hope.

"It is in this hour of tribulation that we turn our thoughts as never before to the needful, and forget, for the time being, the material things of life. It has been truthfully said that death makes all men equal. Dives surrendereth up his riches, Lazarus puts off his rags, the king abdicates his throne, and the jester leaves off his mask of frivolity, thus we in turn shall go to our last resting place and the earth that has nourished us shall claim our growth, and we shall be changed to earth again and lose every human trace, surrendering up our individuality we shall again go to mix with the elements.

"Why some things happen is beyond the veil of human intellect, but God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform, and while life is sweet and longevity is desired by most of us, we, nevertheless, feel that life beyond the grave is also something to be hoped for.

"When the sun is sinking in the west, and the leaves of autumn reflect the lengthening shadows of twilight, then we shall go to be with our loved ones, and the petty differences so loathsome on earth will be forgotten and a glorious reunion will be consummated, never again to be severed.

"R. M. Murphy was a man loved by all who knew him; kind to his fellow-man; ever ready to extend a helping hand to one in distress. He took life as it came, always looking on the bright side, full of life, and he enjoyed his days to their fullest extent.

"Words are inadequate to express our sorrow and we cannot execute any deeds that can ease the heartaches or dry the tears of sorrow. Time alone will have to be the healer. We can point out to his loved ones the great light that will come as our sun sets to rise no more, and implore them to live in the happy reflection, for out yonder somewhere, far beyond the bright skies, their loved one is waiting with a smiling face to greet them, where there is no pain or sorrow and where they will again be reunited, never to part again.

"May God's richest blessing rest upon the loving wife and companion and upon the children of Brother Murphy, and may the walks of their life be such as he would had them; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we furnish a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family, a copy furnished The Labor World for publication, and that a copy be spread upon the record of this lodge in memory of Brother Murphy.

"Respectfully submitted,
"H. N. WADE,
"G. W. FULLER,
"J. H. WOOD,
"Committee on Resolutions."

Express Sympathy For a Brother

Local 226, Painters, has adopted resolutions of sympathy for Roy J. McFarland, a brother member, and of respect for the father of Mr. McFarland, who passed away recently following a long life of activity in civic and community affairs.

Sentiment of the local was expressed in the following resolutions, prepared by a special committee of the union:

"Whereas, the Angel of Death recently entered the family of Brother R. J. McFarland, and took therefrom, at an advanced age, J. R. McFarland, the father of our fraternal brother; and,

"Whereas, the deceased was a high type of citizen, having rendered unusual service to his community during a long and active life, and his worth to his city was recognized by all groups of citizens; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, deplore the taking away of this good and substantial citizen, and that we individually and collectively express to Brother Roy McFarland and the other bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, sent to the family of Brother McFarland, and to The Labor World for publication.

"H. H. HALLIBURTON,
"F. S. THURSTON,
"ROY BOWEN,
"Committee."

HANLY OFFERS 2 LABOR BILLS TO LAWMAKERS

Asks Correction Small Loan, Garnishment Laws.

LABOR COMMITTEE PERSONNEL GOOD

Federation Chairman Believes Legislative Problems in Good Hands.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 15.—The general assembly passed a resolution providing for an investigation of the affairs of the state government under the administration of Gov. Horton. The opinion here is that the personnel of the investigating committee insures that there will be a thorough investigation.

On Friday the senate will consider a bill that would give a legislative committee power to subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance and for refusal to attend and testify punish for contempt. Also to grant immunity to witnesses who refuse to answer questions on the grounds that it would incriminate them. It is the opinion of lawyers here that unless legislation of this character passed any attempt at an investigation would prove futile.

Speaker Fitzhugh, of the senate, appointed the labor committee as follows: Larsen, chairman; Anderson, Chambliss, Clements, Cornelius, Faulkner, Graves and Monroe. I think this committee will be fair to labor.

Two bills sponsored by labor have been introduced to repeal the small loan law that legalizes an interest rate of 42 per cent a year, and a bill to raise the amount of wages exempt from garnishment. All other labor bills will be introduced next week.

Tonight the barbers' union gave a banquet in honor of W. C. Birthright, secretary-treasurer of the barbers' international union. J. C. Shanessy, international president, was the principal speaker. Among the guests was Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor. Several legislators were also present.

BROWN BREAKS LOOSE AGAIN

Old-Timer Celebrates Birthday by Return to Former Position on Labor World.

H. F. Brown, ancient local bachelor, plumber, "pipe-fixer" and wit (whole), celebrated still another birthday Wednesday of this week, and fittingly observed the auspicious occasion by returning to a position held by him for lo these many years as feature writer and correspondent-extraordinary for The Labor World.

The old-timer refused to state how many of such occasions he has enjoyed in the past, but solemnly remarked that he is a charter member of the WDOD Kiddies' Safety club, and propounded a query for readers of The Labor World—which proves his loyalty to the safety-first principles of the broadcasting club.

"Handsome Hal," as he is known to hundreds of local trade unionists, submitted the following for publication: Editor The Labor World:

Owing to the change in weather prophets for our section, or some other condign influence, it seems that we're going to have a hard winter, with plenty of snow and sleet and slush and I am writing you early to avoid the rush to inquire if you have any knowledge of any dealer in non-skid chains for pedestrians? I need some, for these second-hand rubbers of mine have lost their vacuum cups or something, and I find it very difficult to negotiate our streets the last two days.

If you have not this information possibly you may know of some dealer to whom I might trade in these slick rubbers for some new ones with a liberal allowance for the old ones, which would serve very well next summer and are a nuisance not only to myself but other pedestrians in the circumstances, and night even ruin someone's car if I should skid under it. Any information along this line you might supply would be gratefully received, I assure you, as I, like a great many of our fellow citizens, am economizing at present. Would be glad to have your valued opinion on this important subject.

Yours expectantly,
H. F. B.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1931.

The Story of A Little Child

They put her out of her home.

They put her father and mother out.

They put their furniture out.

She didn't know what it was all about.

She saw the strange furniture heaped in the road.

She saw a constable bossing the job, as gently as he could but firmly.

She saw her father and mother help load the furniture, later, to be taken to the home of friends.

She is just a tiny thing, puzzled, a little tinged with the woe that comes with leaving even the humblest kind of a home, when you don't want to and have no money.

Across the town lives another family—the family of the man who owns the little house and who owns the mill and whose word thus far has been law to thousands.

He alone has said "go" and "come" and great numbers had to go and come.

He owns the mill and he has been the wood man and the ice man and the Y. M. C. A. man and the grocery man and the doctor and pretty much the dictator of everything—the Mussolini of the town.

The town is Danville, Va.

If things had happened as they were here, the girl would have grown up to be a hater of the rich, owing few debts of imprisonment for herself, having all her things to the west of that other mill on the other side of town.

But it is not same. And the man, a man, took pity this little girl out of her home as a part of his right to keep on being master of the people.

Strangely, this little child seems to be a symbol.

Her picture is a picture of the numerous that is struggling for a voice that can speak against the authority of the mills.

All over the United States men and women are watching to see which shall win in Danville.

Can there be any doubt?

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

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Take a Light Dose of

B L & K R

at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."

Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

OUR CURIOUS DIPLOMACY.

Sr. Sandino's funny little army is cutting loose again in Nicaragua. Somehow the chase for Sandino is much like the chase to get the late Sr. Pancho Villa.

For many years we blundered in Mexico. Now we are blundering in Nicaragua. Our state department has been kept busy of late trying to guess which side would win in a half dozen countries, guessing wrong oftener than right.

In Cuba the American ambassador goes about with Dictator Machado like a bodyguard, which maybe he is. Matters go from bad to worse. A club of some 2,000 members, many of them patriots of Cuba's early struggles, defies the president-dictator and is padlocked for its nerve. Students are piled into prison cells. Editors are shot or forced to flee. The people are in dire distress. One of the best equipped armies in the world sees to it that the regime is kept in power.

American diplomacy is a queer thing. Representing a nation dedicated to human freedom it goes abroad, particularly in Latin America, linking its fortunes with vested interests, aristocracy and grafters.

CONGRESS IS IN SESSION.

Again congress is in session. It will grind away for about two months. If there were any great sincerity about political life, and if government were always as representative as it sometimes is, this session of congress would see labor's anti-injunction bill passed by a healthy majority.

It would see a radical change in the structure of anti-trust legislation, so that industry could develop toward more democratic and more efficient organization without transgressing. It would stop being hypocritical about unemployment. What a refreshing session there would be!

Meanwhile we shall have politics and, if the pressure is hard enough, we may have some progress toward an anti-injunction law. But nothing will be won without a fight!

The fight, then, ladies and gentlemen, is the thing!

ARKANSAS FARMERS GET FOOD.

About 500 Arkansas farmers, bereft of money and food by the drought and its effects, the other day came into the nearest town and demanded food for their starving families.

These farmers got action quickly. They got food and the promise of more. They were not denounced as breakers of the law. They were given a good deal of respect, in spite of their threat to take food, if they could get it no other way. A prosecuting attorney addressed them with sympathy and understanding.

The episode proved that there are some exceedingly intelligent people in Arkansas and that at least some things that have been said about that state aren't true. You have to give credit to a state that doesn't send the soldiers out to fight hungry people who demand food.

HAVE FEUDAL OBJECTIVE.

Repeated refusals of the Danville mill management to accept arbitration in a dispute with 1,500 strikers is significant. The appearance of protest from large sections of the public press and the anti-Virginia public officials against the mill management are significant.

Behind this strike, with suffering and privation of workers and their dependents, is the age long effort to enslave democracy—to make the employer supreme; to develop dependent employees. These workers ask for the right to act together and to have differences arbitrated. This offer appeals to every fair-minded citizen, but it is ignored by serf advocates who oppose any form of collective action by workers because it is a challenge to their control.

The Danville strike is waged around this point. This industrial dispute is more than a struggle for decent work conditions. The objective is freedom of action, which is resisted by the mill management and backed by public officials of Virginia and anti-union elements throughout the country. These forces would drive textile workers back to their employment, beaten and discouraged.

How can industrial concord be established in such an atmosphere? Good-will talk is a mockery when employers deny such an elemental right as voluntary association to employes.

President Green should be sustained in his position that the governor of Virginia has no legal or moral right to place soldiers in Danville when the mill management rejects every peace offer.

The Danville strike is not a local movement. It affects every citizen who would establish right relations between men. Support without stint should be given these workers, and the nation should rock with protests against the anarchy of Virginia officials and mill barons.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part IX.
MONEY—WHAT IS IT?
(Part 2.)

WM. L. MOSS

All of man's goods, in every phase of his complex life, is ultimately reducible to and is computed in terms of money. It is the one sign and symbol of his earthly possessions, representing both his means of sustenance and pleasures in a very solid yet unrealized form.

At first an invention to facilitate exchange, money has, through the long course of centuries, evolved into a "standard of value." To many, the getting of money is an all-absorbing passion beside which all else in life is dwarfed or set aside as of little consequence. Even to those who, because of satiety through having an abundance of it, have long reached the stage where possession of money cannot add further to their joys; to those who have become senile and no longer have the incentive to spend it, and to those who have more than enough for their own use as long as they may live money has the capacity of keeping alive in them the burning desire to continue to pursue it with undiminished avidity.

* * *

From the beginning of its use in daily life, money served to acquire for the average man a certain form of individuality and liberty: it removed him from the group and made him stand out as a single unit that could, through the use of his money, g oit alone and create for himself a little world to his own liking apart from the rest of mankind. Money broke down for the ordinary man the last barriers to the privileged class and permitted any man to enter this class if he possessed money, and freed the individual from the necessity of acquiescence and conformity to other men's ideals. It at one and the same time helped individual man to sever the bonds that bound him to his fellowman and bound him with an indissoluble bond to this same fellowcreature, in that it made his livelihood, even his happiness, dependent on either he or his neighbor possessing money or its equivalent. Men's relations have come to be maintained, as far as they are maintained at all in terms of manpower, machine and materials, solely through the use of money. Paradoxically, then, money achieved freedom for man by enslaving him!

* * *

Although one of the commonest tools used in man's life, money is also one of the least understood. It is only because of our daily handling of money that there has been bred in our minds a misunderstood familiarity with it. Our "money economy" is full of unexplored mystery. Experts are wrestling with money today as an unfathomed problem. Money is a real study as to what it can do for us and what it cannot do, where and how it fulfills its functions, its dangers. But there is one limit to the powers of money: though it can seer and blast a man's life and subvert his soul, it cannot buy him salvation! In the remaining articles of this particular series we will let Jesus, who is the Christ, the great Teacher of all who would teach and the Central Figure of all time to all nations who will but recognize Him, lead us in His accustomed way from gross and material darkness—the love of this world—to inspiring and life-giving knowledge—Spiritual Light—that sets men free indeed and brings them into possession of their true selves.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Now English textile workers are getting a taste of the "stretch out" system and they are rebelling exactly as have American workers. Three thousand five hundred weavers have gone on strike at Burnley, England, in protest against a new system of work that forces a weaver to operate eight looms instead of four, as hitherto.

English workers don't like exploitation any better than do American toilers. The basis of the objection of both English and American workers is that the "stretch out" system forces them to do more work at little or no more pay. In some plants the number of looms which workers are forced to tend has doubled or trebled and in some instances the increase has been even larger. Hence the term "stretch out."

Arthur Brisbane, highly paid and very prosperous Hearst writer, and others, have been saying that the protest of the English textile workers is a protest against the machine and have been comparing the Burnley strike to the action of the English workers a hundred years ago who smashed machinery, fearing it would take their jobs. It is nothing of the sort. It is not a protest against machinery, but a protest at being forced to do extra work without additional pay.

* * *

Childs restaurant chain has slashed wages of its employes 10 per cent. William A. Barber, president of the company, is doing his best to create the impression that the Childs employes are only too glad to take the wage cut, which of course is the bunk. "I am happy to say the employes accept the decrease in a cooperative spirit," says Mr. Barber, presumably with a straight face. "By reducing salaries," he adds, "we will be able to maintain a normal level of employment, and at the same time continue our stock dividends to the thousands of persons who have invested in the company."

Just so. The workers take a cut in their "dividends," i. e., their wages, but the stockholders take no cut in theirs. In other words, despite what Mr. Barber says, the stockholders' interests were considered above all else.

Childs' action is in line with the loving and sedulous protection given dividends during the present crisis. "Take care of the stockholders but let the workers go hang," seems to be the motto, exemplified by the policy of wealthy corporations in maintaining or increasing dividends on one hand and slashing wages and laying off workers on the other hand.

* *

The United States census bureau has recently sent out an official bulletin in which some enlightening figures quite clearly suggest the high cost of accidents.

During the year 1929 the manufacture of artificial limbs in this country amounted to $2,425,527!

And here is also some interesting information. Other surgical appliances manufactured during the same year amounted to $17,257,092. These included all sorts of braces, trusses, knee-caps, anklets, arch supports, ear drums, crutches, splints and similar devices.

Two million for artificial legs and arms—seventeen million for other physical replacement!

Quite a repair bill, to say the least.

* * *

The other day an explosion in a mine near Glen Rogers, W. Va., killed eight miners. "Only the presence of rock dust in the workings," the Associated Press said, "prevented the explosion from spreading and extending the toll among 40 other miners, who escaped after the blast, according to R. M. Lambie, chief of the West Virginia department of mines."

In November, rock dusting was credited with saving the lives of 42 miners in an Oklahoma mine disaster. A few days later, rock dusting saved many in a New Mexico mine.

In the face of this new evidence of the value of rock dusting, should there be any delay in compelling its use in every mine in the United States where it will prove efficacious?

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "The only entirely reliable 'Friend of labor' is labor itself?"

A.—Walter MacArthur in "Trade Union Epigrams," published by the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

Q.—In what European country is the five-day week reported making considerable progress?

A.—Czechoslovakia, where 60 per cent of the workers in the shoemaking industry will soon have the shorter week. The five-day week has also been introduced in a chocolate factory and it is reported that the question of introducing it into the government tobacco factories is under consideration.

* * *

Q.—What was the first labor paper in the United States?

A.—The Workingmen's Gazette, published by Evans brothers, English labor reformers, in New York in 1825, is said to have been the earliest labor paper.

Sense From Congress

The man who owns a machine that can do the work of a hundred men owns the equivalent of a hundred men. The slave owners of the south never had one-tenth the power that the machine owners of America have.—Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina.

I cannot understand why many members of the house, who have voted to make donations to foreign countries with which to feed the starving people, can hesitate to vote for a loan to farmers in our own country who are in a destitute and starving condition in the drought areas, and that will enable them to buy food with which to make a crop during the next year.—Representative Edward B. Almon, of Alabama.

What Next!

Ice is now being imported from the tropics. It is a product of carbon dioxide gas found in the wells of the Tampico, Mexico, oil fields and flowing to the surface at a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch. A New York concern has erected a factory which solidifies the gas into subzero ice. It has a capacity of 40,000 pounds a day. Vessels with insulated chambers of corkboard a foot thick will bring the ice to the United States.

NATION'S NEEDY TO GET ARMY'S OLD CLOTHING

Washington.—Secretary of War Hurley set aside regulations that the army's cast-off clothing be destroyed unless sold. Commanders are ordered to distribute the clothing to charitable organizations with the stipulation that they be dyed and that none of them be sold.

There are still a great many people who simply will not let the dentists do all the looking down in the mouth.

KNOW Your Union Labels

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

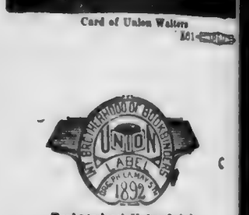
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

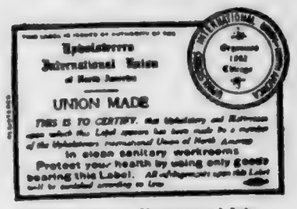
Card of Union Bartenders

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America



Card of Union Waiters

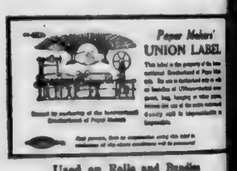


Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

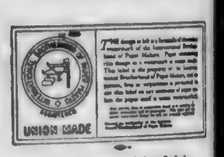
Coopers' Union Label



Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks



Paper Makers' Union Labels

United Hatters of North America Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Label of Electrical Workers

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Machinists' Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Emblem of Amalgamated Association Street & Electric Employes of America

Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

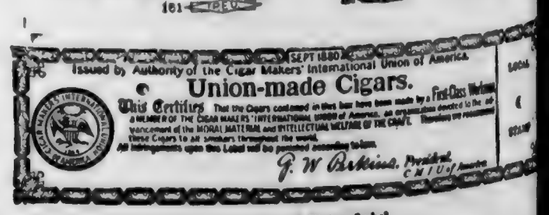
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

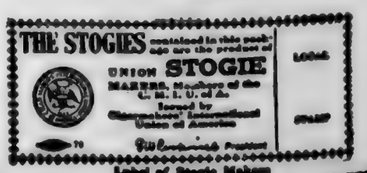
Union Label of Stove Mounters

Union Label of Metal Polishers

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians


SEPT 1880
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies
J. W. Perkins, President, C.M.I.U. of A.
Cigarmakers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label


THE STOGIES contained in this package are the product of
UNION STOGIE
MAKERS, Members of the C. M. I. U. of A.
Issued by Authority of the International Union of America
Label of Stogie Makers

MORE ABOUT PEACE TREATY

(Continued from First Page)

th them to America and offered ew, for sale to the American peo- with the assurance that Europe's litical troubles had been healed by ir masterly statesmanship and, in- ntally, that the bonds were an ex- lent investment for the American rchaser."

IV.

A Program of Deception.

Thus, since the year 1919, we, the erican people, have been led to lieve that the Peace Treaty of Ver- lles actually made peace, whereas has done little more than to per- tuate hostility. We have been fed on the propaganda that when Sec- tary Hughes in 1921 accepted the rman indemnity of thirty-three bil- n dollars as a reality and approved the London ultimatum which im- ed it upon Germany that peace d prosperity were the reward for victors, when as an actuality a war cloud fomented by hatred injustice was being formed upon sky line.

To still quote the Hon. Louis Mc- lden, "the fact that the London imatum provided that twelve bil- dollars in reparation bonds were be immediately commercialized; the suggestion that the settle- nt in Europe be left to eminent erican financiers which followed commercialization did not even ract the slightest attention of the erican public," as our sovereignty sed out of our hands into the un- hands of the international ker.

V.

Germany's Reaction.

Now in the meantime, Germany no stomach for this commerciali- ion of bonds. It has been her ar- ment that the preliminary agree- s of the armistice which brought stilities to a close in 1918 had ly incorporated in it, in terms aranteed by international law, that re were to be no punitive dam- s. Bear in mind, ladies and gen- men, that Germany did not surren- in November of 1918. On the trary, she entered into an armi- e fully protected by the legality nternational law.

Thus, it is her argument that the aty of Versailles paid no heed to s preliminary and legal agreement. o what has been the result? From until 1924 no co-operation came m Germany in the matter of the sale of these blood bonds because punitive measures were adopted at Versailles. But in 1925 on board a small vessel named the "Orange Blossom," floating serenely on the waters of Lake Locarno, Stresemann, the minister of foreign affairs for Germany, and Briand, of France, made "peace" between their countries. Germany's unwillingness to pay the thirty-three billion dollars was dissipated in the minds of all possible investors both in America and abroad because of the importance which the newspapers attached to this empty travesty enacted between Stresseman and Briand, and by the league of nations opening her arms to her erstwhile enemy.

Shortly afterwards in a little rustic tavern at Thoiry, in the Vosges mountains, Stresseman for Germany and Briand for France again met. They agreed that bonds should be sold outside of Europe and that Germany should, for its co-operation, receive one-third of the money obtained.

Ladies and gentlemen, a bond is no more valuable than the word either of the man or of the nation who issues it. A bond is not gold. It is merely a promise backed up by future expectancies and by honesty of intention.

But to continue with the story: In 1927 Mr. Poincare, of France, openly advocated the secret agreement made at the Thoiry tavern. This was followed in 1928 by the powers of the world meeting at Geneva in Switzerland for the final and complete settlement of the reparation question. And behold! The result of the Geneva conference was the appointment of a committee of financial experts to handle the situation. Here, then, is the birth of the Young reparation committee! The mountains of the Geneva conference groaned and, as history has proven, they brought forth a mouse!

VI.

The Result in America.

Meanwhile, preparations had been made in America for the purchase of these blood bonds. The borrowing rate of money became surprisingly low in our federal reserve banks. Credit was given to every Tom, Dick and Harry until playing the stock market became as popular as playing bridge. Hundreds of millions of dollars of German bonds were sold at a price better than $90 each. But suddenly Mr. Stresseman, of Germany, passed out of the picture of German politics. The agreement which he made at Locarno with Briand became discredited in France. Simultaneously with the collapse of the Stresseman policy of selling bonds which in their hearts most of the Germans had no intention of honoring, came the depression in the United States. The price of these bonds fell from $91 to $68. The cat was out of the bag and left behind it the bones of the mouse. The banks which had invested in these bonds feverishly called their loans. The market crashed!

VII.

"Without Christ."

Whether or not we are in accord with the Treaty of Versailles, we are forced to admit that its manipulation by international bankers has failed to produce peace in Europe or prosperity in America. As a matter of fact, one of the basic principles of international law, I repeat, was treated as a scrap of paper at this "peace" treaty, which ran true to its form from beginning to end by keeping the principles as well as the Name of Jesus Christ outside the Hall of Mirrors.

Now, perhaps, ladies and gentlemen, you begin to understand why enormous sums of money have been exported from this country abroad, especially to the national banks of allied governments whose policies have been identified with the Treaty of Versailles. Perhaps you begin to see why the growing opinion in Germany that these bonds would never be honored, because of the exorbitant reparation demanded, had something to do with the crash of the stock market, which had been artificially inflated to secure the money which was poured abroad. Perhaps, above all else, these facts offer you some explanation why there is so much anxiety in certain quarters for us to join the world court of the league of nations with France and England against Germany and Italy with the hope to save some of the billions invested by our international financiers in the blood bonds born of an unjust treaty. * * *

VIII.

Paper Poison.

During the past few years it has become a rather popular journalistic sport to belittle our congressmen and sneer at our senators, although they have been the choice of our people. And perhaps, God alone knows, that this sneering propaganda has been instituted so that unelected and selfish financiers can handle the international negotiations of our nation instead of the more reputable men whom we as conscientious citizens have elected to guide the ship of our political destiny. It is about time, my friends, that the reigns of management be rescued from the hands of private individuals and passed into the hands of our duly elected government.

Judging from the foregoing incidents, the unrest of Europe and the industrial distress of the world are traceable to the illegitimate cradle of the Treaty of Versailles, which made a mockery of peace. It has wrecked corporation after corporation in America; has emptied thousands of purses and bank accounts; has weakened many capitalists and has paralyzed millions of the middle class, thus directly affecting the laboring man, who has had no reserve capital to see himself through the crisis, which was brought on by the desire of a certain few to worship at the altars of the international calf of gold and play financial politics at the expense of a nation's misery.

IX.

The War Continues.

But at this juncture there is no need for crying over spilled milk. The evil has been done. We transferred the activities of the great war from the fields of Flanders and France into the Hall of Mirrors, where the pen has been more venemous than was any sword. Now, it is high time that we cease hostilities by trafficking in blood bonds or by entangling ourselves in foreign alliances with the hope of remedying the muddled investments of international financiers. "They who use the sword shall perish by it!" * * *

So today, my friends, we are glad to give voice to our national watchword of "prosperity." Prosperity which means hope. We hope that better things will come again; we hope that the ancient spirit of our founders will walk once more through the halls of congress; we hope that the world will see the dawn of prosperity; we hope that the eternal Gospel of Jesus Christ shall be our guiding star. "Without Him we can do nothing."

X.

The Farmer: a Christian View.

During the past few weeks we have been hearing considerable about drouth relief for the farmers and unemployment relief for the jobless. The socialistic tendency just touched upon by Leo XIII. has found its way into the sentiments of our secretary of agriculture. Recently an appropriation of $45,000,000 has been set aside for the relief of those farms which were devastated by last summer's drouth. The bill of appropriation is so construed that this money shall be expended upon seed, upon food for animals, but none of it is to be used to buy food for the farmer himself, lest, perchance, the "insidious" dole system be inaugurated. Well, as Senator Heflin has rather tersely expressed it: "They put the hog above the human and the mule above the man." I suppose it is radical of me to mention that in stricken Arkansas 100,000 farmers are suffering from starvation. This is the information which the conservative New York Times published last Sunday.

Other Appropriations.

There is no need to have any qualms either of conscience or of policies in feeding the starving or in clothing the naked who find themselves victims of a passing calamity. There is no danger that this thing be perpetuated when normal times will have been restored. Was there question asked when at least $120,000,000 was appropriated to feed the starving Belgians who were victims of the war? No one protested when $35,000,000 not so long ago was appropriated to be loaned to large shipping interests so that they can build boats and make money for themselves. Two million dollars was charitably appropriated for the Porto Rico hurricane commission. Two million five hundred thousand dollars was again appropriated for the study of bugs. Ten million dollars on still another occasion was set aside for the great airline transportation companies. Approximately $160,000,000 has been taken out of our treasury and used as tax refunds during this past year to the poor rich people of our nation. Why do we squall and squirm and elevate bugs and hogs and tax refunds above the essentials of clothing and food for distressed human beings!

XII.

Works of Mercy.

Can you show me a city wherein there is not a free soup kitchen maintained generally by private individuals? Our little parish here at Woodward and Twelve Mile Road has clothed approximately 7,000 people during these last three months and has fed twice that many with money which has been supplied mostly by the middle class and the poor.

I repeat that there is no danger of perpetuating a system of doles by practicing the charity of Jesus Christ. But there is danger, if it is neglected, in giving birth to a more dangerous kind of socialism than we have ever expected.

My friends, these are perilous times through which we are passing. As usual those of the laboring class have been affected most severely. To add to our national financial discomfiture the blighting drought of last summer disabled thousands upon thousands of farmers. The small merchant, the independent manufacturer, every individual of the middle class has felt the weight of oppression upon his shoulders.

Yet, our nation is not discouraged. It is in nowise impoverished. Which one of us lacks confidence in the outcome? We have every faith in our government and in our constitution that it will provide every laborer with steady employment; that, if necessary, old age pensions will be instituted to take care of those whom modern industry rejects in the maturity of life. The American people are too big and too imposing to hide behind the communistic invention "that good works of giving money for charity are injurious to the native dignity of men." (Leo)

My friends, believe me, there is no great pleasure afforded me in having made mention of the Peace Treaty of Versailles. I have been asked by many since last Sunday's discourse what was meant by my reference to the fact that Clemenceau barred the Name of God and His principles, as is a historic fact, from the negotiations conducted in the Hall of Mirrors. I hope my answer has been satisfactory. Thanks be to God that as Americans we have not soiled our hands by exacting from a broken enemy what is physically impossible for him to surrender. Thanks be to God that we have not reached out to lay greedy hands upon his colonies. * * *

CHARGES STRONG INFLUENCES BALK JUSTICE TO STRIKERS

Vice-President Gorman of Textile Workers Denounces Forces That Block Settlement of Danville Strike and Declares Nation Will Not See Toilers Starved Into Submission.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Danville, Va., Jan. 15.—"Will it be said of the people of Danville and Schoolfield that the powerful banking and other influences wielded by an autocratic management can stand in the way of social justice? Why the silence?"

Those questions were fired at this strike-bound city by Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, in a meeting of Local Union 1685 that packed Dansylvania hall to capacity.

At the conclusion of the address every member took the pledge of loyalty, a sea of raised hands demonstrating the strength of the strike.

"The strike is on with greater determination than ever before," Gorman declared, as the pledge was taken. "It can only be called off by a vote of the workers who made it possible. President Fitzgerald, of the mills, addressed a meeting of the Rotary club last week and urged the necessity of organization among the business men. What a satire on justice! He advocates organization for everyone but textile workers. How long will such industrial persecution be tolerated?

Conspires to Break Strike.

"After publicly stating that outsiders would not be brought in to break the strike, the management is now conspiring with other mill owners in the southern states in an effort to break the strike. Because the company refuses to permit the employes to have a voice in their own affairs for their own welfare strikebreakers are imported to take the jobs and the homes of decent workers who have given their lives to the development of the Dan River and Riverside cotton mills. Agents of the company are offering $2 a head to the stool pigeons to get strikers back to work. Two dollars each on the hoof is cheaper than cattle, but at that the agents will starve to death."

Gorman declared the country will not stand by and "see these people starved into submission." He urges that food, shoes and clothes be sent to the union at 69 Loyal street. "More than that," he said, "I urge that trade unionists come here and see for themselves one of labor's greatest struggles against industrial greed and oppression."

Assails the Bee.

Gorman peppered the local afternoon newspaper, the Bee, with hot shot all through the meeting and he charged misrepresentation of President Green's speech throughout the country. He said Green's speech had been falsely represented as a plea to return to work, whereas it was a fighting speech laying down a challenge to the mills to bring about peace on terms equitable beyond challenge.

The Bee was charged with helping strike-breaking activities and it was asserted that the "innocent pretense of neutrality" was a mask that was let down when the newspaper declared it would no longer print prepared statements if it could get direct interviews from leaders of both sides. "But the union is wise to the Bee," Gorman declared.

Ninety Leading Economists Back Billion Dollar "Prosperity Loan"

New York City, Jan. 15.—Criticizing the "timidity of business and legislators" in the present crisis, ninety leading economists throughout the country have indorsed the program of the emergency committee for federal public works calling for a $1,000,000,000 "prosperity loan" to finance the construction of needed public improvements to speed the nation's economic recovery, according to an announcement by Harold S. Buttenheim, chairman of the committee.

The statement declares that the economists in indorsing the appeal of the committee are simply approving again a principle accepted by them and socially minded business men for a generation. Referring to the efforts made by the federal government to encourage large expenditures by industry and local governments, the statement asks that Washington do its part to hasten the return of prosperity by a large scale expansion of the public works program in road building, reforestation, irrigation, drainage and improved water transport, reclamation of waste lands and flood control, and elimination of grade crossings.

"These public works," the statement continues, "projected on a scale to check the present business depression would of course require hundreds of millions and possibly a billion dollars to be effective, but the cost cannot be compared to the loss sustained by all classes of the nation if such expenditures are not made. Taxation for such purposes, equitably distributed, would not be seriously felt by any group.

"The need of the hour is courage to act along lines of long established economic principles. The time has come to test them on some adequate scale. All that is needed is the will to act."

FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 6-3658

COAL
Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company
Ideal Service at Moderate Cost
Phone 6-6114

EAT
—with—
H. L. TRAVIS
1429½ Market St.
HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

NOW OPEN
Beech - Nut Delicatessen and Cafe
111 East Seventh Street
Good Food at Reasonable Prices
Give Us a Trial!
WE EMPLOY NONE BUT UNION LABOR

Have You Tried it?
Made of Pure Selected Herbs and Roots
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT
THIS IS THE GENUINE
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT
In Use for More Than 80 Years

Sold To Effron's
ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF
W. M. PALMER CLOTHING CO.
$9000.00 STOCK AND FIXTURES SOLD TO US BY THE CREDITORS FOR $2275
This sensational purchase enables us to offer you the greatest clothing values Chattanooga has ever known! Come and see!
CREDITORS' LOSS — YOUR GAIN!
SALE NOW GOING ON AT
All Alterations Free!
EFFRON'S THE HOME OF LOW PRICES
See Our Windows!
MARKET AT SIXTH

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

To Delinquent Taxpayers

You are advised that after February 1, additional penalties and costs will be imposed in consequence of suits to be filed for enforcement of the lien for taxes against land; until the filing of such suits, taxes may be paid at my office.

ALVIN SHIPP, County Trustee.

Painful Condition

"WHEN I was just a girl at home," writes Mrs. B. F. Riggan, of Baird, Texas, "I took Cardui for cramping and pains in my side and back, and it helped me at that time.

"After I was married, I found myself in a weak, run-down condition. I suffered a great deal with my back, which was so weak it hurt me to get up or when I would stand on my feet. I fell off in weight.

"A friend of mine, seeing how bad I felt, advised me to take Cardui, which I did. By the time I had taken two bottles, I felt stronger and better than I had in a long time."

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
E 124

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

BIJOU
Home of Spoken Drama
PERUCHI PLAYERS
Present for One Week Beginning Saturday, Matinee and Night.
Jane Cowl's Great Romantic Drama
"SMILIN' THROUGH"
Bargain Matinees Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday
Admission 25c and 35c
Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c
BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA
DIAL 7-1286
"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT
LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

SMALL GROUP GETS "CREAM" OF LIFE'S GOOD THINGS

Only Small Proportion of America's Population Has "Ample Current Money to Spend," Conservative Saturday Evening Post Points Out in Illuminating Advertisement.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, Jan. 15.—The "cream" of life's material good things goes to 4,062,804 families, while the remainder of the total of 29,000,000 families in the United States get along with anything from skim milk to the whey that remains after all the cream and the milk has been taken out by the churning process of exploitation, industrial inequity and the general melee of the life of the times. The figures are offered by the conservative Saturday Evening Post in a full page advertisement published in the United States Daily. The advertisement is intended to show how good the Saturday Evening Post is as an advertising medium, but it shows a great deal more than that. It shows the need of distributed buying power before there can be general prosperity for the masses.

The Saturday Evening Post, claiming to reach "the first three million families in America," in point of buying power, goes coldly about the business of showing where to find the money that can be spent for commodities. It does this in a series of black squares, each proportioned to the segment of population under discussion.

Squares Tell Story.

In a square of about one and one-half inches on each side the total population of 122,693,391 is shown. This is reduced to a total of 29,000,000 families. "Then," says the advertisement, "it needs to be shrunk again to the families which mentally are **directly reachable** somewhere near 11,500,000 families in which some adult is above 14 years in intelligence." (Bold type as in the original.) The sides of the resultant square measure about one-half inch. The Saturday Evening Post believes there is no use advertising to those that cannot grasp the message and it puts the number of those who can grasp it at an alarmingly low figure, probably based on census returns. But it proceeds to still further distillation.

"Then it need to be shrunk once more," says the advertisement, "to the families which have ample current **money to spend**, the families from which the 4,062,804 income tax returns were filed," thus getting buying power properly located among those who earn enough money to have **money to spend.** (Bold type in quotation are as in the advertisement.)

The square representing this potent figure measures no more than a quarter inch on each side. "Ponder that smallest square, gentlemen," says the terse and business-like advertisement, "for there is the heart and hope of prosperity—the bull's-eye of the sales target in America. It does not represent all the business, of course, but it does represent the cream of it."

Money in Small Group.

This little group of American families is designated the "most responsive section" of the population, as the advertiser sees the situation. That means it is the section that can buy because it is either well paid in wages or salaries or because it has entree to that great stream of profits that flow from investment, speculation or some similar classification of income. The great masses, grouped in that great bulk of some 25,000,000 families, cannot buy enough to make them worth the effort of the national advertiser, because they do not have "current **money to spend.**" They do not have it, inferentially and actually, because they do not and cannot now earn it or bring it otherwise into their possession.

The Saturday Evening Post was founded by Benjamin Franklin. It still tells, every now and then, a profound and important bit of truth.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Pres.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44659
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. William Augustus Aldridge vs. Bessie Viola Aldridge

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bessie Viola Aldridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This second day of January, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 1-30

NOTICE!
Circle Club.

Regular semi-monthly meeting of Circle club will be held Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at the Deuberry dining room, 11 West Ninth street. All members are urged to be present.

W. C. SMITH,
President.

PENSIONS FOR AGED FAVORED BY CARAWAY

Washington.—An old-age pension is included in Senator Caraway's program of legislation which he hopes the minority party in congress will support. In discussing the proposal Senator Caraway denied that such a system is a "gratuity."

"Each generation," he said, "leaves more wealth in the world than when it began. That is illustrated by the fact that when the Indians sold New York to white men for $25 they got their money's worth. A system by which old age could receive some support from society is not a gift, but simply provides that the aged could draw on the reserve which they themselves helped to accumulate."

PLANT LESS COTTON, SAYS FEDERAL BOARD

Washington — The federal farm board renews its recommendation that planters grow less cotton this year. Prices will continue low unless there is "a record reduction in acreage," the board states.

Cotton prices during the next ten years may be expected to average considerably lower than in the last ten years, the board added, and this prospect makes it imperative that many southern farmers readjust their programs permanently so that cotton will not be their only income.

This call by a government board to plant less cotton is of interest to trade unionists who are urging a work day reduction because of overproduction on the industrial field.

JOBS ARE ASSURED BY N. Y. PUBLISHER

New York.—Paul Block, publisher Brooklyn Standard Union, informs all employes that "their jobs are secure for 1931."

In a memorandum to the heads of all departments on this newspaper, Mr. Block said: "We believe business depression would be ended sooner if all employers acted in a similar manner, and we want to show our faith in the future of business by assuring all our employes that they have steady jobs."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

John Kennedy is on the sick list this week. Would like to have some of the brothers stop in and see him.

* * *

Wednesday morning, when it was a little slick, Duncan said he skidded from McCallie to Eleventh street. Guess he knew it was too cold for a fish story.

* * *

Cold drink sign don't look good this time of year.

* * *

Berry, how about some of the syrup you went to Georgia after? Was it sweet or sour?

* * *

Heard W. P. Howard wanted to trade a Ford for a good radio catalogue. Try Randolph.

* * *

J. F. Simons has two razor straps, one of which he doesn't use any more. He says it's just for remembrance now.

* * *

Jack Frost is staying in now and giving snow a chance.

* * *

The depression doesn't seem to have hit L. D. Von yet; he still stands six feet 2.

* * *

E. E. McDaniels has moved closer to the city for the winter. Must be too cold to play miniature golf.

* * *

Here's a list of our union shops. Cut it out and paste it in your hat:
Curtis Co., 104 E. Sixth St.
Chatta. Elec. Co., 19 E. Seventh St.
W. C. Teas Elec. Co., 116 E. 8th St.
Terrell Elec Co., 1108 McCallie Ave.
F. P. Sweet, 921 Market St.
Central Elec. Co., 241 E. 11th St.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

Hello, everybody. Just returning for the weekly chat. No special news of importance, probably brought about by the fact that the execution board has not met for a week. No, there is no credit to the rumor that the execution board forced Frank Worthy's orchestra to discontinue the use of their soup-strainers. They were shoved off on a joint resolution offered by the Y. W. C. A. and Business Girls' league.

* * *

Just think, for $1.85 one can take eight free saxophone lessons and learn to imitate such a celebrity as Ralph Miller. This column wonders how much it would cost to imitate Herman Dodd. Probably five and costs.

* * *

Bert Lyon, the young man who made "Bye-Bye, Blues" the theme song of wooing Romeos, offers a new signature song for his daily broadcasts. It's rather catchy, but will have to go some to match that trobmone chorus on his "Bye-Bye, Blues."

* * *

"The Peanut Vender" continues to grow in popularity. Ira Summers, Jr., seems to doubt the sales ability of the number and has not ordered it. We think the reason is that John Washburn does not like peanuts. One would think that he would.

* * *

Kenneth Blevins is in town and says that he will be here for quite a time. Kenneth says it's just as much fun being broke in Chattanooga as anywhere else.

* * *

The Hamilton County band is making a world of progress—and, incidentally, the same amount of noise—in its weekly rehearsals at the courthouse. Henry Hobday is director.

* * *

The Bijou orchestra got a real chance to show off when the Peruchi Players presented "Alma, Where Do You Live?" We'll sure have to hand it to those people on the hill; they put over one more show. Bob Fay made a darling girl and was so winsome and charming.

* * *

This column is genuinely sorry that it is not able to mention every brother in the grand old lodge, No. 80. We had thought of only writing up those in good standing, but that would leave out too many of the members. Kindly tell us any news and we'll print what the censors will pass.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Branch No. 62 elected W. A. Myers to succeed J. A. Carson as delegate to the Trades and Labor council. The delegates now are J. T. McPherson, L. W. Lyons, W. A. Myers and R. B. Lane.

* * *

The Federal Employees' Credit Union met Tuesday evening and elected three new directors for a three-year term. Springfield, Moore, Russ, the directors, will meet soon and elect officers for the year. The union is in a prosperous and solid condition. Stock paid in $22,000, in reserve fund $1,500. The boys are taking advantage of the loan department.

* * *

Another snow for Chattanooga Wednesday morning, with slick streets to traverse, and it was some traveling.

* * *

Landlord: "I'm here to inform you that I am going to raise your rent."

"Well, it's very kind of you, sir. I've been trying to myself, and can't."

* * *

John S. Walker, superintendent, has received a new and complete map of Chattanooga and vicinity, and is hard at work making up the different routes.

* * *

John: The clock fell off the wall, and if it had been a minute sooner, it would have hit the floor, mother.

Mother: I always said that clock was slow.

* * *

J. H. Johns returned to work after a few days' lay-off on account of his feet.

* * *

L. W. Duke, when coming to work Wednesday morning, had the bad luck to fall and struck his head on the street and had to go home.

* * *

The other morning as Pat Connor left home he drove off the road and sank up to the axle, and there he stuck until pulled out.

* * *

Brooks, when asked if he rode his wheel when the streets were icy, said no, he left it in the garage.

A. F. of L. Council Faces Issues of National Moment

Southern Campaign and Danville Up for Consideration With Unemployment, Legislation, Brotherhood Affiliation.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Miami, Fla., Jan. 15.—With a dozen nationally important issues on the calendar the American Federation of Labor executive council convened here Tuesday for a ten-day session.

President William Green today gave International Labor News Service an official outline of matters to come up for discussion and action. Leading among these are:

1—The Danville strike.

2—The southern organizing campaign as a whole.

3—Possible affiliation of the Railroad Brotherhoods.

4—The Washington legislative program, headed by labor's anti-injunction bill and the proposal to establish as compulsory by law the payment of the prevailing wage on government contracts, and including the 44-hour, five-day week for government employes.

5—The government's unemployment relief proposal via appropriation and other measures.

6—Labor's own broad unemployment program as outlined in the Boston convention, entailing a sweeping inquiry and study, the preliminary achievements of which President Green will report to the meeting.

Discussing the southern campaign, President Green said he was confident the council would order the campaign continued with all possible intensity. His own determination that the campaign must go on with all the vigor that can be put into it is well known. "Our purpose is to win the confidence and support of the employers and of the people of the south," said he, "to our program of co-operation and progress, to convince them that we have a distinct contribution to make and to win for the workers the right to organize and to bargain collectively."

The unemployment and prevailing wage issues will be given extended attention. The provisions of the Boston convention program will be taken up and further steps taken to carry that program into effect. On the prevailing wage issue the council will have before it the Couzens and Davis measures now pending in the senate. A strong position probably will be taken on legislation to halt the attack on wages being made by a group of non-union contractors on important government work.

Much consideration will be given the legislative program and the general strategy to be followed in the present short session, with a group of vital issues pending, headed by the anti-injunction bill.

The council will get a report on what has transpired thus far in the move for affiliation by the Railroad Brotherhoods, but what progress will be made is not indicated.

OUT-OF-WORK SURVEY STARTED BY SENATE

Washington.—The senate appropriations committee is conducting a jobless survey. The leading witnesses are Col. Arthur Woods, chairman President Hoover's emergency committee for employment, and John Barton Payne, chairman American Red Cross.

Upon their testimony is expected to hinge the decision of attempting further relief. Senators La Follette and Walsh (Mass.) urge a direct appropriation of $100,000,000 to defray relief expenses of cities and states.

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WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

SNOWDRIFT	6 Lb.	79c
BANANAS	Yellow Fruit, Pound	4c
ROSEDALE PEACHES	2½ Size	16c
BUTTER	Clearbrook or Clover Bloom, lb.	29c
IVORY SOAP	Medium Size Bar, 3 for	19c
P & G SOAP	3 for	10c
MATCHES	Fire Stone, box	2c
SALMON	No. 1 Tall Pink, Can	10c
PREMIUM SODAS	1-Lb. Package, 2 for	25c

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IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT
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THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	(4 Lb. Limit)—4 Lbs. for	44c
CHEESE	Fancy Wisconsin, Pound	21c
ROUND STEAK	Lb. 30c	LOIN Lb. 35c
	Cut from Fancy Kansas City Beef	
BACON	Fancy, Rindless, Black Hawk, pound	29c

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COMPOUND TOMATOES	Very Best Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.) — 4 Lbs.	36c
	Size 2 Can, 19 Ozs., Best Grade — 2 Cans	13c
CAMAY SOAP	Buy 3 10c Brs for 19c, and get 15c Box Ivory Snow FREE!	
CAN BEANS	"Isbell's" Size 2, 19 Ozs., Extra Good — Can	9c
PINK SALMON	Tall 15c Size, Can	10c
PEACHES	Rosedale, No. 2½, Can	16c

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Speaking of Cakes—
Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make. Of course they're
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Customer—How much will it cost to have this guy bumped off?

Hi-Jacker—Shucks, partner, I leave it to you. You pay me accordin' to the good yer gets out of it.

Hostess—Would you like a [illegible] before dinner?

Her Guest (giving a start of [illegible] prise and pleasure)—Thank [illegible] had a couple on the way over, but I think I could manage another.

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 23, 1931 — Number 39

...ILLER BROS. CO. ...URN DEAF EARS TO UNION LABOR

...rsist in Employment of Non-Union Workers.

...RIENDLY APPEALS FAIL TO REGISTER

...blicity Campaign Planned ...o Notify Public of Company's Attitude.

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

Following several months' efforts to induce Miller Bros. Co. to join with their principal competitors and operate a union beauty shop, representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, and of local Barbers and Beauty Workers, this week abandoned all hope of an amicable adjustment of the matter, and a campaign of publicity has been started to notify all union men and women and their friends of the attitude assumed by the department-store management.

The Miller store was formally declared "unfair to organized labor" by Central Body several weeks ago, but many local trades unionists who had for years faced the concern with their patronage were slow to believe that the management would persist in its attitude of opposition to union labor, and the publicity campaign was held up until every possible course was exhausted.

Refusal of the Miller management to employ union workers was based on one single item in the proposed contract, which had been signed long before by principal competitors of the department store, and which it was impossible for the unionists to concede in fairness to all those proprietors who had affixed their signatures.

The first step in the publicity campaign was taken this week, when the store was picketed and all who had occasion to be in the vicinity of Seventh and Market streets could have seen a "sandwich-man" carrying the information that "Miller Bros. is unfair to organized labor."

The union officials announced this week that a thorough campaign has already been planned, and several methods will be used to notify all friends of the workers of the attitude taken by the department store, long the beneficiary of laboring men and women's patronage, in order that the strong protest may be made.

...o More Hill Stores Closed

...o additional Hill Red stores ...reported closed this week, one ...of Mission ridge and another at ...and Chestnut streets. The La...World's informant did not state ...er the usual "Moved" sign was ...d in the windows, but inasmuch ...is seems to have been the cus... it is assumed that such was ... It was reported also that the ...ville headquarters of the Hill ...n is planning to close their lo...arehouse and deliver goods to ...arious stores by way of drays. ...exact number of local units of ...Nashville chain which have been ...oned since the "big boss" locked ...nion meatcutters a year ago is ...known, but it is believed that ...a few have "gone down" with ...its meat markets formerly oper...profitably through the patronage ...al consumers.

...bor Conciliator A Local Visitor

...J. Costello, state conciliator for ...Southern district of Illinois, was ...visitor this week, having been ...here by the serious illness of ...ather, W. T. Costello. The lat...having improved greatly, Mr. Cos...left Friday for his home. ...Costello is a brother-in-law of ...Garrett, well-known member of ...415, Barbers.

Three Danville Strike Leaders

Left to right, President Buford Nash, of Local Union No. 1685, U. T. W., at Danville; Rufus Moseley, member of the local's management committee and national executive board member, and J. C. Blackwell, treasurer, upon whose head a lot of worries fall. They were photographed just after a meeting of the management committee.

BIASED NEWS STORIES FAIL TO WEAKEN DANVILLE STRIKE

False Propaganda Sent Throughout Country in Effort to Stop Flow of Relief Angers Textile Workers and Vigorous Protest Is Lodged Against Reports of Press Association's Local Representative.

By C. S. GARRISON

Danville, Va., Jan. 22.—Entering its seventeenth week, the strike of the Danville textile workers shows no weakening, despite the propaganda efforts of the company to inform the country "the strike is over."

The bosses have dug down into their bag of tricks and hauled them out to no avail. Danville newspapers have thrown off their mask and are making a fight for the company. The news editor of the Register who had attempted to give a fair presentation of the controversy lost his job because of it.

Biased and colored stories appearing in the Danville Bee were transmitted over press association wires telling the world the strike was at an end. One account said 3,100 workers were in the mills; another "special correspondence" story said the number was 5,100, while still another account placed the figure at 3,200.

2,000 in Both Mills.

According to figures and data in the hands of the strike committee the number was approximately 2,000 in both mills, including superintendents, overseers, second-hands, office workers, transients, floaters and hoboes. Of this number fewer than 250 were actual bona fide textile workers, former members of the union. The rest were all non-producers.

The payroll as given by a local newspaper was $60,000 a week. On the basis of 5,100 workers in the mills this would mean an average wage of $10 a week, including all salaried workers. If 3,100 is the correct number the average wage, including all salaried workers, would be approximately $18 a week.

The mill company has given out no statement on the figures quoted by the newspapers. If it did it would be an admission of the correctness of the union's position in respect to the low wages paid and the exploitation of the workers.

Aimed to Stop Help.

It is plain that the propaganda sent out was for the purpose of breaking the strike through lessening the contributions to the aid of the workers. That contributors were, in some quarters, influenced by it is noted in the returns to the strike committee. Generally, however, the support which has been forthcoming has kept up.

The strike committee made a vigorous protest to one press association concerning the biased news sent out by its local representative, all of which was taken from the afternoon paper which has fought the union and the strike since its inception.

But none of this propaganda has b roken the strike. The 4,000 members of the union are sticking to the limit, despite meagre food and inclement weather.

Injunction Stands.

The injunction secured against the workers some time ago has been made permanent by Judge Henry C. Leigh. The defendant strikers made no answer to the petition and let it go by default, feeling that nothing they could do would cause the court to dissolve the decree. It was also pointed out that the strikers were not doing any of the things prohibited in the injunction and had no intention of doing so.

Influential Southern Newspapers Denounce Exploitation of Labor

(By International Labor News Service.)

Richmond, Va., Jan. 22.—Influential newspapers of the south are calling on the southland to stop the exploitation of southern labor by northern and southern capital, and to provide adequate laws to safeguard labor, especially women and children, in the textile industry.

The Richmond News-Leader calls the situation "cannibal industry," having reference to the "ten-hour day, the 60-hour week, and night work for women and children." The editorial concludes by saying that "let alone, it (cannibal industry) gradually but surely saps the vitality of the operatives. It feeds on human flesh."

The editorial was in reference to the appointment of Miss Lucy Mason, of Richmond, to have charge of the work of directing the Southern Council of Women and Children in Industry in obtaining adequate labor laws for the south.

Protective Laws Advocated.

"False pretenses must be avoided," the editorial says. "Southern labor must not be exploited by long hours and starvation wages." The editorial calls upon the south to set up a "decent framework of legislation" for the protection of women and children in industry. The council will advocate uniform labor laws for all southern states as respects the length of the work-day and work-week and the age of employment. In most southern states the hours of employment average 10 or 12 hours daily for men and women. Gov. Gardner, of North Carolina, in his message to the legislature recommended a 55-hour week for labor in that state.

Keen observers in the south declare the work of the American Federation of Labor in its southern organizing campaign is beginning to bear fruit. They say that the publicity attendant upon the exploitation of southern labor and the pernicious conditions existing in all the southern states where industrial plants have located, as pointed out to the world by the American Federation of Labor, have wrought a tremendous change in public opinion in Dixie.

Green Hit Exploitation.

President Green in his numerous southern speeches protested vigorously the exploitation of the workers, not only by northern, but by southern capital, and declared on many occasions that the obtaining of adequate labor laws in the south was through trade unionism which, for the most part, had brought about labor legislation in the states where labor is now well protected.

Men who are yet timid about having their names in the public prints in connection with organized labor, admit the American Federation of Labor is doing a "monumental work in the south" in its organizing campaign.

URGE ROAD BUILDING TO END UNEMPLOYMENT

St. Louis, Mo.—Highway construction on a vast scale to end unemployment was urged by the American Road Builders' association at their annual convention in this city.

"It is criminal for a nation to boast of its wealth, bank balances and other values when so large a percentage of its citizens are deprived of earning a living," said President Van Duzer.

Rail Employment Drops Over 17 Per Cent in Year

Washington, Jan. 22.—The total number of railway employes at the middle of November was 1,394,403, a decrease in employment of 17.05 per cent as compared with the number recorded at the same time in November, 1929, and of 17.02 per cent below the employment for November, 1928, according to a tabulation by the interstate commerce commission.

CARMEN NAME NEW OFFICERS

Lookout Lodge, No. 211, Selects Official Family for Year. Smith President.

"DOC"

G. W. FULLER

Elected for Sixteenth Successive Year as Carmen's Financial Secretary.

(By J. W. Fuller.)

Lookout Lodge No. 211, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, met in regular business session Thursday evening. After routine business was disposed of, the lodge went into election and installation of officers. The officers elected and installed were:

President—G. C. Smith.
Vice-President—W. S. Lide.
Recording Secretary—J. W. Fuller.
Financial Secretary—G. W. Fuller.
Treasurer—G. M. Matheny.
Guide—J. H. Wood.
Warden—J. C. Cox.
Sentinel—A. H. Duttlinger.
Chaplain—C. B. Hall.
Trustees—J. H. Poe, J. A. G. Williams and W. W. Kirkpatrick.
Local Protective Board Committee—J. H. Poe, G. W. Fuller and H. C. Patterson.
Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—J. H. Wood, J. H. Poe and W. W. Kirkpatrick.

Brother Fuller, the financial secretary, has been elected to this office every year for the past fifteen years, and he has also had the honor of being representative to the grand lodge conventions. He attended the grand lodge convention in Kansas City in September, 1929. Brother Fuller is a very congenial fellow, and has a smile for everyone (especially if they mention farming and hog-raising in Georgia). He is well liked by all of his fellow-workers, and is affectionately known to scores of them as "Doc." He has been in the employ of the Southern railway for twenty-five years.

LADIES' AUXILIARY PLANS FOR BIG YEAR

With indications of an early return to normal—meaning regular jobs for their "menfolks"—Ladies' Auxiliary to Lookout Lodge, 211, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, is planning for an active year's program, according to Mrs. Jessie Swing, elected president at the regular meeting of the auxiliary last Friday night.

Mrs. Swing said that the auxiliary is in splendid condition, with a healthy interest being shown in the work, and it is the purpose of the membership to aid materially in the program of Lodge 211 all during the coming months.

A complete list of the new officers, as given The Labor World by Mrs. Swing, is as follows:

President—Mrs. Jessie Swing.
Past President—Mrs. Jessie Bryan.
Vice-President—Mrs. Mabel Shelton.
Chancellor—Mrs. Nannie Saylor.
Recorder—Mrs. Nettie McBrayer.
Financial Secretary—Mrs. Mildred McKee.
Marshal—Mrs. Hattie Mahaffey.
Sentinel—Dave Mahaffey.
Warden—Mrs. Katie Grindle.
Treasurer—J. A. Swing.
Trustee—Mrs. Bettie Murphy.

CONVICTS HONOR PAROLES.

Montgomery, Ala.—Three hundred convicts kept faith with Gov. Bibb Graves when he paroled them to spend the Christmas holidays at their homes. The prisoners all returned to the various penitentiaries and road camps. There were several lifers among those released.

LABOR ASKS GOVERNMENT TO ADOPT FIVE-DAY WEEK

A. F. of L. Executive Council Holds Proposed Federal Action Would Give Immediate Relief in Unemployment Situation.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Miami, Fla., Jan. 20.—The first act of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, on opening its annual mid-winter meeting here, was to adopt a resolution calling upon the federal government to "get into step with progressive employers" and make the five-day working week effective for all employes.

Announcing the adoption of the resolution, President William Green said that inauguration of the five-day week would help the unemployment situation and that it was the judgment of the executive council that there would be immediate relief if it were applied at once wherever possible in government departments.

Mr. Green made an emphatic reply to the statement favoring wage reductions made by Albert W. Wiggin, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank of New York City.

Wiggin Illogical, He Says.

"Mr. Wiggin is illogical and at odds with leading economists, also many of our great employers, in his advocacy of lower wages," Green said. "We are starving in a land of plenty simply because we have overemphasized the development of production machinery and failed to keep up our ability to purchase this output.

"If, with our present production, we lower wages and thus decrease the buying power of consumers throughout the nation, this depression may continue indefinitely. Having the materials and the production machinery, we can restore normal business conditions by placing the nation's buying power on a par with production."

The council was formally advised of the formation of labor's legislative committee for the modification of the Volstead act, with which international unions, representing 2,000,000 of the 3,000,000 members of the federation, have affiliated for the most highly organized campaign yet made to permit the brewing and sale of beer.

Would Help Jobless.

Such action, according to the spokesman for the committee, would provide almost immediate work for 1,500,000 men and revive a market for farm products that in 1918, the last year of legal brewing, used 950,000 tons of farm products, mainly grain and hops, valued at $110,000,000; relieve unrest and provide the government with $400,000,000 in revenue.

The committee is composed of the heads of international unions, state federations and the several departments of the federation and to date includes nearly every large union.

The committee will hold a national conference in Washington Feb. 23 and 24, where the campaign will be formally launched.

In a report made to the executive council by Ira N. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International union, executive secretary of the committee, the committee announces its purpose to "use every legitimate avenue for the development and crystallization of public opinion."

To Stamp Out Bootlegging.

"We are determined," says the committee, "to stamp out bootlegging, smuggling, illicit distilling and the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in the home.

"The passage of the Volstead act has done more to create unrest than any other law on the statute books. Class hatred has been engendered. The present generation is becoming a generation of whisky drinkers. Making beer drinking a crime has made criminals out of thousands of former law-abiding citizens.

"Modification would help law enforcement. As conditions now stand, law-abiding citizens are resentful and rebellious, with resulting disrespect for all laws and corruption in public office."

Ministers Raise $1,000 Fund for Danville Union

Check Presented by New York Clergyman, Who Says Victory in Strike Will End Industrial Slavery.

By C. S. GARRISON

Danville, Va., Jan. 22.—The Rev. J. M. Spofford, of New York City, who spoke Sunday to some 2,000 textile workers, on strike here for sixteen weeks, said he was "spokesman for the Episcopal Church of America, in respect to the Danville strike." Incidentally, at the close of his address, the clergyman presented the local union with a check for $1,000 as the church's contribution to the strike relief fund. He said that at least ten bishops had contributed.

Mr. Spofford read a resolution adopted by the New York City Church league saying that "human rights must take precedence over property rights; that workers must have comforts and a saving wage and the right to organize."

"The master-slave, paternalistic system which is in vogue in Danville is antiquated," the speaker declared; "and the people are fooled by welfare agencies and company unions which are always controlled by the company officials."

Victory to End Industrial Slavery.

The speaker said the winning of the Danville strike would "bring an end to slavery in industry in America." "If Mr. Fitzgerald knows he is right why is he afraid to arbitrate with the United States government?" the speaker asked. "Unless the mills here come to their senses I know there are forces, which I oppose as a Christian, which will bring trouble to the mills and which the mill will regret."

Mr. Spofford paid his respect to the churches as follows: "I say with shame that the churches of America have not supported you as they should; but I suppose the pastors here are mill-owned. Mr. Fitzgerald's pastor would not want to run the risk of losing his contribution. I know there is criticism when churches take a stand like this. However, there are some clergymen who aren't afraid to come to your aid."

When the speaker, at this point, presented the local union with the thousand dollar check there were loud applause and cries from over the house: "More beans!"

Mr. Spofford is editor of the New York Witness, an official publication of the Episcopal church.

STATE BANKS FAVORED.

Lincoln, Neb.—State ownership and operation of banks in Nebraska, similar to the federal government's conduct of the postal savings system, was proposed by the governor, Charles E. Bryan, in his inaugural address.

NO PLACE TO MEOW!

Mary Haraway and her black kitten were victims of the Danville mill eviction that began right after Christmas. Mary and her kitten were photographed just as they left their mill-owned home pursuant to orders from the constable. Mary is facing the future bravely, but the cat is taking one last look through the window into the barren room.

WILL HONOR "OLD-TIMERS"

Circle Club Plans to Entertain Veterans of Labor Movement in February.

Local members of the old "Knights of Labor," of which there are quite a few, together with some who, although not members of that pioneer organization of labor, may be easily classed as "old-timers," will be guests of Circle club on the evening of Feb. 16, according to plans discussed at Monday night's regular meeting of the latter organization.

It is the purpose of the clubmembers to invite the veterans to a general social gathering, at which reminiscences of the early days of the trade union movement, both locally and otherwise, may be recalled and comparisons made with "ancient" and modern thought and activities on behalf of those who toil.

The possibilities, both for entertainment and constructive value, of such a gathering are apparent, and it is expected to make of the session one of the most enjoyable ever held by the club in all its six years of existence. Entertainment features, including music and stunts, will be arranged as a courtesy to the guests, and the probabilities are that 100 or more, including the clubmembers, will be present.

Regular meeting Monday night was largely attended, and while no set program had been arranged, address of Paul J. Aymon, a guest of the club, provided an enjoyable feature. John Mahoney was also a guest.

HANLY READY WITH PROGRAM STATE LABOR

Proposed Legislation to Be Offered Lawmakers.

VITAL MEASURES ASKED BY WORKERS

Weekly Review of General Assembly Features State Banking Tangle.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 22.—The following labor bills have been introduced and have been referred to committees: A bill to raise the amount of wages exempt from garnishment to $75 a month; a bill to repeal the small loan law; a bill to establish an eight-hour day on all public work; a bill to require inspection of boilers.

Tomorrow I will have introduced a bill to limit the power of courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes and to declare invalid the so-called "yellow dog" contract. Also a bill to limit the hours of work of females to forty-eight hours a week. I expect to have a bill to amend the workmen's compensation law introduced next week. All labor bills will be introduced before the recess.

Five bills relating to bus and truck transportation have been introduced in both houses. They are being supported by the railroads and the railroad brotherhoods. They are as follows: Busses to pay proportionate part with the railroads and the state for the elimination of grade crossings; to limit the size of motor trucks; busses to pay for road construction, requiring busses to pay additional taxes. The other bill provides for more stringent regulation of busses and trucks by the railroads and public utility commission. This bill also provides an eight-hour day for bus and truck drivers.

The general assembly is in its third week. An adjournment will be taken on Jan. 30 to March 16. The usual number of junketing committees will be appointed to sit during the recess.

The investigation of the state's affairs started Wednesday, with L. D. Smith, state's attorney-general, as the first witness. Gen. Smith concluded his testimony today. The most damaging testimony related to the failure of the state superintendent of banks to require Rogers Caldwell's Bank of Tennessee to deposit solvent securities to protect the state's deposits in that bank. The investigating committee today refused to permit Gen. Matt Whitaker, attorney for Gov. Horton, to have any part in the investigation. This also applies to all other attorneys representing any other individuals.

Both houses today passed bills extending the time for the payment of state and county taxes to June 1. The senate bill provided for an interest rate of 1 per cent. a month on the payment of taxes after March 1, and the house bill provided for an interest charge of one-half per cent. a month. These differences will probably be settled by a conference committee.

Philip P. Lynch, Jr., Dies at Soddy Home

Many local friends of Phil Lynch, of Soddy, for many years an officer and worker in the Miners' union there, learned with regret of the death, last Thursday, of his son, Philip Patrick Lynch, Jr., aged 19.

The young man succumbed after an illness of only a few days, of pneumonia. He was a member of the 1929 graduating class of Soddy High school, and had since childhood been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was also a member of the Junior Order.

Besides the parents, four sisters and three brothers survive, as follows: Edith, Edna, Joan and Mary Helen, Walter, Marshall and Charles.

The Labor World offers, on behalf of the entire labor movement of this section, sincerest condolences to Phil and Mrs. Lynch and the other surviving relatives.

JOBS DROP IN NEW YORK.

Albany, N. Y.—December factory employment in this state dropped 4.1 per cent from November. This is the lowest level on record since the employment index was started in June, 1914, according to Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins.

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NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1931.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When was the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers organized?

A.—In 1909. The organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through the United Textile Workers of America.

* * *

Q.—Who ran for governor of New York on a labor platform?

A.—Ezekiel Williams, who received 3,000 votes. He was the candidate of the workingmen's party.

* * *

Q.—What famous American president is credited with saying, "So long as there is one man willing to work, but unable to find employment, the hours of labor are too long?"

A.—Abraham Lincoln.

What Next!

A process by which cold-rolled iron may be converted into high grade steel is now known. The iron may be treated to any desired depth up to one-half inch by simply heating in an ordinary furnace for a given period of time, depending on the size of the stock. The part to be affected is packed in a mixture of dry chemicals, before submitting to the heat. A flexible core, which is very desirable often in such parts as an automobile crankshaft, may be left, while the parts having bearing surfaces are hardened to the grade of high-carbon steel, and may then be tempered. Machined parts may be worked and given final finish before treatment, and as this may include such parts as gears, chains, rocker arms, push rods and tappets, or any part not exceeding an inch in thickness, the reduction in production costs thus effected may be very considerable.

Sense From Congress

Congress should devote its energies during the coming weeks to the enactment of a relief program and to the passage of constructive measures for the prevention of relief in the future.—Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin.

Patriotism is not measured by public profession and he who loves his country best will seek to keep it out of needless wars, even though it requires greater courage to face a noisy army of junkoers and war advocates than to drift with the tide.—Representative James A. Frear, of Wisconsin.

DEFEAT OLD AGE PENSION.

Washington. — The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, by a referendum vote, defeated an old-age pension plan and increased their per capita tax to create a defense fund. Nearly one-half of these workers are women.

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

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Opposite Central Market

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

"LOOKING BACKWARD."

Wage reductions are urged by Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National bank, New York, in his annual report. He revives the old theory that low wages will aid business. The Chase bank is the largest financial institution on this continent and is allied with gigantic industrial and transportation systems. Its international relations are also extensive.

Mr. Wiggin rejects organized labor's high wage philosophy that has been supported the past several years by statesmen, business men, economists and social students. He reverts to the feudal outlook of the Middle Ages and talks of the "good will of business" in paying "high" wages. These wages, Mr. Wiggin infers, are not due labor by right but through the graciousness of employers.

Organized labor insists that employers are stealthily cutting wages, while publicly proclaiming their faith in the value of high purchasing power. Mr. Wiggin indorses this claim and declares that the Hoover conference, held thirteen months ago, to check wage cutting, has failed.

The report is the first time during the present depression that a responsible business man has publicly called for wage reductions. The statement is significant from other standpoints. It is a denial that prosperity is just around the corner, for if this were believed a demand for wage cuts would hardly be made. Another feature is the retreat to the wretched theory that wages should be based on living costs. It is a reversal to the mere existence philosophy, and is a rejection of all attempts to secure an equitable division of wealth.

The Wiggin statement can fairly be assumed to represent the views of high finance. It will be quietly circulated to subsidaries that control industry in their respective communities. Men in this group do not speak on the spur of the moment. They are not moved by impulse.

No trade unionist should ignore the Wiggin statement, nor stand idly by while financiers and other controllers of industry attempt to re-establish hoary economics. The value of high wages is woven into the popular consciousness. It can be held there by widespread agitation and publicity of proposed wage cuts. The people's welfare depends upon its general acceptance.

Trade unionists deny that they advance through the good will of employers. This is company "union" argument. Every single gain by employes has been associated with a powerful organization of workers. If we accept the "good will" theory, that fits into a feudal order, there is no basis for trade unionism.

"THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH."

A notable commission, appointed by the National Civic Federation, of which Matthew Woll is acting president, of which Elihu Root is honorary president and of which Secretary of Labor Doak is honorary vice-president, has just produced a notable report, based on a year's hard study.

Labor's anti-injunction position is sustained by the 100 members of this commission and its hatred of the yellow dog contract is given their approval.

"The old order changeth" because of man's ingenuity and the rules must be changed to conform. We seem to be headed for changes all too long delayed. Labor's voice long cried in a wilderness of silence. But it cried to a purpose, as this commission's notable report shows. How long will it take legislators to catch up with the facts of industry and with the conclusions of those who know most about industry?

CHILDS—FROM COAST TO COAST.

You can find Childs' restaurants from coast to coast. Nearly always there is a girl in the front window, turning wheat cakes.

Childs' restaurants have just cut wages 10 per cent and the announcement says it was done to prevent laying off anyone and to insure continued payment of stock dividends.

Childs' started out as a sort of poor man's place to eat. But of course all that has changed. Now 9,000 people get a wage cut to prevent discharges and to safeguard dividends! By all means, gentlemen, you must protect your dividends. Heaven will protect the working girl.

NOW ARTIFICIAL LIFE.

A scientist has just announced that he believes he has created synthetic cells that live. That's fine.

We already have the mechanical robot. Now clothe his frame in these new synthetic cells and make a man out of him—all except brains.

We may yet have the perfect non-unionist!

DANVILLE BUSINESS FAVORS STRIKE END

Danville, Va.—Business men in this city are quietly circulating a petition to the strike-bound mill management to accept President Green's proposal to end the strike.

Mr. Green suggested that the workers return to their employment, that they be permitted to join the union if they so elect, and that all differences over work conditions be arbitrated.

Business men are suffering from economic conditions because of the long dispute.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part X.

"What did Jesus teach concerning money?"

This, if you remember, is the opening sentence of the first article of the present series, appearing in The Labor World in the issue of Nov. 21, 1930. We are now ready to begin the actual study of what Jesus taught relative to money, but before doing so the writer desires to make two points clear, namely, what will be regarded as "money" for the sake of discussion, and the manner in which the texts selected will be discussed. The writer took great pains in one of the preparatory articles to this series (Jan. 16, 1931,) to tell what money is, and there is explicitly stated: "It (money) is the one sign and symbol of his (man's) earthly possessions," "representing both his means of sustenance and pleasures in a very solid yet unrealized form." He has nothing to add to this by way of definition. In taking up texts for discussion one of two recognized methods of exegesis was possible: Isolating a single saying of Jesus by lifting it out of its context and discussing it, or, choosing a text and studying it, not alone, but in relation to and in conjunction with its "historical context," i. e., the scene or episode formed by the verses preceding and following the text in question, thereby letting the entire scene shed what light it will upon the text. The latter method has been chosen.

WM. L. MOSS

Below is a list of the scenes containing texts which will form the basis of our forthcoming discussions:

(1) The Call of Matthew. Mark 2:13-17. (2) Concerning Alms. Mat. 6:1-4. (3) Treasures on Earth and in Heaven. Mat. 6:19-21. (4) Concerning Divided Service. Mat. 6:24. (5) The Quarrel Over an Estate. Luke 12:13-21. (6) Against Sordid Anxiety. Luke 13:22-31. (7) Parable of the Importunate Friend. Luke 11:5-8. (8) Double Parable of the Hidden Treasure and Pearl of Great Price. Mat. 13:44-46. (9) Mission of the Twelve. Mark 6:6-11. (10) The Temple Tax. Mat. 17:24-27. (11) Parable of the Wicked Servant. Mat. 28:23-25. (12) Jesus and the Rich Young Ruler. Mark 10:17-31. (13) Parable of the Unjust Steward. Luke 16:1-12. (14) Condemnation of Jewish Presumption. Luke 16:14-15. (15) Dives and Lazarus. Luke 16:19-31. (16) Parable of the Laborers in the Vineyard. Mat. 20:1-16. (17) Zaccheus. Luke 19:1-10. (18) Cleansing of the Temple. Mark 11:15-17. (19) The Widow's Mite. Mark 12:41-44. (20) The Pharisees' Question. Mark 12:13-17. (21) Parable of the Talents. Mat. 25:14-30. (22) Blessedness of Giving. (An authenic logion quoted by Paul in his speech to the elders at Ephesus.) Acts 20:17-38.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The average wage per industrial worker in 1929 was $1,318. The average per industrial worker paid for interest and dividends in the same year was $825.

In 1930 there was a relative cut in wages. But the reports indicate that interest and dividends as a whole were in most cases equally good or better than for 1929. The probabilities are that the average paid for interest and dividends per employed worker in 1930 was well over $1,000.

This high rate of interest and dividend payments would be especially true in manufactured food, tobacco, and public utilities.

If there were need of a rapid accumulation of capital for industrial or national use, as there is in soviet Russia, there might be some sense in maintaining this ratio. But the need in this country is for an increase in the purchasing power of the national market—of the consumers. And since the consumers constitute the bulk of the workers, there is one logical method of increasing that purchasing power. It is by increasing the wages.

But some New York bankers are even now howling for lower wages.

* * *

Sensible persons are not getting excited over the propaganda now going the rounds to the effect that a special session of congress would be a national calamity. The recovery of business does not depend upon an adjournment of congress by March 4. It is silly to try to create the impression that it does. What congress may do or not do will have precious little influence on world conditions, which are at the root of the present depression in the United States. Those who say that a special session of congress would be disastrous are only making themselves ridiculous.

* * *

"Distribution of manufactured goods has no fundamental problem to solve in the way of movement of goods from the factory to the consumer. This matter is constantly being studied and improved upon by the management of the various manufacturers, and is on a better basis today than ever before. With certain raw materials—wheat, for instance, there seems to be a real problem. I am feeding 62-cent wheat to cattle on my farm, while millions of people in some parts of the world are on the verge of starvation. You can't say there is overproduction of wheat under such circumstances. Here is something for the world to think about. We are solving the fundamental problem of distribution in America by inspiring over 120,000,000 people always to want more and better things and by matching that desire for higher standards of living with the purchasing power that enables them to satisfy their wants. High wages, high standards of living, enthusiastic workers, high prosperity—that is the sequence. The per capita consumption of goods in the United States is seven times as great as the average of the outside world. Think of what remains to be done in increasing the consuming power of the world."

The foregoing sounds as if it might have been said by a trade unionist. But it wasn't. It was said by Thomas J. Watson, president and general manager of the International Business Machines corporation, as quoted in the Magazine of Wall Street.

* * *

Those who still think of Japanese women as people who, though picturesque and lovely, are yet bound to the ancestral home by centuries of custom, will find much of interest in a report recently published by the Japanese bureau of social affairs, the figures of which show that the women have felt the sweep of the industrial revolution. Of the 4,774,047 persons employed at the end of June, 1930, 1,534,314 are said to be women. The number and proportion of women in the different classifications were as follows: Factories, 1,013,428 or a little less than one-half of the total; mine, 44,774, a little less than one-fifth; transportation and communication, 47,684, slightly less than one-tenth; and casual and other employment, 428,428, or a little less than one-fourth.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

ANNOUNCEMENT

ZACH TAYLOR

To the Readers of The Labor World:

I take this means of announcing to my friends among the working people of Chattanooga that I am a candidate for a place on the Board of City Commissioners in the election to be held March 17.

This announcement is made after thorough consideration and after consultation with many friends, including a large number of members of local trades unions.

I was born in Chattanooga forty-four years ago and have spent my entire life here. I have seen this great city grow, in this brief space of time, from a rather small and struggling little city to the commanding position it now occupies in the industrial and civic life of the south and the nation. I am proud of my city, and I am one of thousands who believe that its future is unlimited. Whatever I have been able to achieve in my life has resulted from the opportunities which Chattanooga offered. It has been my privilege to contribute whatever I could as a private citizen to Chattanooga's development through co-operation with others in civic, fraternal and religious affairs. I hope that I have been able to contribute something worthwhile in the years that have passed.

It is my ambition to be one of the five men during the next four years who will shape, guide and direct Chattanooga's city government.

As the campaign progresses I will have more to say on definite issues which the people should decide in the selection of their commissioners. I will see as many people as possible before the election. To see them all is an impossible task in a city of 120,000 population. I believe those who know me will say to those of you who do not that my sole ambition is to honestly, courageously and efficiently serve the entire citizenship of our great city.

I am proud to number among the friends I have made in my entire lifetime in Chattanooga many members of the Organized Labor movement, and to those of you who do not know me, I respectfully urge that you investigate my attitude toward the efforts of wage-earners to better their condition.

ZACH TAYLOR.

WHERE ARE YOU WHEN THE TELEPHONE RINGS?

Nowadays the living room is the family's most comfortably designed retreat and it is in this room particularly that an extension telephone is needed. Placed within easy reach in a cabinet or on a table it encourages relaxation with the comfortable feeling that to answer or make calls it is only necessary to reach out a hand. You don't get up from your easy chair and walk to some other place to turn on the light, so why not be modern in your telephone facilities.

You, too, can easily afford such comforts. The cost is surprisingly small. Less than five cents a day. Call the Business Office, now, for full information on home extension service, or ask any telephone employe.

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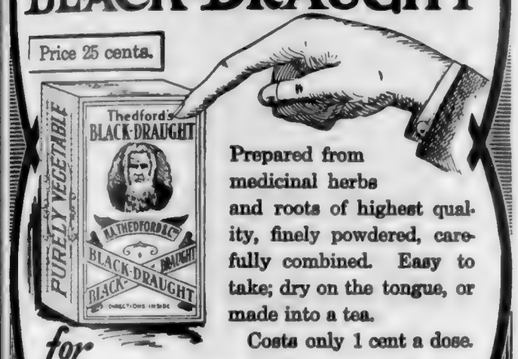

Prepared from medicinal herbs and roots of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined. Easy to take; dry on the tongue, or made into a tea.
Costs only 1 cent a dose.
for CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS.

The People's Building & Loan Association

of Chattanooga, Tennessee

Financial Statement December 31, 1930

CAPITAL STOCK AUTHORIZED	$400,000.00
VALUE OF SHARES	200.00

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand	$ 851.28	Due installment stockholders	$ 69,845.00
Mortgage loans	106,300.00	Due installment stockholders for dividends	8,564.76
Interest, Premium, etc. in arrears	3,146.75	Due loan stockholders	23,476.00
Book loans	9,232.00	Due loan stockholders for dividends	4,380.26
Accrued interest on same	178.89	Paid up stock	10,700.00
Mortgage notes and interest	3,936.42	Due bank	2,000.00
Taxes and insurance advanced	81.63	Release money	16.25
Furniture and fixtures	105.00	Reserve	700.00
		Surplus	4,149.20
	$123,831.97		$123,831.97

Previous profits apportioned not including those of January 1, 1931 ..... $43,685.65
Profits apportioned January 1, 1931 ..... 3,759.83
$47,445.48

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1930

RECEIPTS:		
Cash on hand July 1, 1930		$ 536.95
Dues	$16,180.71	
Paid up stock	700.00	
Real estate loans	10,600.00	
Interest and premium in arrears	219.00	
Book loans and interest	1,424.21	
Real estate notes and interest	1,458.60	
Bank loans	2,000.00	
Taxes and insurance advanced	34.87	
Release money	.75	
Interest	3,600.90	
Premium	1,648.14	
Fines	5.41	37,872.59
		$38,409.54
DISBURSEMENTS		
Dues matured and withdrawn	$13,614.21	
Dividends matured and withdrawn	2,252.59	
Paid up stock	1,200.00	
Real estate loans	2,000.00	
Book loans and interest	4,394.25	
Real estate notes and interest	1,432.09	
Bank loans	10,500.00	
Taxes and insurance advanced	77.04	
Release money	1.50	
Interest	557.59	
State taxes and fees	197.50	
Postage, printing and stationery	10.10	
Advertising	8.96	
Salaries	150.00	
Sundry expenses	90.00	
Commissions	42.00	
Interest and premium charged to accounts	1,030.43	37,558.26
Cash on hand January 1, 1931		$ 851.28

Officers and Board of Directors

L. C. ORR, President Star Laundry ..... President
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OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Prevailing Wage Law Upheld By New York State High Court

(By International Labor News Service.)

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Supreme Court Justice Staley ruled that railroads must obey a state law which provides for hours of labor and payment of the prevailing rate of wages for grade crossing elimination work.

The cost of this work is divided between the railroads and the state. Rail managers contest the provision that debars them from reducing wages and lengthening the work day.

The railroads involved are the Long Island, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, New Haven, Pennsylvania and Staten Island Rapid Transit company.

The railroads claim that the eight-hour provision and prevailing wages increase the cost of work for which they must pay a part, and that this impairs their freedom of contract and their property is taken without due process of law. In upholding the law, Justice Staley said:

"That the state may impose conditions for hours of labor and rate of wages in its contracts for public work flows from the right of the state to dictate the terms of its contracts and which are imposed only upon those who voluntarily accept such terms. That the state may compel municipal corporations to enter into similar contracts flows from the right of the state to control its instrumentalities.

"The legislature might have directed that the work be done entirely by the state or by its municipalities. At any rate, in my judgment, the work is of such a public character that the state may legally prescribe the conditions under which it directs and permits it to be performed.

"What might be unreasonable were the railroads to pay the whole cost is hardly a test in a situation where the state pays a substantial part."

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Some folks want to know your views only that they may oppose them.

* * *

Attorney—But, madame, you cannot marry again. If you do, your husband has clearly specified in his will that his fortune will go to his brother.

Widow—Yes, that's so. It's the brother that I'm marrying.

* * *

A young school boy halted before the blacksmith's forge and watched the smith with great interest. Very much annoyed, the smith suddenly held a red hot piece under the boy's nose, hoping to make him back away.

The Boy—If you'll give me a dollar I'll lick it.

The smith took a dollar from his pocket and held it out. The boy took the money, licked it, placed it in his pocket, and slowly walked away, whistling.

* * *

Young Lady—Were you pleased with the new school today, Tommy?

Tommy—Naw. Dey made me wash me face an' when I got home de dorg bit me 'cause he didn't know me.

* * *

Ignorance is the mother of prejudice; meanness is probably its pa.

* * *

Gerald—What kind of girl is Flossie?

Herold—Well, she knows life like a book—that has been suppressed.

* * *

Mr. Rock was reading statistics in the newspaper. "In New York a child is born every two minutes," he announced. "Good heavens!" exclaimed his wife in horror. "And we're planning to stay there two weeks."

* * *

"To some girls life is just one long neck."

* * *

She—Why so thoughtful, dear?

He—I have one dollar over this week, and I can't remember which installment I forgot to pay.

* * *

The Education of Man.

At 20 we know it all.
At 30 we think we know it all.
At 40 we become somewhat uncertain.
At 50 we have grave doubts.
At 60 we give it up.

* * *

"Mother, home and heaven" seems to be giving away in the cities to "man," "hotels" and "highballs."

* * *

Chicago Woman—I want a divorce.

Lawyer—Certainly. For a nominal fee I will institute proceedings, and should experience little difficulty in procuring it for you.

What do you call a "nominal fee?"

Lawyer—Five hundred dollars.

Woman—Nothing doing. I can have him shot for $10.

* * *

Patient—I say, doctor, don't you think it would be a good idea if I were to pack up and go to some place where the climate is warmer?

Doctor—Good heavens! Isn't that just what I've been trying to prevent?

* * *

Some people are like pins, pointed in one direction and headed in the other.

* * *

Grandma—It doesn't do much good to spank a girl after she's eighteen, nowadays.

Grandson—No, Granny, but it's lots of fun.

* * *

A B C D P Soup,
P Soup O K 4 A B.
I C D P Soup,
P Soup O K 4 Me 2.
I N A B 8 D P Soup.
V 8 it P D Q.
Sounded like boop-boop-a-doop
'Cause we didn't have to chew!

* * *

Knoxville Judge—See here, I'm going to put a stop to this here horse stealing, or none of us will be safe.

* * *

Hat Clerk—A wonderful fit, old man.

Customer—Yeh, but suppose my ears get tired?

* * *

A New York salesman was staying in a Texas hotel where he observed an old-fashioned roller towel.

Salesman (to man in washroom)—Say, doesn't the owner of this hotel know that it's against the law of the state of Texas to use roller towels now?

Man Addressed—He knows it all right enough, but I reckon that law wasn't passed when this towel was put up.

* * *

The young farmers were boasting about the size of the vegetables they had grown. Finally, one of them turned to Uncle Seth.

Young Farmer—What was the biggest thing you raised this year, Uncle Seth?

Uncle Seth—A squash.

Young Farmer—Well, how big was it?

Uncle Seth—We never measured it, but we used the seeds for snow shoes.

* * *

First Traveling Salesman—Being on the road ain't what it used to be.

Second Ditto—Naw, I've been on road for ten years now and never had to sleep at a farmer's house yet.

Newspaper Gag Law Opposed by Governor

St. Paul, Minn.—Repeal of a Minnesota law which permits an injunction judge to suppress newspapers was advocated by Gov. Floyd Olson in his inaugural address.

"The freedom of speech and the press should remain inviolate and any law which constitutes an entering wedge into that inviolability is unsafe," said the governor.

The gag law was passed by the state legislature at the instigation of politicians who were being exposed by a weekly newspaper. The publication was padlocked under injunction proceedings, and the law was upheld by the Minnesota supreme court.

The question is before the United States supreme court. The American Newspaper Publishers' association is combatting the act on the ground that free press in this state now depends upon the conscience of equity judges.

DICTATOR IN CUBA?

Washington.—"There is no law in Cuba except the will of President Machado," said Rafael Cabrera, former member of the Cuban congress, in a letter to Congressman Britten, of Illinois.

"Machado has long since demonstrated that he is a ruthless and venal dictator," said Cabrera. "He has destroyed all semblance of constitutional government; abolished all safeguards of life, liberty and property; free speech and free press is indulged at the risk of assassination or exile; the revenues of the country are squandered or misappropriated and the people driven into a state of despair and starvation, without parallel in recent history."

Southland Opposes "Cannibal" Industry

Danville, Va.—The mill strike in this city and organized labor's struggle throughout the south is awakening southern newspapers. Opposition is being recorded against "a harrowing long work day" and "pay envelopes that will attract the wolf to the door."

The Richmond News-Leader says: "The south wants no industrialism based on the 10-hour day, the 60-hour week, or night labor for women and children. This is cannibal industry. It feeds on human flesh."

The Times-Dispatch, published in the same city, says long hours is not only inhuman, but is "decidedly poor business, both for the south as a section and for manufacturers who are here to avail themselves of opportunities in the south."

Radio Trust Looms Under Present Plan

Chicago.—"Control of the air by the radio trust is as certain as tomorrow's sun, if present conditions continue," declared Edward N. Nockels, manager labor's broadcasting station WCFL and secretary Chicago Federation of Labor, in a luncheon address in this city.

"Monopoly of the air was launched on Nov. 11, 1928, when the federal radio commission arbitrarily set aside forty clear channels to favored corporations," said Mr. Nockels.

"It was then that the 'swag' was divided, to use the language of the street. These forty channels were divided among twelve corporations that were organized to operate broadcast stations, twelve radio equipment manufacturers, ten manufacturing merchandise, eleven newspapers, three huge public utility corporations, five insurance corporations, and one fraternal and one municipal corporation.

"The radio commission passed rule 40, perpetuating these forty clear channels to the corporations to assure them property rights in the air.

"The forty channels are so distributed over your dial that when the stations on these channels have 50,000 watt power, all stations on the side bands will be silenced.

"Even if a station is independent today it will not be independent tomorrow, for in order to compete with other stations you must have the same facilities and the same power as other stations if you would survive. We say that the monopoly of the air is complete. Labor's station WCFL is the only independent radio station today. Our station cannot be merged and it cannot be sold because of its co-operative ownership.

"The American Telephone and Telegraph company, in order to protect its investments and property rights, must get control of these channels, because radio is yet in its infancy."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

JOE W. ANDERSON
Announces for
City Attorney

JOE W. ANDERSON

I have served as assistant under the last three City Attorneys. During this period of more than eleven years the city has quadrupled in area and more than doubled in population. During the past five years the increased work resulting from the annexation of new territory, and the many street widening and extension programs put on by the city has required practically all of my time. As a result of my service as assistant I have become familiar with the many duties and responsibilities of the important office of City Attorney. I am familiar with the large amount of important pending litigation in which the city is a part.

I am confident that the work I have done, and the experience I have had during these eleven years has qualified me to fill the office of City Attorney.

During the time I have served as assistant I have tried to render a faithful and efficient service to the city and to deal fairly and courteously with all those having business with the legal department.

I naturally have an ambition to serve the public as City Attorney. I submit my claim for promotion on the record made as assistant during the past eleven years.

On account of the work of the legal department being unusually heavy at this time I will be unable to see as many of the voters as I would like. However, I expect to see as many between now and the primary as I possibly can without neglecting my duties.

I respectfully request those who are not familiar with my qualifications for the office of City Attorney and the character of service I have rendered the city to investigate my record, and I refer them to any present or former members of the Board of Commissioners, to the present or any former City Attorney, to any of the Judges of the Courts of Hamilton County, or to any practicing attorney at the Chattanooga Bar.

I was a charter member and served as the first president of the local lodge, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Express Division. I carried an active card for many years after leaivng the Express Company, and now hold an honorable withdrawal card.

To Delinquent Taxpayers

You are advised that after February 1, additional penalties and costs will be imposed in consequence of suits to be filed for enforcement of the lien for taxes against land; until the filing of such suits, taxes may be paid at my office.

ALVIN SHIPP, County Trustee.

BEECH-NUT
Delicatessen and Cafeteria
111 E. 7th St. Phone 6-9389

Self Service And Service
Soft Drinks
Delicious Cakes : Good Food
Low Prices

Painful Condition

"When I was just a girl at home," writes Mrs. B. F. Riggan, of Baird, Texas, "I took Cardui for cramping and pains in my side and back, and it helped me at that time.

"After I was married, I found myself in a weak, run-down condition. I suffered a great deal with my back, which was so weak it hurt me to get up or when I would stand on my feet. I fell off in weight.

"A friend of mine, seeing how bad I felt, advised me to take Cardui, which I did. By the time I had taken two bottles, I felt stronger and better than I had in a long time."

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
E-104

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Assn., Pres.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

A continuous demand for the union label, shop cord and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of trade unionists.

BIJOU
Home of Spoken Drama
PERUCHI PLAYERS
Present for One Week Beginning Saturday, Matinee and Night.
"Meet the Wife"
A Comedy of Gorgeous Amusement
—N. Y. Times.
Bargain Matinees Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday
Admission 25c and 35c
Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c
BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA
DIAL 7-1286
"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co. St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

Dividends Stayed Up As Payrolls Were Cut

Bigger Corporations in Canada Did Very Well by Stockholders, Maintaining or Increasing Payments During 1930.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Montreal, Jan. 22.—While it is estimated that the aggregate payroll in Canada during 1930 was nearly 20 per cent less than in 1929, the bigger corporations managed to do pretty well for their shareholders. According to a compilation made by the Financial Post, covering 450 leading Canadian companies whose securities figure on the stock exchanges, 350 paid dividends during 1930 as high as in 1929, while 47 paid higher dividends per share. Thirty-eight companies passed dividends, while six others reduced dividends.

"It is, however, cheering and enlightening," says the Financial Post, "to find that this rather unpleasant cloud has its silver lining, consisting in the fact that no less than twenty-four stocks have been brought into the ranks of dividend-payers, or, as in the case of three of these, have resumed paying dividends after a lapse of time."

Here is the record in tabular form:

	No. of Companies
Dividends unchanged	356
Dividends increased	17
New bonuses	5
Bonuses increased	1
Initial dividends	24
Dividends reduced	6
Bonuses reduced	0
Dividends passed	38
	450

Bonus payments during 1930, alike in number and dollar value, were ahead of 1929.

JUST BROWN

"As until yet," this paper has not been sued for one million dollars by Gov. Henry Horton, and we don't know whether to point to this fact with pride or view the situation with alarm, or indifference.

* * *

Maybe the failure of the Red Cross drive in this immediate vicinity is due to the fact that, usually, about half of the funds collected here for Red Cross use is contributed by the laboring man, which is, right now, stretching his credit at the grocer's all out of shape! Did you ever get that idea?

H. F. B.

8-HOUR SHIFTS URGED BY VIRGINIA OFFICIAL

Richmond, Va.—Three eight-hour shifts in Virginia factories, instead of the present 10-hour plan, is favored by John Hopkins Hall, state commissioner of labor. The state official estimates that approximately 20,000 workers would be given jobs if all full-time plants changed to eight hours.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

That execution board is truly a busy lot of men. It would seem that all their time would be taken with the affairs of our mystic order, but this is not true, as one of them has even taken time to develop a lost art. Mr. George Van, Sr., has acquired a mouth organ.

* * *

Rumors sometimes have the effect of conveying good news. Reports are making the rounds that soon the Tivoli will again present the music-loving public with live musicians. Bravo.

* * *

There were certain committees appointed at the January meeting of the mystic order and we were wondering why they have failed to get together and commence functioning. Probably it would have been better to appoint them as commissions—then they would not have been expected to do anything.

* * *

Jimmy Cox and his band of Collegians are daily receiving a lot of praise due to their weekly broadcasting. They are doing a fine thing for the local themselves.

* * *

What about the convention? Members must come to realize that we can't have even a cheap convention on hot air. Time is passing and something one way or the other should be done real soon.

* * *

Thanks to the efforts of the Ganja Grotto, the dances at the auditorium have been doing better weekly. A large crowd attended last week's dance and a better one is expected this week.

* * *

With the placing of the five-piece minimum on the Cavern and Hamilton club, there is still left one or two halls where seven men have to be used.

* * *

Sorry we had Bert Lown's name spelled Lyon in last week's column. Merely an error. They will happen sometimes; even Uncle John Washburn has been known to make them.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Have just heard President Hoover, ex-President Coolidge, Mary Pickford, Will Rogers, Mrs. Belmont, Al Smith, Amos 'n Andy and others in an appeal for funds for the Red Cross to apply to sufferers of the drought sections of the country, and they need it, too, so if you can spare a few cents send to the papers or the Red Cross chapter here at once.

* * *

The band held their weekly practice Wednesday evening.

* * *

M. M. Echols, who has returned from a visit to his old home around Murfreesboro, says that all of the farmers are busted in that section.

* * *

Pat Connor got three books on checker playing the other day. Watch out, you fellows, or he might spring something new on you. If he can't beat you with that old hard red one, he can try some other. I'm just warning you, so watch out, Mr. Ruch, Peter and Huby, he might be hot.

* * *

The directors of the Federal Employes' bank elected the following officers at a meeting this week: J. T. McPherson, president; G. B. Pierce, vice-president; W. B. Langley, secretary-treasurer. The institution, which is established for the benefit of the federal employes, is in a flourishing condition.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Mosier were the recipients of a surprise party by some of their friends Tuesday night.

* * *

Oakes says that when you get a fall, from which you cannot get a laugh (whether he means yourself or the spectators I don't know), is not worth a darn. He is like the boy who asked his father whether it was alright to say cofferdam or not. His father said, "Yes; why son?" Son says, "Well, as we were coming home from school we saw a cow choking and I thought she would cough her damn head off."

Profit Plan Absent In P. O. Operation

Washington.—"The postoffice is not a business; it is a public service," declared Congressman Kelly, in opposing Postmaster-General Brown's plan to raise first class postal rates from 2 cents to 2½ cents.

Mr. Kelly is ranking majority member of the house committee on postoffices and post roads. Not a single member of his committee, he said, favors the increase.

"It is a fallacy to class the postal service with a business like a telephone or telegraph company, whose reason for existence is making money," said Mr. Kelly. "The postal service is a part of the American educational system far more than it is a part of our business system." The speaker poined out that first-class mail pays its way and more, while other classes of mail do not at the present time.

If this question were considered from the standpoint of modern industrial practice of a low price reduced as increased volume warrants, there would be a reduction in the present 2-cent rate, asserted Mr. Kelly.

Wage Reductions Urged by Banker

New York.—Wage reductions to "decrease costs and increase employment" was called for by Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National bank, in his annual report. This bank is the largest on the North American continent and has far-flung industrial, transportation and financial connections.

The Wiggin statement is the first disavowal of the Hoover no-wage reduction conference, which the banker declares "has failed." The report rejects the theory of high wages.

"It is not true that high wages make prosperity," said Mr. Wiggin, who referred to the "good will of business" in paying "high" wages.

He insists that prosperity makes high wages, rather than high wages makes prosperity. "When wages are kept higher than the market justifies, employment and the buying power of labor fall off. American business has proved its good will in dealing with labor on this point in the past year, and in many industries may reasonably ask labor to accept a moderate reduction of wages designed to reduce costs and to increase both employment and the buying power of labor.

"We attempted, as a matter of collective policy, to hold the lines firm following the crash in 1929. Wages were not to be reduced, buying by railroads and construction by public utilities were to be increased, prices were to be maintained and cheap money was to be the foundation.

"This policy has had a 13-month test. It has failed."

MATERNITY ACT PASSED BY SENATE; VOTE 56-10

Washington.—The senate, by a vote of 56 to 10, passed the maternity act authorizing an appropriation of $1,000,000 to aid the states in caring for mothers and infants.

Each state will be granted $15,000 for maternity needs, the balance to be distributed among the states in proportion to population, if the states appropriate like sums.

The maternity-infancy act, first known as the Sheppard-Towner bill, went into effect in 1921, but was allowed to lapse in 1929. The new bill has no time limit.

Opponents claim the plan is another encroachment of the federal government upon state functions. The bill may meet strong opposition in the house.

Packers' Decision Breaks New Record

Washington.—A revision of the packers' consent decree by a District of Columbia court may result in other decrees asking for similar judicial revisions.

A consent decree is a legal phrase. It means an agreement.

The "Big Four" meat packers, in 1920, signed a consent decree with the government that they would retire from the retail meat business. The government pledged that in that event it would not prosecute for violation of the anti-trust laws.

The packers later started a suit to have the consent decree modified on the ground that great changes have been made in merchandising and that they should be permitted to meet new conditions.

The court revised the decree to the extent of permitting the packers to engage in the wholesale meat business and to distribute other food products. The court defended the small business man, who might be annihilated. With judicial revisions of these decrees established, however, no one can predict where or when they will end.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44649
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. William Augustus Aldridge vs. Bessie Viola Aldridge

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bessie Viola Aldridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This second day of January, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 1-30

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CARS—METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET
WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains
Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER—and save the difference.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND Very best grade (limit 4 lbs.) 4-lb. pail 44c, 8-lb. pail 84c; 4 lbs. 36c
PURE LARD Rex or Hormel, in Sanitary Cartons — 2 Lbs. 23c
PINK SALMON Tall 15c Size, Can 10c
SAUER KRAUT Large 2½ 15c Size (Bush) — Can 9c
TOMATOES Size 2 Can, Hand Packed, 19 Ozs. — Can 7c
SPARK PLUG Tobacco. Buy 2 10c Cuts for 15c and Get Tobacco Pouch FREE
WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
Just a Little Better
TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Speaking of Cakes—
Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT
LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 30, 1931 — Number 40

LOCAL UNIONS RESENT MILLERS' OPPOSITION TO ORGANIZED LABOR

New Attitude of Department Store Heads Deplored by Workers.

Paul Aymon Reports Failure to Adjust Grievance---Busy Season Forecast in Activities of Central Body and Affiliated Local Unions.

ttitude of Miller Bros. Co. in op- g organized labor when the cipal competitors of that concern ed agreements many weeks ago the Barbers and Beauticians was bject for discussion at Monday t's regular meeting of Central r the third time in succession a acity" attendance was present, but few local units of the local r movement were not represent- Before, during and after the ses- the Miller affair was "fanned," rising vote on a certain phase e dispute indicated unanimous rrence in plans which have been to continue wide publicity re- ing the surprising attitude of this

was recalled that Miller Bros. ave for many years enjoyed the nage of hundreds of local trades ists and their friends, and that concern should turn a deaf ear to nable requests of the workers, h had been conceded by others in ame line of business, was de- d to be disappointing and not to understand. Keen resentment expressed by some, who pro- d to see in the present attitude e firm an indication that the ship of local workers is no r wanted, and it was apparent the organized labor movement in territory will proceed on that

J. Aymon, representing the ican Federation of Labor, who a last-minute effort to prevail the formerly friendly depart- store management to join with chief competitors and employ bers of organized labor, was t, and made report of his ac- in the city during the past eeks.

RESS LETTER OCAL UNIONS.

communication explaining the ion at the Miller store was this addressed to the thirty local which compose Central Body, ll as to the ladies' auxiliaries, llows:

few weeks ago Chattanooga ies and Labor council placed er Bros. Co. on the "unfair of organized labor. This done only after every effort made by officers of this body, by Mr. Paul J. Aymon, rep- enting the American Federa- of Labor, to have the Miller pany join with its principal petitors and operate a union ty parlor. The action declar- this firm "unfair to organ- labor" was taken by unani- e rising vote of a largely at- ded and representative meet- of your central body.

e beauty workers, a branch e Journeyman Barbers' In- ational union, were organized eral months ago, and have a ndid local established. With and proper co-operation now will have a fine new addition r trade-union family.

barbers and beauty work- are entitled to our full sup- in this struggle. Every ety and consideration has shown the Miller Bros. Co., they were asked nothing ex- what had been granted by leading competitors. Miller Co. has in the past num- hundreds—perhaps thou- —of trades unionists and families among their friends stomers. Let's protest now st their attitude.

ask that all local union and women notify their fam- and friends that Miller Bros. been declared "unfair to ed labor," and have them this firm know we resent stand and hope to see them e their attitude toward labor. We will appreciate reading this letter at the meeting of your organiza- With best wishes,

Fraternally yours, TTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. By Matt Gerlach, Secretary.

order Executive Committee.)

SEASON RECAST.

the Miller situation was perhaps the most interesting of immediate problems coming before the body, reports of committees and action on various communications forecast a season of activities, insuring that the return of industrial normalcy will find the local labor movement in splendid position to continue its progress. Executive board, upon which falls a large portion of the detail work between meetings, showed by its report that the members had been unusually busy the preceding two weeks, and new matters were referred to the board which will command a large amount of time from the members before next regular meeting.

DIXIE COMMITTEE SEEKS CO-OPERATION.

A letter from Edward F. McGrady, chairman of the southern organizing committee of the American Federation of Labor, recalled that the Dixie drive is now entering on its second year, and stated that "When we consider the tremendous, world-wide economic depression, and the practical panic that has faced business and industry in this country, with its great problems of unemployment, we feel that the progress made has been astounding. In a great many localities last year we were unable to give assistance we wished, but we hope to overcome this handicap in part this year."

Mr. McGrady asked for the committee that Chattanooga Central Body immediately initiate a survey of the situation regarding existing local conditions, and report on the possibilities for strengthening those already existing and forming new organizations where practical. "We expect to see a great awakening of southern labor in the coming months," the letter concludes.

WILL ENDEAVOR TO "TAKE THE AIR."

In support of the southern committee, together with compliance with a communication from President Green, a committee was named to endeavor to arrange programs to be broadcast over the local radio station, leading up to a series of mass meetings in the near future, to be addressed by prominent local citizens. The committee to investigate possibilities of radio broadcasts consists of John Mahoney, Musicians; George Forbes, Postal Clerks, and A. C. Kamin, Picture Operators. Another committee, to plan for the mass meetings, is composed of L. T. Adwell, Plasterers; E. E. McDaniels, Electrical Workers, and George Perry, Barbers.

SEEK SENTIMENT ON SUNDAY MOVIES.

Proposed repeal of the state law prohibiting Sunday movies was discussed, and it was decided to get the sentiment of local unions before taking action upon this much-discussed matter. Delegates were accordingly asked to take the matter up with the individual locals and report results at next regular meeting.

LEGISLATORS WILL "STUDY" BUS BILL.

Proposed regulation of buses, approved at a previous meeting of Central Body, and submitted in principle to Senators Brock and McKellar, Congressman McReynolds, and to Mayor Bass for consideration of the city government, will receive "thoughtful consideration" of the national lawmaking representatives, according to replies received from those officials, while Mayor Bass replied that he will "submit same for adoption by the city commission, copies to be forwarded."

Mr. Moreland, formerly president of the Garment Workers' local, was granted the floor to speak in behalf of J. F. Holbert, and Mrs. E. J. Whitson made a short talk in behalf of union-labeled men's furnishings for which she is local agent. Mrs. Whitson handles labeled shirts, ties, caps, hose, underwear, garters and handkerchiefs. She may be reached by phone 2-4955.

Newly-elected delegates were obligated as follows: Elevator Constructors, M. C. Lawson and R. R. Ballew; Railway Carmen, J. H. Wood, J. H. Poe and W. W. Kirkpatrick; Electrical Workers, E. E. McDaniels, E. E. Crosby and Judd Lowry.

PENSION PLAN URGED.

St. Paul, Minn.—Compulsory old-age pensions was favored by Gov. Olsen in his message to the state legislature.

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVES AT MIAMI MEETING

Left to right, Joseph T. Weber, President William Green, Martin F. Ryan, John Coefield, James Wilson, all members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, holding its mid-winter meeting at Miami, Fla., and John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Federation Executive Council Plans to Continue Campaign To Organize Southern Labor

Will Fight for Prevailing Wage on Government Work, and to Speed Work on Federal Building Program—Trainmen's Affiliation Nearer—Annual Session of Labor's Chiefs Institutes Progressive Program.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Miami, Fla., Jan. 29.—Decision to continue and to extend the southern organizing campaign was reached here this week by the American Federation of Labor executive council after review of the entire field. President Green reported that fifty local unions have been organized since the Boston convention last fall.

To Speed Federal Building.

It was announced that the executive council of the Building Trades Department has arranged to co-operate with the federation proper in a campaign to force the maintenance of the prevailing wage laws on government work and to speed up the awarding of contracts by the treasury department.

In connection with government work, William J. Spencer, secretary of the Building Trades Department, reported to the executive council that the $350,000,000 government program to relieve unemployment in the building trades has broken down through the failure of the treasury department to provide sufficient equipment and personnel to prepare the necessary plans.

Because of the lack of proper facilities and the unwillingness of the department to utilize the services of architectural offices in New York, Boston, Chicago and other large centers, much of the work planned for the relief of the jobless will, as matters now stand, not be begun until after the crisis is passed, he declared, and the government will once more be competing with private builders for help.

Treasury Failure Scored.

"There is no complaint against Mr. Wetmore, the supervising architect," Mr. Spencer explained. "We have found him courteous and considerate. But there is serious complaint against the failure of the treasury department to make proper provision in equipment and personnel for handling the immense mass of work the emergency appropriations have thrown upon his office.

"There is but one way out, and that is the employment of the big architectural staffs available in New York and other large cities to turn out the necessary plans. This would work two ways—it would give substantial relief to large numbers of engineers, draftsmen and others who have been as hard hit as anybody, and give jobs to the great mass of unemployed building workers."

Trainmen's Affiliation Nearer.

Summoning all interested organizations to a conference, probably to be held in Washington, President Green and the executive council this week brought affiliations of the Railway Trainmen a long step nearer than it ever has been. The conference will be held in February or March and is intended to take up any jurisdictional issues that may arise in connection with the affiliation proposal. The trainmen will vote on the question in May.

The council, considering legislative questions, telegraphed to Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the Postoffice Employes, assuring him of its full support of the 44-hour bill now pending in congress. The council urges all possible support for this measure.

Carmen's Auxiliary Plan Entertainment

Unusual entertainment for the members, including a regular old-time chicken dinner, was planned by Ladies' Auxiliary to Lookout lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, at the regular meeting held last Friday at the home of Mrs. Warren Bryan, 708 Woodward avenue.

Next session, according to Mrs. Jessie Swing, president, will include the social features mentioned, and it is planned to invite a number of friends of the ladies to participate in dancing after the business is completed.

The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. C. R. Allison, on February 13.

Miss Louise Blair Returns to City

Miss Louise Blair, daughter of our own "Bully," has returned home, after a short time spent at Dayton, O., where she was transferred by her employers, the Howard Dry Cleaning company. Miss Blair was formerly stationed at the concern's McCallie avenue plant, but will be located in future at the branch office, 732 Georgia avenue.

Church Men to Hold Unemployed Parley

Washington.—Organized church men of the country held a conference on unemployment in this city, Jan. 26 and 27. The purpose was "to focus the conscience of the nation" on permanent preventives of unemployment.

The conference was under the social action departments of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Catholic Welfare council and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer Metal Trades Department A. F. of L., spoke for labor.

Other speakers were Senator Wagner, of New York; Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor of social ethics, Union Theological Seminary, New York; Rev. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic university; Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore; Prof. John R. Commons and John E. Edgerton, president National Association of Manufacturers.

Friday's news dispatches contained the information that the Danville mill strikers voted Thursday to end the seventeen-weeks struggle for justice and rights.

Although no definite details of the peace plan are given, it is known that influences had been at work particularly during the past ten days or two weeks to effect a settlement.

Whether the vote means permanent peace for the stricken community, or is merely a truce, is yet to develop, and millions of American working people will await full and authentic reports with great interest.

Building Trades Meet Wednesday

E. E. McDaniels, business manager of the Building Trades council, calls attention to the fact that regular meeting of that organization will be held Wednesday night, 7:30, at Electricians' hall, 11½ East Seventh street, and urges all eligible locals to have representatives present at the meeting.

Plumbers Name Watson Chief

H. F. Brown, somewhat irregular correspondent of The Labor World from Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, breezed in Thursday to report that his lodge had elected and installed new officers. The exact date of the voting was not given, the old man having been apparently satisfied with the statement it was "recently."

Anyhow here is the list Brown brought in:

President—Frank Watson.
Vice-President—Tom A. Bledsoe.
Past President—Oscar E. Cook.
Financial Secretary—F. R. Warren.
Recording Secretary—G. F. Chapin.
Inside Sentinel—Joe Stolpman.

WELSH MINE STRIKE ENDS.

London, England.—A South Wales strike of 150,000 miners was settled by the persistence of labor government officials. Wages are not changed. The miners re-established the seven and one-half hour day, instead of eight hours. The truce destroys the "spread-out" system which permitted coal owners to enforce any hours so long as the average was seven and one-half.

S. H. Borisky to Be Guest of Circle Club

S. H. Borisky, president of the Independent Theaters, Inc., will be the guest of honor at regular meeting of Circle club Monday evening at Deuberry's dining room, 11 West Ninth street.

The subject of Mr. Borisky's address has not been announced, but clubmembers who attend are assured of an interesting evening. The theater executive has for years been active in civic affairs, and is thoroughly capable of discussing any phase of community life which his fancy may dictate.

At Monday night's session further plans will be made for the Feb. 16 meeting, which will be in the nature of an "old-timers' night." It is the purpose of the members to have as their guests on that occasion every member of the old Knights of Labor in this community, as well as some of the pioneers in the modern movement.

The meeting Monday night will be called to order promptly at 7 o'clock.

Machinists, 1450, Indorse Bus Bill

Regulation of buses, a movement popular particularly in railroad circles, was given hearty indorsement by Lodge 1450, Machinists, this week, and proposed regulations submitted by the National League of Railway Employes was indorsed and a committee appointed to confer and co-operate with legislative committee of Central Body in furthering the cause. The committee, consisting of James C. Rogers, C. W. Pfeifer and Tom F. Hall, will endeavor to have legislation introduced at Nashville embodying the regulations indorsed by Lodge 1450, and first steps to that effect have already been taken.

Machinists, 56, For Sunday Movies

Lodge 56, Machinists, the first local union to report on the referendum originated at Central Body meeting Monday night, voted in favor of Sunday movies by an almost unanimous vote, it was reported Thursday. Regular weekly meeting of the lodge Tuesday night is also declared to have been one of the largest attended and most enthusiastic sessions in many months, considerable business having been transacted.

HAL CLEMENTS PLEADS FOR COURT ACTION IN SLATE-FUNDS MUDDLE

Speech of Knox Senator Features Week in State General Assembly.

Criticizes Law-Enforcing Machinery for Not Bringing to Bar of Justice Those Responsible for Present Conditions---Women's Eight-Hour Bill Introduced.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Jan. 29.—The feature of the week in the proceedings of the Tennessee general assembly was the speech made by Senator Hal Clements in the senate today. Arising to a question of personal privilege, the Knox county senator criticized the law enforcing machinery of the state for not bringing to the bar of justice those responsible for the present financial difficulties growing out of banks said to be controlled by Rogers Caldwell failing and now in the hands of receivers. He said there was proof enough now for criminal prosecution without any probe. He said:

The people of Tennessee do not want a sore tooth treated; they want it pulled; and nobody can do that but the criminal courts.

Senator Clements further said:

Let me give you another illustration. There is a notorious prisoner in the penitentiary. His name is Howard Barr. He was sent up from Knox county, and I prosecuted him. I remember he held up some filling stations. He got less than $100, and how excited we were!—demanded a special empaneling of the grand jury, tried the case, and the way I strutted in my humble ability and demanded the extreme penalty, and the jury gave him thirty years.

He is an artist. Since he has been out there, due to his ability to take the face of George Washington on a one dollar bill, and put the whiskers of Abraham Lincoln on it, he has made ten dollar bills out of one dollar bills, and for that, under prison regulations, he has been placed in solitary confinement, I understand, for a period of two years. The warden asked me if I would like to see him. I said, "I certainly would, I am the lawyer that sent him up." We went down there, Senator Cornelius was along, to that dungeon where hardly the light of day ever comes and the sunshine never. I remembered him as a virile, vigorous young man when I convicted him a few years ago; when they unlocked that dungeon door—they have a white line like you see a traffic line, where not even a prisoner can walk nearer the wall of that dungeon—they open that door, and there, back in the recesses of that dungeon, as black as night, sat a figure. His hair has turned as white as snow, upon his face was a great mass of hair, because they do not allow him to shave. He blinked at the light like an owl that you disturb in the barn loft in the day time. He tottered to the door and I asked him if he recognized me. He did not. Upon his forehead was the pallor of death, and his skin and hands were so transparent when you looked at them you could almost see the bones as if you were looking at them through an X-ray machine. He had almost the weak voice of a child. And finally, he tottered back, and sat on his bed, and the door clanged shut, not probably to be opened for many hours until they stuck a little food in for him.

All my cockiness was gone. I walked away with bowed head, and I wondered at a government that could exact such a toll of human suffering from one man and let other men sit behind mahogany desks and rob widows and orphans, and then only be probed about.

Will the confidence of a free people be maintained if that is the order of justice? Are the laws of the land just for the obscure and the penniless? Or shall the big folks, politicians, or otherwise, be brought to the bar of justice to expiate their crimes against society?

The house today passed a bill to extend the time of paying taxes to June 1. This bill had previously passed the senate. It was amended in the house to make the penalty for failure to pay taxes by March 1 at the rate of 6 per cent a year instead of 12 per cent a year in the senate bill. The senate concurred in the house amendment. Taxes delinquent after June will bear the usual penalty provided by law. This bill will become a law when the governor signs it.

There has been no action taken on any labor measure as yet.

Among the bills introduced this week is one to reduce the hours of work for women and children from the fifty-seven hours now allowed by law to forty-eight hours a week. This bill was introduced in the house by Representative John P. Murphy and in the senate by Senator Larsen, of Shelby county, and Senator Clements, of Knox county. These same legislators also introduced a bill to regulate minors in street trades—selling newspapers on the streets.

On Wednesday the house passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution requesting the Tennessee senators and congressmen to vote for the Norris bill providing for the government operation of the power dam at Muscle Shoals. On the same night the house reconsidered its action in passing the resolution and referred it to the judiciary committee. Evidently the power trust has some friends in the house.

The general assembly will recess Friday until March 16.

Banker's Wage Cuts Will Continue Sag

Miami, Fla.—"If, with our present production, we lower wages and thus decrease buying power of consumers, this depression may continue indefinitely," said Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., in discussing the wage reduction policy of Albert H. Wiggin, chairman governing board of the Chase National Bank, New York City.

"Mr. Wiggin is illogical and at odds with our leading economists, also many large employers," said Mr. Green. "We are starving in a land of plenty simply because we have overemphasized the development of production machinery and failed to keep up our ability to purchase this output.

"Having material and production machinery, we can only restore normal business conditions by placing the nation's buying power on a par with production."

Colorado Prison Ruled by Bishop

Canon City, Colo.—Gov. Adams placed Rev. Dr. Johnson, Colorado bishop of the Episcopal church, in charge of the state penitentiary here.

The convicts staged a rebellion in October, 1929, when thirteen lives were lost. Col. Patrick J. Hamrock was given control of the pen with dictatorial powers, but his iron discipline has failed.

Hamrock used the same methods against striking coal miners, sixteen years ago. His gunmen, garbed in the uniform of the state militia, brought civil war into southern Colorado. The thugs shot up the miners' tent colony at Ludlow on April 14, 1914, when more than a score of men, women and children were killed.

Railroads Opposing Private Car Order

Washington.—Railroad managers oppose an order by the interstate commerce commission prohibiting railroads from handling private cars of another railroad without charge.

The case was decided against the carriers, who are now before the United States supreme court for a reversal of the order.

The interstate commerce commission found that millions of dollars were wasted every year by railroads hauling these cars. Large groups were given free transportation and meals, in many cases. The beneficiaries included the families of rail officials and large shippers and their friends.

These cars were often hauled from the east coast to the Pacific. The favorite travel was to New England resorts during the summer and Florida during the winter months.

A continuous demand for the union label, shop card and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of trade unionists.

THE LABOR WORLD

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1931.

SENSE and NONSENSE

SENSE.

Editor Labor World:

I see in this morning's paper that Mr. Dragoo is out denying he said "so and so." Ain't it funny that when a guy gives out an interview that's published he even denies he said it till he gets into a jamb? I feel sure all my laboring brethren will heartily join me in expressing my personal thanks to Mr. Wilson for his prompt and emphatic denial that organized labor is paid too much wages, in his reply to Mr. Dragoo's statement. If you'll note, Mr. Dragoo only suggests a reduction in the wage scale for six or eight months. He can easily build his little fifty grand apartment house in that time, you know, and it will be two more years before he'll want to build another. And, maybe by then, he can get us to stage another suspension of prevailing scales till he can build that one! Anything, you know, for an "entering wedge" to start the scale down, and we'd have the Devil's own time to get them back up again, just as we had to get them there to date! I don't believe in reducing wages. All vanity and vexation of spirit—and flesh!

H. F. B.

NONSENSE.

Editor Labor World:

You know, I am nothing if not scientific, and of late I have been devoting myself to a careful study of this so-called English language we speak, which is comparable to both a woman and a mule, in being fearfully and wonderfully constructed. And I have run upon a serious problem in my studies, which you as an editor of such a magnificent sheet, and such a master of the language as I am sure you are, should be able to solve for me, namely: Supposing that you have two legs, which I do not doubt, is it proper to say "half of your legs is left" when legs are plural? It doesn't sound right, I'm sure, but what's a fellow to do when there are only two, and half of them certainly "is" one!

Also, could you very well say that "half of your legs 'is' left, but it's all right?" And, pray tell me how on earth it could be left, when you brought it with you, which I feel sure you did? I am all befuzzled and need help! Yours in desperation,

H. F. B.

WRONG FONTS

By J. H. C.

The H. D. Lee Mercantile company has placed some 2,500 members of the United Garment Workers' union, employed in its five large manufacturing plants in as many cities, on the 40-hour-week basis. A similar move by the A. L. McDonald Manufacturing company, of St. Joseph, Mo., added 500 more workers to the shorter work week.

• • •

The American Sales Book company, with plants in Niagara Falls and Elmira, N. Y., is still on the "unfair list" of union printers everywhere. An effort is being made to divert as much work as possible away from the above company and into the plants of fair companies. Among the firms listed as being able to furnish any class of printing which the American Salesbook company produces, with the added advantage of having the label on it if desired, are the following:

Fred J. Ringley Co., 621 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Eureka Specialty Co., Inc., 530 Electric Ave., Scranton, Pa.

General Manifold and Printing Co., Inc., Sixth and Buffalo Sts., Franklin, Pa.

G. A. Ackermann Printing Co., 350 Hudson St., New York, and 727 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!

Take a Light Dose of

B L & K R

at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."

Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

REMOVE THE CAUSES!

A committee of the federal house of representatives probed the communists and have made a voluminous report. The document summarizes the growth, development, tactics and philosophy of these revolutionists. The report dispels the illusion that communism is an advanced liberal pose that the "reds" affect until they discipline and "educate" workers to the point where they dare reveal their objective.

Communists may be probed and deported, they may be jailed and outwardly suppressed by every force of government, but they will be replaced by others who agitate by underground methods as long as the causes of unrest continue. Every low wage, every hungry man, woman and child, every bread line in a land of plenty, every Danville strike with its troops and autocracy, every injunction, every denial that workers may unite, every refusal to discuss wrongs, every job seeker, is grist to the "red" mill. These wrongs are referred to in union halls by communists who mask as "progressives" and who deny trade union remedies. They are discussed in shop, factory and mine. They are discussed by discouraged workless who are reminded that communist opponents in high places have but one solution—charity—for present conditions.

Social wrong is an ideal soil to plant revolutionary seed. The "red" laughs at patriotic appeals of men who profit by these wrongs. Idleness and distress are harvest days for the "red." This is ignored by economic-blind statesmen and flag wavers who believe revolutionary agitation can be checked by emotion, suppression and deportation.

History should teach these men that ideas thrive on opposition. If "reds" are deported they return under another name. Men who direct this movement behind the scenes are too crafty to be caught. "Reds" now come in by the thousands by calling themselves "seamen." Trade union seamen have for years attempted to stop this practice by an act of congress, but they are opposed by employers and other business men who give lip-service resistance to communism.

Revolutions are not ordered like a magician draws a rabbit from a high hat. Behind every revolution is a deep-seated cause. The revolution itself is but a culmination of a long series of grievances. To deny this is to ignore history.

Condemning communists, while the cause for communism remains, is like covering an ulcer with talcum powder.

LAW PROTECTS LOW WAGES.

The A. F. of L. executive council will urge federal legislation that compels government contractors to recognize prevailing wages and standard work conditions. President Hoover, last December, called for such recognition. William Green, president A. F. of L., submitted to the chief executive a list of government contractors who ignore this position.

Secretary of Labor Doak, speaking for the president, informs the A. F. of L. official that it is impossible to enforce prevailing wages on government work because of a decision by the federal controller. That official ruled that conditional requirements cannot be included in such contracts, as the law calls for "responsible" bidders. A "responsible" bidder is considered one who can secure bonds to guarantee that he will complete the job. Any bonding company will back a successful bidder on government work.

The controller's decision can be annulled by changing the law that protects low wages. Congress should immediately amend this statute that legalizes social degradation.

NO AMERICAN A SERF!

Slave labor in Liberia has just caused the resignation of the president and vice-president of that country. There is slave labor in other countries and their possessions and doubtless a good deal of the output thereof finds its way into the United States. Also there is much convict labor and many of the convicts are political prisoners, as in soviet Russia, land of terrible despotism. Unhappily, the output of these unfortunates also finds its way into the United States, in violation of our law, either for lack of what officialdom terms adequate proof, or for lack of complaint. Added to the list there is an enormous amount of semi-slave labor, as in some South American countries, like Venezuela, where tyranny is nearly complete. The United States accepts the products of semi-slave peon labor, asking no questions.

At home we have vast numbers of unemployed men and women going hungry and we have great numbers working for six, seven, eight, ten dollars a week. The United States gobbles up the product of these also. There is a great deal of inequity and injustice in this so-called civilized world. In some places the injustice is worse and more terrible than in others. The basic difference between the United States and many other nations is that we have machinery and the fundamental rights which we can use and are using to improve things.

Just as rapidly as we determine just what we want, just as rapidly as we learn to work together intelligently, we can bring about improvement. Injustice is not fastened upon us permanently. It is not frozen or institutionalized.

Added to that traditions go back to the beginning of this nation that lead us to go after what we want, fearlessly. Traditions in most other lands take the masses back through ages of unquestioning obedience and furtive longings for what they know they dare not take.

No American was ever born a prince and none was ever born a serf.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XI.
ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH

The Church has not yet accepted the teaching of Jesus on the subject of money, and the average Christian is not acquainted with the fact that He taught many things about it. The nearest approach to an application made by the vast majority of the followers of the lowly Galilean of the truths uttered by Him concerning money is the mere quotation of certain well-known and outstanding texts that have reference to excessive worldly riches, and quoted without an understanding of the psychological truths embedded in the words. In the instances the writer has in mind the words are quoted purely with a spiritual bias, with the real, and larger, import of the sayings missed. True, there are many who give freely to the Church, many who religiously tithe themselves for its sake, and others who will give when asked, but these three classes of givers exist, not because the Church has struck any dominant note on the Gospel teaching of Christ concerning money, but because the Church insists believers must give a part of their worldly gains to the Church for its necessary purposes. The Church, as a divinely instituted organization given over to men's care, as an historic continuity through the ages for the promulgation of the Gospels, and as a force for good among men, has never, at least in the last eighteen hundred years of its life, given forth any clear and distinct teaching embodying the ethical application of what Jesus taught about money. A conscience that is guided by instruction which is the outgrowth of what Jesus taught on the subject as recorded in the New Testament is lacking among Christians.

WM. L. MOSS

* * *

In the course of the history of the Church two decisive tendencies of the attitude of believers toward worldly possessions have held sway; the first, historically, is that of community ownership of one's possessions (the community meaning of course the membership of the Church), an experiment on the part of the First Century Church, which will come up for discussion in a later article since it is so little understood, and the second, a tendency that has been prevalent in the Church from almost after the first century of its life until the present day, the Church ignoring entirely what her Lord said about money. Yet the words of the Master are astonishingly plentiful and also unmistakable in their application. Few know in what way Jesus either commended or condemned money, or how His words ought to be applied to our daily lives. They have only been taught to see in passages that treat of worldly possessions something of spiritual significance and not something that, without in the least divorcing what He said from its spiritual significance, gives us authoritative guidance in our attitude toward money. This tomb-like silence preserved by the Church in respect to our Lord's real teaching about money has always been the underlying cause for the deplorable attitude of the rich toward the poor and the poor toward the rich. In Jesus' sayings on the subject the Church has always been content to choose an interpretation for those sayings that might give least offense, a purely spiritual interpretation, leaving the sorely needed psychological truths to the tender mercies of indifference. So a most harmful attitude has been permitted to grow up among individuals of all classes of believers toward money possessed by others.

(To Be Continued)

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," says the old proverb. There's unemployment, for example. It is an evil wind, but it seems to be blowing the fruit growers good. The thousands of unemployed workers selling apples and oranges on the streets of American cities have boomed consumption and fruit growers are profiting. Apples and oranges have been brought to the attention of the public more than ever before. Hundreds of thousands of boxes of these fruits have been sold and as a result prices have been stabilized at a time when other agricultural products have been fluctuating in a most uncertain way.

No one has any objection to the fruit growers benefiting from the sale of "unemployed apples," but it seems absurd that men must suffer that fruit growers should gain. It only serves to strengthen the impression that this is a crazy world.

• • •

Much of the talk about a "dole" would make a horse laugh. As several senators and others have pointed out, a dole is a dole, regardless of who gives it. There may be a question about the relative wisdom of giving doles by government or private agencies, but there is none about the word itself. The dictionary settles this by defining a dole as: "That which is doled out; a small portion; a gratuity." Yet some people who know better are striving mightily to make the nation believe that a "handout" is a "dole" when given by the government but is not when given by a private charitable agency.

• • •

And so the bankers think that the standard of American living should come down! One of these, otherwise intelligent, gentlemen intimates that the American working man has been living in an era of mechanical refrigerators, radios and automobiles, and "in an atmosphere of Corona-Coronas." Well, we can tell more about the radios after we get the results of the census count which was taken for the benefit of the R. C. A. and others.

But just how many frigidaires does the eminent and more or less well informed gentleman imagine the working people can have, on a wage of $1,318 per year which the government reports is the average for industrial workers? And as for "Corona-Coronas"—what are they?

* * *

But supposing the banker is right, after all? Perhaps it might be just as well to take in hand this matter of so many frigidaires, etc., etc. The simplest way to begin is, to just shut down the factory where they make 'em. That will end it. The banker can have one made to order for his house, and so can his friends. The stockholders in the frigidaire company will be sure to see the point. And so will the salesmen, and the advertising men, and the magazine and newspaper managers who have been printing all the advertising. And the workingmen—oh, they can always get a job somewhere—you know!

GASOLINE TAX $18.

New York.—Motorists in this country paid an average of more than $18 each for gasoline taxes last year, according to Owen B. Augspurger, president New York Automobile club.

MOTHER

MASTER MOLDER

The following is submitted by T. C. Lawhorne, veteran member of Local 53, Iron Molders:

Mother! Next to God the world's greatest molder.

Men and women, boys and girls, wee toddlers and babies in arms unanimously crown her with this title. She has no rival.

She begins her trade of molding when we are too little to realize she is at it, when we are too innocent to know what life is all about. But she knows! She looks far into the future. She sees there the gifts of life she would have us possess. She sees the pitfalls she would have us shun. With all the tenacity of her mother-love she guides us towards the beautiful and good and guards us from the ugly and black.

She is unafraid of blasts from life's furnace—for herself. She braves them to shield us from burns. Her hours are long, but she is never too tired to kiss a stubbed toe or bind up a broken heart.

She believes in her children. Her faith in us shines as a beacon star when the night of temptation sets in. Living or "asleep," she holds our hand. When we can no longer see her smile, hear her voice, touch her lips, we feel the sunshine of her influence around us.

She molded the character of our Lincoln and Washington. She has reclaimed to useful manhood and winsome womanhood the wayward. She loves more deeply, forgives more fully, understands more sweetly and works harder than any other molder in the world. She is eternally at her trade.

Mother, Master Molder—God bless you! Not just on "Mother's day" in the month of May each year, but on every day throughout the year we love you, we honor you, we appreciate you. God bless you!

STRIKERS ENJOINED; WILL CONTEST DECISION

Paterson, N. J.—Machinists on strike against the Wright Aeronautical corporation will contest an anti-picketing injunction issued by Vice-Chancellor Bigelow.

The corporation is attempting to enforce wage reductions and establish a speed-up system.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

Pale and Weak

"I THINK Cardui is a wonderful medicine, for I improved greatly after taking it," says Mrs. A. W. English, of R. F. D. 4, Roanoke, Va. "When I was just a girl of 13, my mother gave this medicine to me, and it did me a great deal of good. I was weak and run-down. After I had taken Cardui awhile, I felt much better.

"In 1924, my health was poor. I felt miserable, and hadn't enough strength to do my housework. It took all my willpower to keep up. I was pale and weak.

"I got Cardui again and took it. My improvement was wonderful. I can recommend Cardui to others, for my health was so much better after I had taken a course of the Cardui Home Treatment."

E-162

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

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Red Ash Nut.....$5.25
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Honest Weight—Prompt Service

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Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Mammoth Crowd Throngs

STORE FOR RENT

FRIEDMAN'S SALE

Thursday

STOCK STILL UNBROKEN

FIXTURES FOR SALE

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN FURNISHINGS

All high quality nationally known brands at reductions that only a forced sale could offer: Hats, Hickok Belts and Buckles, Wilson Bros. Hose and Underwear, Arrow Shirts, Collars and Underwear and other high-class brands too numerous to mention—at sensational cut prices!

MEN'S SUITS

1,420 SUITS, INCLUDING SPRING ARRIVALS, AT THE GREATEST PRICE CUTS IN MODERN CLOTHING HISTORY. IN THREE GROUPS FOR QUICK DISPOSAL!

Group 1
MEN'S SUITS
Formerly $22.50
CHOICE
$8.88
NO ALTERATIONS

Group 2
MEN'S SUITS
Formerly $29.50
CHOICE
$14.88
NO ALTERATIONS

Group 3
MEN'S SUITS
Formerly $35.00
CHOICE
$19.88
NO ALTERATIONS

BOYS' SUITS HALF PRICE

ALL GLOVES HALF PRICE

ALL SCARFS HALF PRICE

TWO LOTS
MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS

Group No. 1
Quit-Sale price on any overcoat up to $22.50
$9.95

Group No. 2
Quit-Sale price on any overcoat up to $35.00
$14.75

Men's Hats

$3.00 and $3.85 Hats ... $2.19
$4.85 Hats ... $3.29
$7 and $8 Hats ... $5.00

Men's Pants

$2.95 Quality, now ... $1.89
$3.95 Quality, now ... $2.89
$4.95 and $5.95 Quality, now ... $3.89
No Alterations

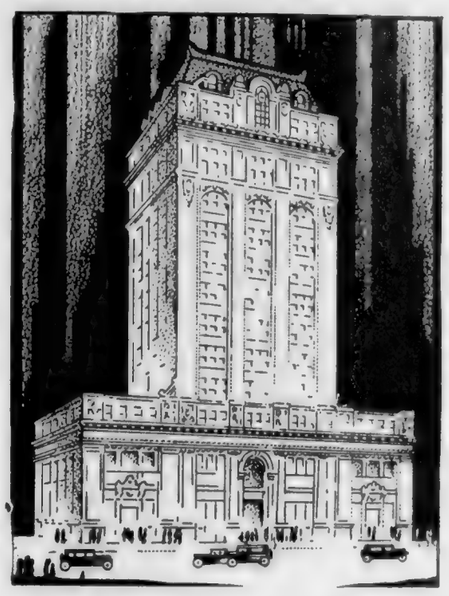
FRIEDMAN'S
812 MARKET STREET

1930 Another Year of Substantial Gains

. . . For . . .

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

A CHATTANOOGA INSTITUTION



ESTABLISHED 1887

Premium Income, a barometer by which the growth and progress of an insurance company may be made most understandable, recorded a gain of $459,470.42 over the preceding record-breaking year. This brought the total premium income to the new high mark of $5,560,228.08, an increase of 9%.

Life Insurance in Force registered a gain of $9,990,710.00 over the preceding year, raising the total Life Insurance in Force on December 31, 1930, to $54,603,238.00 This was an increase of more than 22% and the largest single year's gain in the thirteen years of the life department.

Accident and Health Insurance premiums, by which the growth of this character of business is measured, showed an increase of $276,384.74 over the preceding year, which was a gain of more than 6%.

THE REAL STORY OF PROVIDENT SERVICE

During the year 1930, 68,911 Provident checks were written in payment of benefits to policyholders and their beneficiaries. Every three minutes of the business day the Provident sent a benefit check to somebody somewhere. Of these payments to policyholders, 24,891 were for ordinary accidental injuries; 40,328 were for sickness; 462 were for accidental deaths; 3,094 for natural deaths and 136 for specific losses, such as lost arms, legs, hands, feet, eyes and the like. Benefits paid to policyholders and beneficiaries since organization total $18,854,736.42.

During 1930 the Provident met every demand promptly and in full, and closed the year stronger by far than at its beginning, and better than ever fortified and equipped to continue its record of progress.

The sound condition of the Company is indicated by the relation of its assets to its liabiliites, there being $1.406 of Assets for every $1.00 of Liability.

Forty-third Annual

Financial Statement
December 31, 1930

Assets

First Mortgages on real estate	$1,912,504.50
Bonds and stocks	1,121,037.57
Real estate, including home office building	787,855.69
Policy loans and renewal premium notes	712,853.50
Cash in banks	194,374.52
Collateral loans	33,972.19
Accident and health premiums in course of collection	422,178.74
Life premiums deferred and uncollected	314,175.01
Interest accrued	50,705.29
Re-insurance due from other companies	1,683.83
Other assets	9,118.83
	$5,560,459.67

Liabilities

Life department reserves	$2,667,581.62
Accident and Health premium reserve	501,458.64
Claim reserve	557,001.22
Reserve for commissions	75,535.66
Reserve for taxes	116,354.76
Reserve interest paid in advance	20,120.63
Accounts incurred, but not due	10,718.84
Miscellaneous reserves	5,407.06
Contingent reserve	206,281.24
Capital and surplus	1,400,000.00
	$5,560,459.67

Twenty Years Growth

PREMIUM INCOME

1910—$198,243.86
1915—$427,707.04
1920—$1,683,757.52
1925—$3,138,554.35
1930—$5,560,228.08

ASSETS

1910—$173,618.38
1915—$276,380.68
1920—$883,938.05
1925—$2,740,473.15
1930—$5,560,459.67

OFFICERS AND STAFF

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ALEXANDER W. CHAMBLISS
Vice-President

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Vice-President—Secretary

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Vice-President

H. C. CONLEY
Vice-President

F. L. BARNES
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L. N. WEBB
Vice-President

W. L. WEBB
Assistant Vice-President

JOHN A. CHAMBLISS
General Counsel

J. O. CARTER
Treasurer

CALVERT F. STEIN
Secretary-Actuary, Life Department

CHARLES R. HENRY, M. D.
Medical Director

H. L. FANCHER, M. D.
Medical Director

ROBERT L. MACLELLAN
Agency Secretary, Life Department

Directors

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Pres. Southern Ferro-Alloys Company

T. R. PRESTON
President Hamilton National Bank

ALEXANDER W. CHAMBLISS
Justice, Supreme Court of Tennessee

W. E. BROCK
U. S. Senator—Pres. Brock Candy Co.

J. P. HOSKINS
President First National Bank

SCOTT L. PROBASCO
Vice-Pres. Amer. Trust & Banking Co.

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General Counsel
Sizer, Chambliss & Sizer, Attorneys

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W. C. CARTINHOUR
Vice-President—Secretary

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President

HOWARD R. HILL
Secretary, Group Department

RALEIGH CRUMBLISS
Advertising Manager

JOHN J. KENNEDY
Assistant Manager, Personal Accident and Health Department

M. E. LESUEUR
Assistant Manager Group Department

W. D. HILL
Cashier

J. R. STEIN, Jr.
Assistant Secretary Life Department

J. C. PARS
Purchasing Agent

H. F. BRADSHAW
General Auditor

F. D. HARSH
Associate Claim Manager

KEITH KROPP
Assistant Claim Manager

C. T. GILBERT
Assistant Claim Manager

R. R. MURPHY
Assistant Manager, Railroad Dept.

E. D. RAHT
Manager Provident Building

THURMAN W. PAYNE
General Agent, Life Department
512-518 Provident Building

TROTTER, BOYD & KEESE
General Agents, Accident and Health Dept.
512-518 Provident Building

"BURSTING HEADACHES"

Dizzy Spells

Mrs. Cora Moshier, of 601 North New Orleans Ave., Brinkley, Ark., writes:

"I was so constipated until I was just sick. I could not stand to take strong medicine, so I decided I would take Black-Draught, and I found it to be all right.

"I would have such dizzy spells, and such bursting headaches, until I could hardly go. But after taking a few doses of Black-Draught, I would feel just fine. It is a good medicine, and I recommend it to all who suffer as I did. It is very easy to recommend a medicine that has done as much for me as Black-Draught has done."

THEDFORD'S

Black-Draught

For CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS

E-103

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Our Advertisers are our friends.

BIJOU

Home of Spoken Drama

PERUCHI PLAYERS

Present for One Week Beginning Monday, Feb. 2

"THE LOVE TEST"

AMERICA'S NOTED SWEETHEART PLAY

Bargain Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15

Admission 40c and 60c

BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA

DIAL 7-1286

"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

BEECH-NUT

Delicatessen and Cafeteria

111 E. 7th St. Phone 6-9389

Self Service And Service

Soft Drinks

Delicious Cakes : Good Food

Low Prices

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

WE WANT YOUR

CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP

MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.

904 MARKET STREET

To Delinquent Taxpayers

You are advised that after February 1, additional penalties and costs will be imposed in consequence of suits to be filed for enforcement of the lien for taxes against land; until the filing of such suits, taxes may be paid at my office.

ALVIN SHIPP, County Trustee.

WITH THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

By E. E. CROSBY

Local 175 went on record as favoring the widening of city streets and mailed a copy to the city commission; also favored bringing the air unit of the army here. A boost for labor in Chattanooga.

* *

Jud Lowery was elected representative to Central Body.

* * *

C. E. Coffer, when he finds a fuse in upside down, just stands on his head to read it.

* * *

Four of the brothers made a trip to Copperhill this week to try and locate some work for the members. J. F. Simons did the driving. Some of the curves were so sharp and short he had to stop to keep from running into the back of the car. L. L. Lowe delayed the start a little by having to get a shoeshine. McDaniels and Crosby were taken along to do the tire changing.

* * *

W. B. Dyche met with a little auto accident last week. He was scratched up a little and had a sprained ankle and considerable damage to his car. Now he can't walk or ride.

* * *

Mark Strawn still makes his Saturday and Sunday trips regularly to Georgia.

* * *

Prosperity is coming back. So is Christmas.

* * *

Some very important business next meeting that every member should vote on, so don't forget Feb. 4.

CAPITALISM MUST "CLEAN HOUSE," REPRESENTATIVE FISH DECLARES

Chairman of House Committee Investigating Communism in United States Denounces Injustices of Present System and Urges That Child Labor and Other Abuses Be Ended.

Washington, Jan. 29.—If the present system of society is to win, as opposed to communism, it must win on its merits and must "clean house," Representative Hamilton Fish, chairman of the house committee investigating communism, told the National Patriotic council at a dinner in the Army and Navy club here.

"Grave abuses have crept into our industrial capitalism, such as child labor and long hours, and weighed it down so that it has difficulty in supporting itself," Representative Fish said. He continued:

"Capitalism would do well to do away with some of man's inhumanities to man, and put into effect a maximum of eight hours a day in all industries, and half a day on Saturday, or a total of 44 hours a week.

"There is no reason why certain industries should be permitted to work its labor in industrial sections of the south in excess of 54 hours a week, at an average pay of $12 per week, and employ child labor.

System Not Above Reproach.

"I do not want anyone to feel that, because I have taken the lead by virtue of an extended official investigation, in exposing the falsities and attendant horrors of communism, that I believe our own economic system is above reproach. Far from it; there is much that present day industrial capitalism can learn and borrow to advantage from Russian communism.

"If communism is on trial, so also is capitalism.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand, nor can the economic structure of the world long endure half communist and half capitalist. Either it must eventually become all socialized or all capitalized. For this reason, I say it is up to the capitalist system to clean its Augean stables and divest itself of some of its manifestations of greed, inhumanity and reaction."

Representative Fish paid a warm tribute to American organized labor, declaring that citizens hardly realize the services rendered by the American Federation of Labor in opposing activities of the communists. He said the A. F. of L. has fought red influence for the last thirteen years and has done more than any one agency to keep America free from the red influence.

Must Eliminate Abuses.

"I would not stultify free American labor to compare them with the low-paid forced labor of Russia, shackled and harnessed to jobs whether they like it or not, like conscripted soldiers. I believe in capitalism as opposed to communism, but capitalism shorn of its abuses and ugly greed to exploit labor and mankind for the almighty dollar," he declared.

Anything done to help the soviet through trade helps the world revolution, Fish declared. He said he was forced in the direction of restriction of trade with Russia more every day.

The government has an obligation to see that no family goes without food in the present economic situation and drought crisis, Mr. Fish said, and announced that he would favor placing the 125,000,000 bushels of wheat the farm board is holding at the disposal of the Red Cross to be converted to the use of the drought sufferers, if need arose.

Spoke Also in New York.

The address of Representative Fish was similar to one made a few days previous at a mass meeting in Carnegie hall, New York, at which Matthew Woll, Martin W. Littleton and others spoke. Representatives of seventy civic, patriotic and labor organizations sponsored the meeting and joined in indorsement of a program designed to combat communist activities in the United States.

BRICKLAYERS CHARGE U. S. SLASHES WORKERS' PAY

Government Makes Direct Wage Cuts, While Departments Fail to Live Up to President Hoover's Wage Policy, Union Says in Letters Cited in House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Charging that government departments are not living up to President Hoover's declaration in favor of maintaining wage rates, Representative Paul J. Kvale, farmer-labor, of Minnesota, inserted in the Congressional Record a list of government projects on which workers have been forced to accept pay reductions, some of which are said to run as high as 50 per cent. The list was prepared by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

Representative Kvale told the house that superintendents of construction in the various departments had been given no official notice of the wage policy the president has announced through the press.

The list of cases on which Kvale based his charge was included originally in a letter of protest addressed to President Hoover by Secretary John J. Gleeson, of the Bricklayers' union. The president referred the letter to Ferry K. Heath, assistant secretary of the treasury.

Says U. S. Cut Wages.

Mr. Gleeson said the war department and the interior department had reduced wages on their own initiative on an experimental dam at Vicksburg, Miss., and on an Indian school at Chilocco, Okla. He further charged that the assistant secretary of war, Frederick H. Payne, approved a reduction in the wages on a job at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mr. Heath defended the government policy by saying that while the treasury was bringing all possible pressure to bear on contractors, the law required that contracts be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder and that it would not be possible to conform to the intent of the law if contractors were "restricted in regard to their labor."

Other cases of wage reductions appearing in the correspondence include:

Barracks at Langley field, Virginia, where the J. A. Jones Construction company is said to have cut masonry mechanics from $1.50 to 75 cents an hour.

Projects at Maxwell Field, Alabama, and Fort Bragg, N. C., where reduced wages are said to be still in effect notwithstanding protests to the war department.

The federal reserve bank building, Richmond, where the J. A. Jones Construction company is said to have reduced wages in many cases as much as 50 per cent.

Veterans' Bureau hospital at Northport, L. I.

Several municipal buildings in the District of Columbia and Veterans' bureau contracts at Knoxville, La., and Augusta, Ga., are also in the list.

At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., it is alleged that the contractor is importing Mexican labor and is paying only one-third of the prevailing wage scale.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

By W. L. M.

Voting their workers an 8 per cent increase in wages is the way the Crescent Hosiery mill at Niota, Tenn., has decided to meet the present depression. A 10 per cent dividend has just been paid the same company's stockholders.

* * *

News from Huntsville, Ala., that the city council has voted to give employment to several hundred men sounds good to some folks, even though the men will do the work in return for only fuel and food.

* * *

A large national mail order house has announced their catalogue now coming off the presses will carry price reductions of 20 to 40 per cent. Who shall we give credit for these price reductions—the company or the hundreds of employes it has laid off in the last few months?

* * *

Congress is still considering the drouth bill, the Muscle Shoals bill, eleven supply bills, and what-not among the nation's important legislation. Considering how necessary the gentlemen who sit in both houses of congress feel they are to the welfare of the country, it is really marvelous how the nation can go for any length of time without the legislative assistance they might render!

* * *

Texas has 13,000 employes on its regular state payroll and 900 occasional workers. Good advertising for the state during these times of depression. In view of the recent bank losses for the state, Tennessee's advertising at the present time is decidedly of the other sort.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How long has Virginia had a ten-hour law for women workers?

A.—Since 1890. The law prohibits the employment of women for more than ten hours in any one 24-hour period.

* * *

Q.—What is the trade jurisdiction of the International Union of Elevator Constructors?

A.—The construction, installation and operation of elevators and elevator machinery.

* * *

Q.—Were stone cutters among the first workers to organize in the United States?

A.—Yes. Craft unions of stonecutters were among the earliest established.

Sense From Congress

The crisis that American industry and American labor is facing today speaks in no uncertain terms of something wrong in our social and industrial system, of that which calls for further and deeper study of causes, effects and cures. Out of such study much good may eventuate. —Representative John E. Nelson, of Maine.

* * *

I have seen human distress; I have seen persons suffering from hunger and from cold; and even though I stood alone, I could take no other position than one of support for any measure which has in it the hope of immediate relief of distress and human suffering.—Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York.

A new team of labels are appearing in the northwest, the team being the Allied Printing Trades Council Label and the Label of the Bakers' union. These labels are appearing on bread wrappers produced by the Pacific Waxed Paper company, of Tacoma, with the organization committee of Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170 being responsible.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed by B. Burt and wife, Bessie May Burt, to secure a certain indebtedness, which deed of trust is dated November 3rd, 1928, and registered in Book "P," Volume 23, Page 352, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to the record of which reference is hereby made for a full recital of the terms, powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and said default continuing for more than thirty (30) days, and the owner and holder of said indebtedness having demanded the foreclosure of said deed of trust for the purposes of payment of said indebtedness, interest and cost, as provided in said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in said deed of trust, The Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the Courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate in the Second Civil District, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. three (3) A. G. Scheibelhud's subdivision, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 12, page No. 4 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, being part of the same property conveyed by Charles Harris and wife, Althea O. Harris, to George A. Sheibelhud and wife, Jessie Sheibelhud, by deed registered in Book C, Volume 14, page 289 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unencumbered, except a note due to the Hamilton Trust and Savings Bank for $1,800.00, but The Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, conveys as trustee and not otherwise. Said sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments that are a lien and unpaid, and subject to the above note.

This 30th day of January, 1931.

THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO. OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.

By W. S. Beck, President.

2-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 44659

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

J. William Augustus Aldridge vs. Bessie Viola Aldridge

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bessie Viola Aldridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This second day of January, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 1-30

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND Very best grade (limit 4 lbs.) 4-lb. pail 44c, 8-lb. pail 84c; 4 lbs. 36c

PURE LARD 4-lb. pail 44c Your favorite brand, 8-lb. pail 93c in San. Crtns., 2 lbs. 22c

PINK SALMON Tall 15c Size, Can 10c

BUTTER Our Two Most Popular Brands, Pound 30c

ROSEDALE PEACHES 2½ Size 16c

LUCKY STRIKE Cigarettes, 50 in Flat Box, Tax Paid—Box 35c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

SOLE OWNER'S

HOT SHOTS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

ROSEDALE PEACHES (4 can limit) 2½ Size 15c

FLOUR Pillsbury, 24 Pounds 75c

P & G SOAP 3 for 10c

SELOX Large Package, Two for 25c

TOMATOES No. 2 Size, Three for 20c

BAKING POWDER Calumet, One Pound 23c

WINE DRIP COFFEE 1 Lb. 19c

MATCHES Red Head, Box 2c

MARGARINE Marion, Pound 13c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card

IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD (4 lb. limit) 4 Lbs. 39c

CHEESE Fancy Wisconsin, Pound 21c

PORK CHOPS Fresh and Lean, 1 Lb. for 17½c

BACON Fancy, Rindless, Black Hawk, pound 29c

SOLE OWNER

CLARENCE SAUNDERS OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market No. 2—Market Square

No. 3—1608 McCallie No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 27, 1931 — Number 44

MR. CHAMBLISS IN ACCORD WITH PROGRESSIVES

Will Not Vote to Repeal Primary Law.

BELIEVES, HOWEVER, SYSTEM TOO COSTLY

Tells Central Body Effort Should Be Made to Correct Imperfections.

The people's primaries are in no danger from the present session of the state legislature, so far as the Hon. John A. Chambliss is concerned, Senator Chambliss having made this plain in a letter to Matt Gerlach, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, in acknowledging receipt of protest of the local labor movement against a movement recently initiated to repeal the state primary law and return to the old "boss-and-boodle" control of elections.

Senator Chambliss stated, however, that he has often thought the primary law should be repealed, "especially to obviate the extreme expense arising under it."

"Be assured, however," he continues, "that I have no idea of acting on that idea now or at this session. We must try to watch the system up rather than drop it entirely."

What appears to be a carefully-calculated movement to repeal or weaken the primary laws in many states made its appearance in Nashville just prior to the recess of the legislature, and immediately progressive forces were "on their toes" in an effort to prevent selfish political classes from consummating their much-desired plan. Coincident with the introduction of the movement, reactionary newspapers in the state carried editorials describing the "evils" of the direct primary and calling for its outright abolishment.

Among the progressive forces demanding that politicians and their henchmen keep their hands off the people's primary was the Local Central Body, which adopted a strong resolution describing the old convention system as "vicious, undemocratic and a menace to our government," and copies of this resolution were forwarded to Hamilton county representatives in the legislature. Senator Chambliss replied in his usual frank and statesmanlike manner. Representatives Chamblee, Coleman and Payne have not as yet been heard from, but local union officials are confident either of these gentlemen will have a part in the scheme to take away from the people the right to name their own officials and place the selection of candidates entirely in the hands of a few bosses.

ROUTINE BUSINESS FEATURES MEETING.

Regular meeting of Central Body Monday night was featured by routine business and almost altogether "inside" matters. A somewhat smaller than usual attendance was present, some twoscore delegates taking part in the proceedings. Credentials were received for the following: Machinists, 56, Joe Harden, O. R. Hubbard, Herman Metz, H. E. Kelley, C. F. Lange and W. L. Wergin.

Next regular meeting of Central Body, which comes on Monday, March 9, will be devoted to speechmaking by the various candidates for city offices. The occasion will follow a long-established custom of the local labor movement to extend this courtesy just prior to all elections.

Molders Pledge Aid in Fight Of Miller Bros.

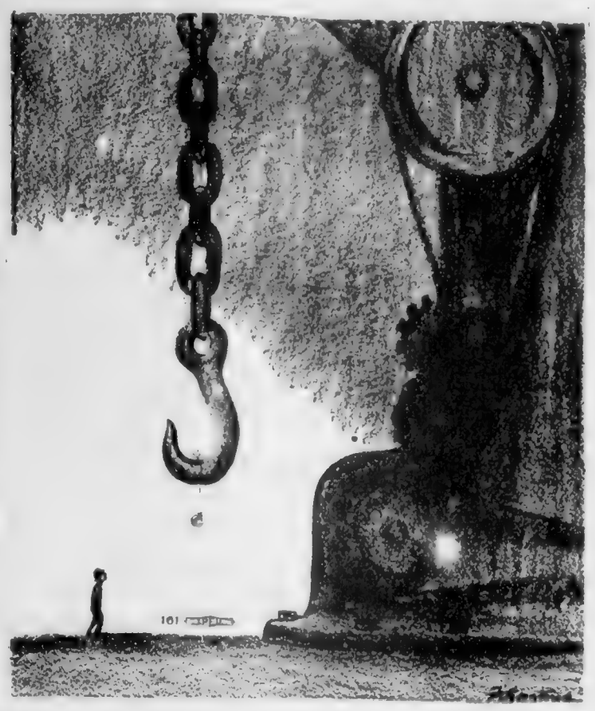
"One hundred per cent." cooperation with the local labor movement in the fight on organized labor now being made by Miller Bros. department store was pledged by Lodge 53, Iron Molders, at the regular meeting of that organization last Friday night.

The attitude of the Miller management, which refuses to recognize organized labor in the Miller beauty shop, even though its principal competitors are operating strictly union shops, is resented by all local unionists, the department store having been a beneficiary for many years of the working people's patronage.

The Iron Molders, in line with other locals, is formally on record, according to the veteran corresponding secretary, James Connor, as offering its full sympathy and support in the present controversy, and its members unanimously pledged themselves to render every possible assistance in the present program of the local movement.

Officials of Central Body and of two local unions directly involved in the Miller dispute expressed themselves this week as entirely satisfied with the progress of the publicity campaign so far, and indicated that the "battle" has just begun.

Our Great Machine Produces—An Apple



SAFEGUARD YOUR PRIMARY!

Workers Should Assist in Repelling "Drive" Engineered by the Political Bosses in Many State Legislatures.

(An Editorial in Labor)

The organized workers of America should wake up and stand guard over the direct primary in every state which has a primary.

This great device of progressive and popular government is under heavy attack. The bosses and big interests hate it—and they are right in doing so. **It spoils their game.**

Both want to go back to the "good old convention days," when boss and boodle could get together in some quiet back room, pick both sets of candidates, and give the people the delightful freedom of choosing between Tweedle Dee and Tweedle Dum on election day.

The primary smashed that; or rather, **enabled the people to smash it when they really want to do so.** So big interests and political bosses are out to smash the primary.

It is significant that the primary is being attacked hardest in places where it has worked best.

In Minnesota, where the primary helped to send a man like Shipstead to Washington, a bill emasculating the primary has been introduced in the legislature. Happily, the latest advices indicate it is doomed, because of Senator Shipstead's opposition.

In Montana, where the people never could have kept such a star delegation as Walsh and Wheeler in the United States senate without the primary, a scheme is being pushed to "safeguard" the law—mainly by pulling its teeth.

Besides its good work in the separate states, the primary has enabled the great progressive movement, of which organized labor is a part and parcel, to make over the United States senate; **to change that body from a club of corporation attorneys to perhaps the most liberal legislative assembly on earth.**

Fight for the primary! Watch every bill on that subject that is introduced into your state legislature, and, unless it can prove itself a good thing, beat it!

Trust "Water" Plan Held Void by Court

Washington.—The government can check inflation of valuation of utilities licensed under the federal water power act, according to a decision by Justice James C. Adkins, of the District of Columbia supreme court. The government, after fifty years, can take over these power plants, under the law.

Justice Adkins said it is "of the utmost importance" both to the owner and to the United States, that the actual legitimate cost of the original project should be known to all parties promptly upon the completion of the project.

The plaintiff — the Clarion River Power company, of Pennsylvania—was denied a temporary injunction against the federal power commission.

The suit was brought after William V. King, chief accountant of the commission, assisted by Charles A. Russell, solicitor, eliminated $6,386,000 from the Clarion's listed capital expenditures of $11,132,000. The company was asked to show how the questionable items had been "actually and legitimately expended." The company refused to appear before the commission and rushed to court for an injunction.

While the case was pending the federal power board was reorganized and the first act of a majority of the new commissioners was to discharge King and Russell. The senate took up the fight for the two men. Russell has since been reinstated.

The court's decision, if upheld, will permit the commission to pass judgment on "water" pumped into public utility corporations that can be taken over by the government, in half a century, at an excessivo valuation.

Postpone Meeting Of Circle Club

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, regular semi-monthly meeting of Circle club scheduled for Monday night has been postponed indefinitely. President Smith announced Thursday that the meeting may be held later in the same week, but definite announcement could not be made until further conference with other officials of the organization.

"Flu" Death Rate Higher Among Poor

Washington.—The death rate from influenza is much higher among "very poor" than among the topmost classes, according to the United States public health service.

These medical authorities reaffirm the theory that low-living standards affect a people's health.

The public health service says no observation during the great influenza epidemic of 1918-1919 was more common than the familiar comment that "the flu hit the rich and poor alike."

"Apparently there was ample ground for a belief in the impartiality of the disease. Like many conclusions based on general impressions, this observation was true only in part. Epidemic influenza undoubtedly was very prevalent among all classes of persons and its mortality toll was levied from the wealthy as well as the poor.

"But when the generalization was subjected to the closer analysis afforded by actual records in enumerated populations, the interesting indication appeared that there were marked and consistent differences in its incidence—with respect to morbidity and to mortality—among persons of different economic status.

"An association between the incidence of epidemic influenza and economic condition was manifested. Apparently the lower the economic level the higher was the rate attack. This relationship was found to persist even after allowance had been made for the influence of the factors of color, sex and age, and certain other conditions."

THROWS SPIKE IN WHEELS OF POWER SCHEME

Shipstead "Messes Up" Plot of Big Boys.

FLUSHES PLAN TO GRAB NIAGARA

Chance Remark Bares Typical "Power" Hypocrisy and Turns Tables.

How a cunning scheme of the power interests to commercialize the great possibilities of Niagara Falls was exposed by a chance remark of Senator Shipstead is told in the current issue of Labor, Washington organ of the railroad shopcrafts, in its current issue.

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" this power trust is peculiar, but once in a while the brilliant and highly-paid attorneys for these blood-suckers meet their match among genuine patriots, and the Niagara Falls plot was nipped in the bud and shown up in all its hideousness. Labor's story of the little slip of the big boys follows:

Three weeks ago, Senator Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota, came into a meeting of the foreign relations committee of the senate to find his colleagues discussing a treaty between the United States and Canada "For the preservation and improvement of the scenic beauties of the Niagara Falls and Rapids."

There was no division of sentiment on the matter of preserving the falls, and the senators were about to make the usual report, when the lone farmer-laborite casually inquired:

"Is there anything in the treaty about power?" That caused Chairman "Bill" Borah to prick up his ears, and other members became interested.

A more careful examination of the treaty revealed that it did contain "something about power."

In order to "preserve" the falls, the treaty authorized the construction of certain works, the cost to be divided between the Niagara Falls Power company, one of the most important branches of the American power trust, and the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario, a great publicly-owned power system.

In return, the Niagara Falls Power company was to be permitted to divert under a temporary permit 10,000 cubit feet of water for seven years. Ontario's "hydro" was authorized to make a similar diversion.

The committee called in various experts and soon discovered that power was the biggest thing in the treaty. One witness testified that the Niagara Falls company's saving on coal alone would reimburse it for what it expended to preserve the beauty of the falls, and in addition give it an 800 per cent profit at the end of seven years.

Also, the Niagara Falls company would in all probability be given a permanent permit for diverting the water at the end of the seven-year period, and would thereafter have the tremendously important right for all time.

These revelations caused a surprising reversal of sentiment in the committee and finally Chairman Borah, by unanimous vote, was instructed to make an unfavorable report.

In submitting the matter to the senate, Borah said every one wanted to preserve the falls, but:

"It is the view of the committee that the government of the United States, in so far as its part is concerned, ought to do this work direct and not enter into a contract with private power companies and pay the price which is here proposed to be paid."

The treaty was negotiated a little more than two years ago by Frank B. Kellogg when that eminent gentleman was secretary of state under President Calvin Coolidge. Being a corporation lawyer of wide experience, Mr. Kellogg probably recognized the importance of the power provisions of the treaty, but if so he did not emphasize the point.

President Hoover has been urged to make Mr. Kellogg chairman of the commission which will represent this country in negotiations with Canada looking to the development of the St. Lawrence for both power and navigation.

Strangely enough, those who are boosting Mr. Kellogg have been saying that he was unusually well qualified because of the experience he gained in negotiating the treaty for the "preservation and improvement of Niagara Falls."

Now that the senate committee on foreign relations has unanimously condemned the treaty because of the "joker" about power, the president may hesitate to pick Mr. Kellogg.

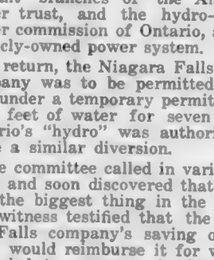
Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is also involved in the St. Lawrence development.

The power trust in its fight to get control of all the power which may come to the United States is operating through the Niagara Falls Power company, which is dominated by the Mellon-Morgan interests.

The charge was made some time ago in the Canadian senate, that the Mellon interests had grabbed all the desirable power sites on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and that they were in a position to reap practically all the benefits in case the work was entrusted to private enterprise.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

IN HOSPITAL



GEORGE LEWIS

Word comes from Washington that George Lewis, brother of the fightin' president of the United Mine Workers, has just undergone an operation for appendicitis, and at last reports was regarded as out of danger. George was stationed in this territory for some time as a sort of assistant to Ben Williams, and during his sojourn here made many friends, who will wish for him a speedy return to his usual good health.

UTILITIES COME CROPPER IN ATTEMPT TO GAG PAPER

Editor of New Hampshire Daily, Offered Advertisement to Stop Criticism, Scorns Bribe, and Investigation of Utility Management, Operation and Control in State Follows.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, Feb. 26.—High power propaganda to save the power interests from the gathering storm of public criticism against high rates pulled another weird stunt recently that reacted unfortunately on one of its companies. A small town editor and one of the veterans of the profession have exposed this sorry attempt.

The secret influence of manufacturers and utilities in curbing the freedom of the press in even small matters is almost unknown to the average person not connected with an advertising agency, a publicity bureau, or a trade publication.

Up in Concord, N. H., the fight over power rates is spreading like a rash because the utilities tried to coerce J. M. Langley, publisher and editor of the Daily Monitor. As a result the New Hampshire public service commission is investigating the management, operation and control of two New Hampshire utilities owned by the New England Gas and Electric association. It came about in this way:

Editorial Peeved Utilities.

The Monitor printed an editorial which was displeasing to the utility men. Soon thereafter, the editor received a letter from the advertising firm of Daniel Starch and Staff of Cambridge, Mass., saying that an enclosed advertisement might be used if the editor would discontinue his criticism, otherwise not. Editor Langley made a quick decision. He published the Starch letter in his editorial column and replied:

"While we'd like the advertising copy to help earn dollars needed to pay for our new plant, the Monitor does not sell its news or editorial columns."

Then came an outspoken commendation for this courageous course by the Editor and Publisher, the outstanding publication in the newspaper profession. What's the matter, the editor believes, is that there has been too little criticism of "the Big Shots, who have had their sweet will in almost everything for some fifteen years."

Industry, Finance Run Aumck.

This refreshing comment follows:

". . . The underlying causes of the depression are sensed by only a few, perhaps by not more than 5 per cent of the people. The overshadowing fact, of course, is that industry and the system of finance have been out of hand for years, running amuck. It is individualism gone mad and indecently corrupt. In the pursuit of quick, unearned wealth, the national ideal, very few of the old American pillars have been allowed to stand. The Big Boys, sometimes referred to as the Big Shots, have had their sweet will in almost everything for some fifteen years. Government, acting for the common welfare, has had little to say. Control, regulation, rational economics fitted to human service, whenever proposed have been spat upon and ground into the dust.

"If a man were audacious enough to raise his voice against any of the prevailing evils, such as crazy speculation, cockeyed overproduction, bank control of industry, ticker-tape management of railroads, private power propaganda in public schools, overcapitalization or dozens of other evidences of an age of ruthless grabbing and hogging, he would immediately be seized upon as a disturber of the peace, an eccentric freak, and run out of the community, showered with epithets, if not bricks."

Starch Eminent Advertiser.

It is interesting that Daniel Starch is one of the eminent ones in the advertising field, former professor of psychology at several universities, including Harvard, and author of leading textbooks in advertising and psychology.

FITZGERALD, DANVILLE MILL OWNER, DIES SUDDENLY

Survives Long Strike Period by Brief Time, Leaving Future Employment Policy of Big Textile Plants Matter of Conjecture Pending Settlement of Estate.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Danville, Va., Feb. 26.—Harry Fitzgerald, controlling owner of the Dan River Cotton mills, died of heart failure the morning of Feb. 24.

For four months the mills owned by Fitzgerald were tied up by a strike of local Union 1685, United Textile Workers. Throughout that period Fitzgerald maintained a policy of almost absolute silence.

Finally the strike was called off Jan. 29 on a basis of return to work, as, if and when possible, without discrimination against union members.

What effect Fitzgerald's passing will have on the future of the mills and the mill employment policy cannot be estimated until there is announcement of the manner in which Fitzgerald's holdings will be controlled hereafter. He is survived by a widow.

HIS WAGE BILL GIVEN STRONG HOUSE SUPPORT

Representative Robert L. Bacon, of New York, whose bill providing for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on government building work has been unanimously endorsed by the House Committee on Labor. The committee urged suspension of the rules for the bill's passage. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor and government departments appeared before the committee in support of the measure.

WANT JUDGES ELECTED

Providence, R. I.—Election of the state's judiciary by the people instead of appointed by the governor, or election by the legislature, as is the present practice, is favored by Representative Herrick.

Under the Herrick proposal judiciary candidates would be chosen at political party conventions and elected for six years.

GORMAN TELLS OF AGREEMENT TO END STRIKE

Names Neutral Parties Who Assisted.

POSITION OF UNION GIVEN IN DETAIL

Says Vote to Call Off Bitter Struggle Was Practically Unanimous.

Danville, Va., Feb. 25.—The position of the United Textile Workers' local union of Danville, in reference to the calling off of the strike after a four months' struggle, was set out in an official statement by Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the international union, who had charge of the Danville strike, in an interview here previous to the sudden passing of H. R. Fitzgerald, president of the mill company. In the statement Mr. Gorman set out that Henry W. Morgan, who assisted in bringing about the settlement, was engaged in an effort to make a "complete adjustment" of the controversy with the mill management.

The complete text of the Gorman statement is as follows:

"The Danville strike was called off on Thursday, Jan. 29, exactly four months from the day the strike was called. The vote to call it off was almost unanimous, the members agreeing with the recommendations of the management committee that there was nothing to be gained by a continuance of the strike.

"It is too early as yet to suggest the outcome of the controversy, for immediately upon the settlement a swarm of rumors and false propaganda from an unfriendly press served to discolor the issues and confuse the minds of all concerned. The policy of the union during this period was one of silence, not desiring to aggravate a serious situation and wishing to allay some of the bitterness engendered during the strike. It is satisfying to know that regardless of the treachery practiced by our enemies we are able to say that the union has kept faith, violated no confidence and can meet either employer or employe on a common ground.

"We were assisted in the settlement by Mr. Henry W. Morgan, of Washington, president of the Great Valley Anthracite corporation. Mr. Morgan operates a union mine in agreement with the United Mine Workers of America. He is at the present time engaged in an effort to make a complete adjustment, but owing to various circumstances we are not in a position at this time to give any definite information.

"I attended a meeting in Danville on Tuesday, Feb. 10, and the determination to hold their union was manifested by the members. There are a large number of workers still unemployed, and we realize that conditions in the industry will be a serious obstable in the re-employment of all the workers. It is therefore necessary that relief work should be continued.

"After many conferences with local and national officials of the Red Cross, this organization has signified their intention to assume some responsibility. The union will supplement this work insofar as possible, and many of our friends are still sending contributions since the strike was settled. We realize, of course, that with no strike this help will not be large. The members of the union have all agreed to assist financially, immediately upon return to work.

"The settlement of the strike really opens up another period of effort in order that the union may be rehabilitated.

"We desire at this time to express our sincere thanks to all those who rendered moral and financial assistance during the struggle. We trust to be able, in the near future, to furnish a more fitting acknowledgment, placing in the hands of those who helped us an account of how the funds were spent. We figure that approximately $150,000 was expended during the period of the strike. This only allowed for meager rations, but the strikers carried on with great courage. It is unfortunate that so great an effort should be expended in order to secure the right to belong to a union, and we cannot imagine anyone should stand in the way of organization. If the employers in Danville will now give the same degree of cooperation that the workers will we are confident there will be no more strikes and the industry will be placed on a sound foundation.

"FRANCIS J. GORMAN."

DIVIDENDS GOING UP.

New York.—Domestic corporations in January paid $567,866,546 in cash dividends. This is a gain from $536,313,416 paid in December, according to the Standard Statistics company.

Electric light, gas, telephone and telegraph public utilities led with $134,656,947. Banks paid $58,379,319 and railroads $51,981,400.

Stockholders in investment trusts, holding and finance companies were paid $30,113,803.

THE LABOR WORLD

310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

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THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1931.

LABOR QUERIES

Editor, The Labor World:

In a recent issue you published under the questions and answers caption:

Q.—What was the first union to obtain a universal eight-hour day in the United States?

A.—Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America. The eight-hour day was obtained in 1904.

The Cigar Makers' International Union of America enacted an amendment to its constitution in 1885 limiting the hours of labor to nine per day on and after Jan. 1, 1886, and to eight hours on and after May 1, 1886. This was universal and has been in operation ever since. Our constitution reads, article 100, "Every local union shall have the power to regulate the hours of labor in its respective locality, but in no case shall they exceed eight hours per day on and after May 1, 1886."

I was a delegate to the 1885 convention held in Cincinnati and had the pleasure of advocating and voting for this law. See the constitution, 1886, and the proceeding of the 1885 convention for verification of the foregoing. Sam Gompers and I were members of the constitution committee.

The Cigar Makers was one of the first to adopt the eight-hour law.

My recollection is that the Granite Cutters International Association of America adopted an eight hour law about that time.

Fraternally yours,
G. W. PERKINS.

Washington, Feb. 24.

MR. BROWN PEEVED; HAS A NEW SCHEME

Didn't Like Headline Last Week, But Swallows His Pride and Raves Again.

Editor Labor World:

After seeing that Scandinavian heading you put on my letter last week, I feel some sort of a delicacy in writing you any more, but this week I have a great scheme in my mind, or small, [illegible] I use to think with [illegible] would agree that [illegible] but you know [illegible] able to [illegible] need a [illegible] money to put [illegible] I could [illegible] you? And [illegible] I [illegible] compromise [illegible] where [illegible] a good thing [illegible] it.

[illegible] Seattle [illegible] last week's [illegible] day off to find [illegible] Hill, it seems, and I [illegible] that a liberal [illegible] that you were too [illegible] to look up a suitable [illegible] at that.

Now, about this wonderful scheme of mine. It is nothing less than to create red peace upon the market a line of black and black bordered handkerchiefs for natty wenders, whose social duties will not let them be [illegible] completely from the social swim and who must still continue to entertain her widowed friends of both sexes and others. The fall [illegible] of course, for those in the [illegible] and the black bordered [illegible] those who [illegible] and take [illegible] hope in it. [illegible] speak. If the [illegible] in the line, why [illegible] at no extra [illegible] finest, with two [illegible] the ladies carry [illegible] dark black with a [illegible] the black ones. I [illegible] sider the [illegible] Lons [illegible]

Yours [illegible],
H. F. B.

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THE UNEMPLOYMENT NIGHTMARE.

In spite of our superficial but vain idea that science and scientific arrangements play a large part in our life, America, whose very bulwarks are her industries and commercial activities, has found no solution to the unemployment problem. It is really unbelievable that over-production (if that is really our trouble at present) and plenty could lead to a situation in which starvation and need holds sway. It is equally difficult to understand how an industrial world that is throwing thousands out of employment through the introduction of labor-saving machinery denies all responsibility toward the workers who are rendered idle thereby. Yet, both of the above statements, as unbelievable as they may sound, are true concerning the depression the whole land is experiencing.

As for over-production, some permanent solution of the dilemma must be found, and education of the American people to refuse to purchase further the thousand and one useless "knick-knacks" and catch-money sundries offered on the markets and, on the other hand, to demand lower prices on the necessities of life, points the way.

In regard to labor-saving machinery, Newton D. Baker says: "Industry has no right to take all the gains that come from this rapid substitution of machine processes for human labor without bearing a substantial part of the loss." Smaller profits in the main and a willingness to assist labor to readjust its working hours and length of work week must be accepted by industrial captains before we can hope to see even a start made toward solution of the unemployment problem.

TEXTILE NIGHT SHIFT REFORMS

If what George A. Sloan, head of the Cotton Institute of New York City, reported recently to President Hoover and Secretary Lamont—that beginning with March 1 about 75 per cent of the textile mill operators would eliminate as fast as possible night shifts for women and children—is true, then organized labor sees one result of its determined opposition and fight against bad industrial conditions.

It has long been the contention of organized labor that from the standpoint of health of the workers, community standards and morals the presence of women and children in textile plants only tended to make conditions almost unbearable. It has always been regarded as a sure indication that wages were not what they should be. The employment of women and children on night shifts has only darkened the situation even more, and now the statement from the operators themselves that the system is to be eliminated as fast as possible from the forces that man the industrial plants will give much comfort to organized labor.

What the operators' desire to eliminate these workers from night shifts may have its inception in economic readjustments they are making in these plants, [illegible] of the employment of women and children on night shifts [illegible] the new readjustment [illegible] will show the operators [illegible] can be more efficiently [illegible] without the need of a night [illegible] children on their night [illegible].

BUREAUCRACY PILLORIED.

Whether or not the conservative Supreme [illegible] like it, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes is performing [illegible] like an intelligent man. Following on the heels of his decision in the Railway Clerks' case a decision which may yet be found to have much deeper implications than seem [illegible] agreed upon, Mr. Hughes delivered an address on Feb. 12 in which he denounced governmental bureaucracy to an extent not made clear by the daily newspapers.

The chief justice warned Americans of the perils of government bureaucrats who possess or usurp powers not reviewable by the courts. He cited Lord Chief Justice Hewart, of England, as an authority on the evils of bureaucratic powers in the hands of bureau and department chiefs who are given judicial powers.

The chief justice pointed unerringly to a growing evil, a threat to the survival of democratic government. There already are in our federal government chiefs who have the power to make decisions that are not reviewable by the courts. Thus they have, within their field, the powers of tyrants. That is not democracy and it is not a healthy growth within democracy. Chief Justice Hughes performed a service in pointing out this phase of political reaction.

SPIRIT OF TRADE UNIONISM.

Throughout the whole nation—and in Canada as well—thousands of unemployed workers are deriving support from trade unions. Millions of dollars have been spent by unions to maintain their unemployed members.

In this period of depression organized labor has written a chapter that fits in with the fine story of human helpfulness that has threaded its way through all the vicissitudes of the race.

Wage earners, themselves none too well supplied with necessities, are by the million taxing themselves to support their needy brothers. Here is magnificent heroism, the milk of human kindness flowing in a great river of generosity.

Again America owes a debt to its great labor movement—a debt about which it knows little, but of which historians later will write glowing and imperishable chapters. The wage earner who does not belong to a union misses the opportunity to share in this epic story.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XV.
CONCERNING ALMS

The essence of every sin is selfishness. On the other hand, our love for God awakens within us a love for the things of God, and the impulse of the one who loves God is to forget self and manifest his love toward God through sympathy, consideration and helpfulness to the world of men about him. At all times, alms are an outpouring of man's better nature. To the Christian alms are of the essence of his righteousness. Now the first characteristic of righteousness, as Jesus teaches us in the Sermon on the Mount, is inwardness. In giving alms we ought to give them with the spiritual desire to help one of God's creatures and not merely as a duty; we ought to feel that in helping one of our fellow-creatures, every one of which is a child of the Heavenly Father, we are honoring God and not ourselves by the mere act of giving. Why do I say this? For an answer, in your New Testament turn to the concluding verses of the 25th chapter of Matthew and read through our Lord's graphic word-picture we call the Parable of the Last Judgment (vss. 31-46): "I was an hungered and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, I was a stranger and ye took me in." This is the most simple, searching and impressive statement ever given utterance to of man's duty to man, symbolized in our treatment of our Lord. Here is the assurance that what we have done for the needy we have done for the Judge Himself. But at this point the symbolism ceases and we are brought face to face with the real meaning of our helpfulness toward our fellowmen: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Then Jesus again takes up the use of symbolism to give us the reverse of this picture: "I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink, I was a stranger and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not." And without a pause He once more drops the symbolism and says: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me." What we neglect to do for those in need is accepted by the Judge as slights of Himself. Thus we break the spiritual link between God and us. God is a spirit and the finest honor we render Him is manifested in a spiritual sense: our love for Him and all that belongs to Him. Therefore our helpfulness to His needy children has as its real essence spiritual love. The basis of our alms-giving must be inward, spiritual love for God and His creatures. Then our alms-giving is in the name of the Father and not an act of our own and to our credit alone. Our alms then flow from our hearts and are not from our worldly hands; they are part of our righteousness; we are honoring God through honoring the least of His children.

WM. L. MOSS

When alms-giving is not motived by an inward spiritual urge Jesus knew the temptation was always present in men to satisfy their innate vanity and love of self by an ostentatious display of their liberality, their alms becoming a mockery of genuine righteousness. Men would be fooling themselves and others, but most certainly they would not be fooling God.

FLORIDA SEEKS RECOMPENSE.

Those who have not been too immersed in other things will remember the embargo on Florida citrus fruit caused by what we were told was a visitation of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

The embargo has gone the way of all things and the fruit fly, so we are told, has gone likewise thither.

An army of thousands of men found employment in chasing the hated fly out of Florida's otherwise hospitable sunshine. Vast groves were destroyed, even as in an earlier time vast groves were destroyed in a great war on fruit cancer.

But in that earlier day the orchardists took their losses and liked them. Not so today. Today there is organization. Organized Floridans are battering at the doors of congress, asking restitution, or recompense, for ruined groves. And many a congressional ear is attuned to the clamor, inclined at a receptive angle, so that no orchardist may be offended.

The debate still rages as to whether there ever was a fruit fly menace. But the orchardists are in no doubt about what happened to their fruit and their groves. They are asking payment. They are organized. The fight will be worth watching. When you are organized your chance of getting something is pretty good, whether fruit grower in a fruit growers' organization, or a wage earner in a trade union.

JUSTICE BY INDIRECTION

A Miami, Fla., judge has just freed two men arrested for carrying a gun because they were held under a law devised for a special purpose and so framed as to leave the door open to authorities to arrest and hold honest men along with rascals. The extent to which such a law could be used against union men, particularly in strike time, is obvious.

Perhaps the framers of the ordinance sought to achieve a difficult justice by this indirection. But the judge points out that injustice may be done as easily, reading a good lesson to legislators.

In Minnesota the state legislature enacted a law making it possible to put newspapers out of business. The legislators sought to stop so-called scandal sheets, but they opened the door to persecution of all newspapers. Sooner or later the law will be repealed.

Justice is not to be had by devious methods. Justice must be had by methods that justice can sustain. Otherwise prejudice, bigotry, hatred, have their day and shambles replace orderly court rooms.

NEW LAW MUST BE TESTED

It is beginning to be clear, that like all other legislation supposed to be for the benefit of labor, the prevailing rate of wages bill now in congress will have to be tested—if it becomes a law—before its advantages, if any, can be known. Sponsored as an administration measure, in harmony with the famous White House wage maintenance agreement of over a year ago, defects appeared in it as soon as it came before the senate committee. But Secretary of Labor Doak served peremptory notice that if any amendments were proposed, the administration would withdraw its sponsorship.

No penalty is attached by the bill to any violation of its terms. However, since it proposes to prescribe part of the conditions of a legal contract with the government, it may be presumed that any contract drawn without these provisions would be null and void—which might be penalty enough, if so declared by a court of competent jurisdiction.

The fact that the bill provides that it shall not be effective until after 30 days from its passage leaves an "open season" for contractors, and for the departmental officials who are alleged to have been favoring contracts and contractors going against the terms of the White House conference agreement.

This will be just another one of those cases where "eternal vigilance" will have to be the price of whatever gains labor may make in the everlasting battle between the private greed of a few and the larger benefit of the many.

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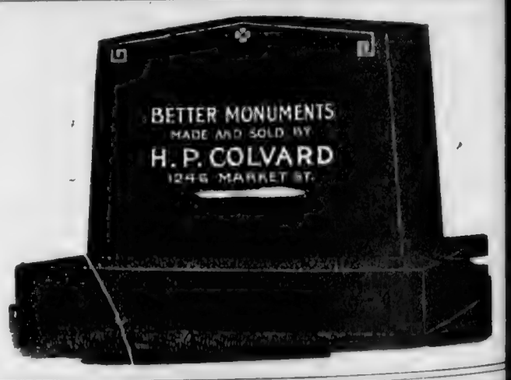


To The Taxpayers
— of —
Hamilton County

Unusual conditions confront the County.

The delinquency date for the 1930 State and County Tax has been deferred from March 1, 1931, to June 1, 1931, by the State Legislature.

The County did not anticipate this when its budget was made, and unless a very considerable part of the taxpayers pay their taxes as usual on or before March 1, the County will be forced to borrow a large sum of money, the interest on which will increase the tax burden on all.

Under this temporary law, the 1930 tax will bear interest at 6% for March, April and May, and the saving of this is an inducement to those who find it at all possible to pay their taxes on or before March 1, besides helping those less fortunate (as well as themselves) by keeping the tax rate down.

Respectfully,
ALVIN SHIPP, Trustee.

Joe W. Anderson

Candidate for

CITY ATTORNEY

JOE W. ANDERSON

I was a charter member and served as the first president of the local lodge, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Express Division. I carried an active card for many years after leaving the Express Company, and now hold an honorable withdrawal card.

Poll Tax Must Be Paid on or Before February 28

Paving Assessment Bonds for Sale

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the undersigned until eleven A. M., Saturday, February 28th, 1931, for Paving Assessment Bonds of the City of Chattanooga as follows:

PAVING DISTRICT No. 538—$ 6,024.87
PAVING DISTRICT No. 539—$13,405.32

Bonds will be dated March 2d, 1931, and mature in equal installments in one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually. Both principal and interest payable at the First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee. All proposals to be considered must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent. (2%) of the face value of the bonds, payable to F. K. Rosamond, Treasurer—same to be forfeited by the successful bidder in the event of failure to accept and pay for bonds awarded.

The City of Chattanooga contracts to supply free to the purchaser certified evidence of the legality of these bonds with the approving opinion of the City Attorney. In all other respects bids must be unconditional.

These bonds are free from all taxes in Tennessee, including state, county and city, and are exempt from federal income tax. Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Address E. D. BASS, Mayor,
Municipal Building,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

For The City Commission

E. D. HERRON

MILITIA WILL BE CALLED OUT IF RICH IGNORE IDLE RELIEF

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—"If the rich continue to refuse to contribute to unemployment relief it will be necessary to call upon the state militia to preserve order," declared Mayor Mackey in a radio address.

A relief committee is endeavoring to raise funds to give employment to thousands of workless in this city.

The mayor said many rich contribute comparatively small sums and then rush to Florida for the winter. The poor, he said, have contributed to save the situation thus far.

"I am not an alarmist and I am not overemphasizing what I know to be facts," said the city official. "No one wants to see martial law proclaimed here, but I know whereof I speak when I say that if the Lloyd committee should break down and cease to function because of the failure of people to contribute from their funds for relief it would be absolutely impossible for the police force of Philadelphia to contend with conditions.

"Up to the present time a great proportion of the relief funds have been contributed by the working class. Not one-tenth of our citizens have responded, and it is a lamentable fact, but none the less true, that many of our wealthy men and women have failed to respond while many others who are rich and well able to do so have contributed insignificant sums.

"Some of them give $100 to the Lloyd committee and then go to Florida for the winter and the poor man stays here. I say to you that it is the poor man who has saved the situation up to this time. In other words, the poor man is protecting the interests of the rich man because the poor man is sympathetic."

Mayor Mackey said it was estimated that there are at least 250,000 persons, including 50,000 children, in the city who are without the bare necessities of life.

CHICAGO LABOR CHIEF ATTACKS WAGE CUTTING AS SOCIAL PERIL

Interests Now Promoting Lower Pay Levels Deserve Severest Public Condemnation, as Their Selfish Action Is Endangering Welfare of Millions, Fitzpatrick Declares.

By JOSEPH A. WISE.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Wage cutting by "open shop" corporations in the Chicago area was deplored by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in a statement made to International Labor News Service.

"Victims of wage cutting by 'open shop' employers have made complaints to the Chicago Federation of Labor, but we can do little about it except to make the facts public," he said. "The unions have their hands full taking care of their unemployed members, and cannot of course give relief to or act in behalf of these wage earners who have neglected to take advantage of their opportunities to join a union of their crafts during prosperous times.

"We deeply sympathize with many of the destitute unemployed who are not members of organized labor. Many of them of course are the victims of their own folly in failing to become members of the unions when they had a chance. However, it is reasonably sure that a large majority are from those industries which have successfully resisted effort to persuade or compel them to recognize the right of collective bargaining.

Unions Maintain Pay Levels.

"The trade unions of Chicago have not been unmindful of the promises made by industrial and business leaders and by the officers of organized labor at the conferences held at the White House several months ago. The Chicago unions have endeavored in every way to maintain the status quo.

"Generally speaking, our efforts have been to preserve the wage scales, hours of work and working conditions as they were prior to the present depression. Union employes have given us co-operation to that end, but the wage slashing of 'open shop' employers, many of whom were obligated by promises made by their representatives at the White House conferences, is causing unrest and dissatisfaction that may lead to future difficulties. There is reason to believe that that is the ultimate object of those who are in a position to enforce the agreements made at the White House conferences, but who now are either tacitly agreeing to or actively engaged in surreptitious wage slashing and efforts to sabotage the trade union structure.

Union Employers Praised.

"On the whole the union employers with whom the Chicago trade unions have had contractural relations for many years have displayed a fine spirit throughout these trying times. Recently there has been some unrest on the part of a few of the union employers, but not of a dangerous character thus far.

"One union employers' organization has made complaint over unfair competition and hinted that a reduction in the wage scale would be acceptable, but it is not likely that the issue will be forced. The union employers in this particular industry did remarkably well during prosperous times, many of them going from nothing to affluence. They simply forget for the moment that it is incumbent upon them to take the lean with the fat along with the wage-earners.

Wage Cuts Condemned.

"Business, financial and industrial leaders now engaged in promoting or actually making wage cuts or lengthening the hours of labor should receive the severest public censure. Their selfishness and lack of social vision are endangering the future welfare and happiness of millions of human beings. American standards of living must be maintained and bettered rather than to be brought to the Asiatic level."

Pale and Weak

"I THINK Cardui is a wonderful medicine, for I improved greatly after taking it," says Mrs. A. W. English, of R. F. D. 4, Roanoke, Va. "When I was just a girl of 13, my mother gave this medicine to me, and it did me a great deal of good. I was weak and run-down. After I had taken Cardui awhile, I felt much better.

"In 1924, my health was poor. I felt miserable, and hadn't enough strength to do my housework. It took all my willpower to keep up. I was pale and weak.

"I got Cardui again and took it. My improvement was wonderful. I can recommend Cardui to others, for my health was so much better after I had taken a course of the Cardui Home Treatment."

E-162

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

Cuban Censorship Brings Sharp Note

New York.—The Press Congress of the World, meeting in this city, protested against press censorship in Cuba, as ordered by President Machado. That official has smashed trade unions and jailed workers. He extended autocracy to the press, and is now informed that this is "an archaic, ineffective method of righting a wrong."

"Censorship of newspapers in any form disturbing or restraining dissemination of news, to say nothing of suppression of all such publications, is inconceivable in this day of enlightened education," the Cuban president was informed.

"No matter what the objective may be, the continued suppression of Havana newspapers is not merely undesirable, but unwarranted."

Old-Age Pension Plan Not Political Issue

Washington.—Fourteen governors have declared this year for the old-age pension system, said Senator Dill, of Washington. He said this issue is non-partisan because eight of these governors have democratic affiliations, six republican and one farmer-labor.

"I know of no movement in this country that is more worthy of support and which is more important to encourage to provide a fund by which the aged poor may have the comforts of life among their friends in the communities in which they have lived," said Senator Dill.

"The experience of states which have adopted old-age pensions justifies the claim that it costs no more to provide for the aged poor by means of pensions than by providing county poor houses or poor farms."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

28 NEW YORK CITIES ARE SERIOUSLY HURT

New York.—Unemployment conditions are serious in twenty-eight cities in this state, according to a report by Gov. Roosevelt's commission on unemployment problems.

In twelve cities conditions are "moderately serious," and "slight" in nineteen cities.

Funds are not "seriously lacking," it is stated, "but public relief is usually inadequate to the needs of the recipients." There are numerous instances of concealed suffering.

The commission says the situation "may for a time become more acute," and they recommend that the state help, particularly by increasing employment by advancing public work.

Appropriations to communities by the state is not favored, except as a last resort.

INFANCY WELFARE OPPOSED IN HOUSE

Washington.—The infancy-maternity bill, passed by the senate, was declared unnecessary and an invasion of local autonomy in health administration by witnesses before the house interstate commerce committee.

The bill provides that the government shall duplicate amounts set aside by the states for infancy-maternity care.

Miss Charlotte Rowe, representing the Women Patriots of Massachusetts, declared bills of this kind are "an invasion, an affront, to the spirit of the people."

Efforts are being made in the house to link this bill with a rural health proposal. Friends of infancy-maternity charge trickery.

Thanks, Friends!

I want to express my heartfelt appreciation for the fine reception given by members of Organized Labor to my announcement in last week's issue of The Labor World.

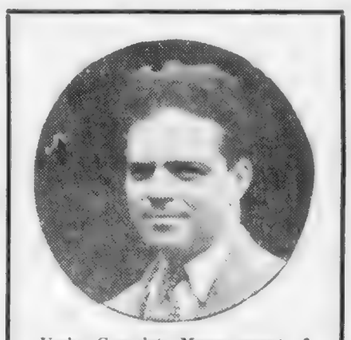
Many expressions of approval and assurances of support have encouraged me to believe that I will be among the leaders in the balloting for city officials March 17.

Again I thank you, and ask that you speak to your friends about my candidacy.

Henson W. Schoolfield
Candidate For
City Commission

Why Drive All Over Town

WHEN YOU CAN GET



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9 COMPLETE SERVICES

At One Stop — Under One Roof

Save time and money by taking advantage of our "Complete Motor Service," and be assured skillful, prompt and courteous attention. Here your car is inspected thoroughly, and passed from one department to another quickly, and at a real saving in money to you. Our improved methods, including the conveyor washing system, Cowdrey Brake Tester and others, speed up work and make for better, more accurate service. Drive in today! Ask about our $5.00 special.

WASHING
POLISHING
GREASING
BRAKE TEST
BATTERY SERVICE
ROAD SERVICE
MOTOR REPAIR
VULCANIZING
GASOLINE AND OILS

TIRES---TIRE SERVICE

We sell and recommend the famous Diamond Super-Service Tires and National Batteries. Come in and let us give you the advantage of the best tires, priced at the lowest prices in years.

OPEN NIGHT AND DAY

LIGHTNING SERVICE

1300 McCALLIE AVE. PHONE 2-1121

WM. ("BILL") HUGHES, Manager

F. L. DIXON ...FOR... CITY JUDGE

I am appealing for the support of Organized Labor on my record of many years' friendship and sympathy with the cause.
I am not an "outsider," having been a member of the United Mine Workers of America, and at one time secretary-treasurer of the local at Coalmont, Tenn., in this District 19.
Your active interest in my race will be appreciated.
F. L. DIXON.

WE WANT YOUR
CHARGE ACCOUNT

LADIES' DRESSES $4.95 UP
MEN'S SUITS $22.50 UP

ASKIN & MARINE CO.
904 MARKET STREET

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Bring Them "back Home" *by Telephone!*

...days over . . children back at school . . friends scattered . . grown sons and daughters off to the city again—their holiday ended.

But there is one sure way of bringing them "back home" all through the year. *By telephone!* Talking to them is next best to seeing them, and it costs little. . . .

You can make a three-minute telephone visit over a distance of one hundred miles for as little as forty cents by using Night Station-to-Station service. Charges may be reversed on Station-to-Station calls when the rate is 25c or more.

Ask "Long Distance" for rates.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.
(INCORPORATED)

"THE COST IS SMALL WHEREVER YOU CALL"

BIG NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR UNION LABEL IN APRIL

In a letter to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, John J. Manning, secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, announces there will be a big nation-wide campaign for the union label, shop card and working button conducted by the Union Label Trades Department during the month of April.

All national and international unions affiliated with the department have been invited to take an active part in this campaign in order to stimulate interest in the products and services of their members. These organizations have been requested to communicate with their local unions, instructing them to have committees appointed to conduct an active campaign in the various cities in April.

All central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been requested to take an active part in this campaign and to appoint committees to carry out a program outlined by the Union Label Trades Department. The names and addresses of the chairmen of such committees are to be sent to John J. Manning, 202 A. F. of L. building, Washington, D. C., so that he can communicate with them and supply them with free literature.

The co-operation of all members of organized labor and those interested in maintaining the American standard of living is solicited in this campaign.

The call for the campaign is signed by the executive board of the Union Label Trades Department, composed of George W. Perkins, president; Matthew Woll, first vice-president; Charles L. Baine, second vice-president; Joseph Obergfell, third vice-president; A. A. Myrup, fourth vice-president; Charles P. Howard, fifth vice-president, and Secretary Manning.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

Members are asked to remember that next Sunday is the first in the month and therefore calls for a meeting of Local 80. No ice cream or cake will be served, but an interesting time is promised whoever attends.

* * *

From observation we learn that Sandy Summers, the genial president of our great order, has acquired a cut on his left ear. Of course he denies everything and stoutly maintains that he cut himself while shaving. Must be a new Spanish custom—shaving ears.

* * *

Summer will be quite a gay season for Chattanooga and vicinity. Carl Dixon has rigged up a dancing pavilion at Lake Winnepesauka and plans to put on a real dance. Jimmy Cox and his Collegians will furnish the music.

* * *

While the public was applauding the success of the Krug-Miller-Dodds combination at the Bijou last week, little Herman, the personality man of the trio, had a most unfortunate accident. As Monday night was his stage debut, he thought it fitting that he should date one of the fairer members of the cast. His plans were unfolding exactly as he wished until Nature and Lady Luck began to take their courses. First it rained—then a flat tire—then a broken clutch. Finally the lady went home by herself and romance and Herman had departed.

* * *

Several people asked was it a saber or a bow that Lester Cohn has in his hand when he is leading the Bijou orchestra.

* * *

We wish to congratulate Mr. John Patty on the extreme amount of stage presence that he exhibited when accompanying Billy Beard at the Tivoli. Yes, sir, John's a real trouper.

* * *

We hear from Bristol that Jean Saffer Van Arsdale is making quite a success at the Bristol Paramount.

* * *

They tell us that after the episode of grapefruit throwing at the Boston theater, Rudy Vallee has begun taking boxing lessons from a New York instructor, Johnny Green. It has not been announced at what weight he will fight.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

The postoffice department is distributing information of the air mail service in and out of Chattanooga.

* * *

The postmaster-general has issued instructions about the 44-hour week for postal employes to the postmasters.

* * *

There is a political campaign going on for mayor and commissioners for the city. We have a campaign on at the postoffice—W. A. Myers and O. L. Farmer are waging a contest for delegate to Oakland City national convention which meets the first Monday in September.

* * *

The Letter Carriers' band went to Knoxville Monday in attendance on the state convention of the N. A. L. C. Saw, was seen, and conquered. They made a good impression.

* * *

M. A. Lichtenstetter is off on a few days' vacation.

* * *

Earl Miller lost a $10 bill in the office the other day. It was found and returned by one of the boys.

* * *

The band chartered a bus and went to Knoxville. Oehlson got tangled up in the seats and had to back out and in; could not turn his feet around in the bus.

* * *

The paper had a photographer there and took a picture of the band. In the first edition he only got Bill Myers and his big horn, but in the second they got the whole band.

* * *

E. H. Dawson is still off sick. Brother Lyons is still in the hospital at Johnson City.

* * *

Notice to the Reds—Don't paste anything on the U. S. letter boxes if you do not want trouble. I would deport all of you if I had the chance.

* * *

The convention was a success. The delegates were entertained by the Knoxville boys very fine. The convention goes to Memphis next year.

JURIST PROTECTS FREE PRESS; DEFENDS NAMING EVILDOERS

Washington, Feb. 10.—How can free press be possible if a state law permits an equity judge to padlock a newspaper on the ground that its articles are defamatory?

This query was submitted by Associate Justice Brandeis, of the United States supreme court, to lawyers who are defending the Minnesota newspaper "gag" law.

The court is hearing an appeal from an injunction issued three years ago against the Minneapolis Saturday Press. The order was based on a state law providing that any paper which publishes articles that are "malicious, scandalous and defamatory" is guilty of a nuisance and may be enjoined.

Minnesota has criminal libel laws, but politicians who were being exposed by the Saturday Press induced the legislature to pass the "gag" law. This permitted equity to set aside constitutional guarantees of a free press and trial by jury.

Deputy Attorney-General Markham, of Minnesota, was defending the law when he was interrupted by Justice Brandeis.

"In these Saturday Press articles," said the jurist, "the editors state that they seek to expose combinations between criminals and public officials in conducting and profiting from gambling hells. They name the chief of police and other officials.

"What the Saturday Press did seems like an effort to expose such a combination. Now, is that not a privileged communication, if there ever was one? How else can a community secure protection from that sort of thing if people are not allowed to engage in free discussion of such matters?

"Of course, there was defamation," continued Justice Brandeis. "You cannot disclose evil without naming the doers of evil. It is difficult to see how one can have a free press and the protection it affords in the democratic community without the privilege this act seeks to limit."

KANSAS WILL STUDY CORPORATION FARMS

Topeka, Kan.—The house of representatives passed a resolution which instructs the state attorney-general to study corporation farms with the objective of having the charters of these organizations forfeited.

The resolution states that "corporations engaged in the business of farming are not encouraging agriculture in Kansas but, on the contrary, are replacing individual farmers of Kansas and depopulating the state."

"BURSTING HEADACHES" Dizzy Spells

Mrs. Cora Moshier, of 601 North New Orleans Ave., Brinkley, Ark., writes:

"I was so constipated until I was just sick. I could not stand to take strong medicine, so I decided I would take Black-Draught, and I found it to be all right.

"I would have such dizzy spells, and such bursting headaches, until I could hardly go. But after taking a few doses of Black-Draught, I would feel just fine. It is a good medicine, and I recommend it to all who suffer as I did. It is very easy to recommend a medicine that has done as much for me as Black-Draught has done."

THEDFORD'S Black-Draught
For CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS
E-163

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a trust deed executed on February 28th, 1928, by W. C. Alloway and wife, Lula Alloway, to the undersigned Trustee to secure an indebtedness of $2,500.00, evidenced by eighty-three (83) notes due monthly after date, eighty-two (82) notes being for $32.00 and one note for $40.00, with interest, given for the purchase money of the real estate hereinafter described, which notes each provide that, should said note remain due and unpaid for thirty (30) days after maturity, then all the remaining notes given for the purchase money of said real estate may be treated as due and payable at once, without notice. And,

The holder of said series of notes having elected to declare all of the same due and payable because of the failure to pay note No. 23, maturing May 28th, 1930, and each of the notes of the said series which have matured since that date and which remain more than thirty (30) days past due, and the holder having demanded foreclosure of said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, the undersigned, Title Guaranty and Trust Company, of Chattanooga, Trustee, will, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 7th, 1931,

within legal hours of sale, at the west door of the Courthouse in Chattanooga, Tennessee, sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery for cash in hand and in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate, in Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. Twelve (12) P. C. Cullen's subdivision of part of the Pickens Addition in the northeast quarter of Section Twenty-six (26) Township Two (2), Range Four (4) west of the Basis Line in the Ocoee District, as shown by plat thereof registered in Plat Book Eleven (11), Page 45 of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee; said lot fronts Sixty (60) feet, more or less, on the east line of the Shallowford Road and extends back eastwardly, its north line One Hundred and Thirty-one (131) feet, more or less, its south line One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) feet, more or less, to the right-of-way of the Tennessee Electric Power Company Railway on which it borders Forty (40) feet; there is excepted, however, from said lot as shown on the original plat five (5) feet along the extreme western line of said lot for sidewalk purposes as indicated by a black line drawn on said plat.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes and to the first mortgage lien of $3,500.00 with interest, evidenced by trust deed recorded in Book "K," Volume 22, Page 685, Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This third day of February, 1931.

TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO. OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.
By W. S. Beck, President.

2-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44882
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
D. D. Patterson vs. H. D. Patterson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that H. D. Patterson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of February, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 3-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44900
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mary Trew vs. J. Walter Trew

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. Walter Trew is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of February, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 3-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44924.
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Mattie Whitaker vs. Roy Whitaker.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Whitaker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 23rd day of February, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Gus A. Good, Atty.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44905
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lizzie Graham vs. A. G. Graham

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. G. Graham is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of February, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 3-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44812
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Margaret Roth vs. Richard Roth

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Richard Roth is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This third day of February, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 2-27

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street — 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES

PURE LARD	"LAUREL LEAF" Very Best 4 Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.)—4-Lb. Pail 46c; 8-Lb. Pail 89c Lbs.	35c
COFFEE	Maxwell House; at less than, a POUND	30c
TOMATO SOUP	"Van Camp's" regular 10c size (limit 6 cans)	5c
TOMATOES	Best Grade, Size 2 Can, 19 Ounces — Can	6c
PINTO BEANS	No. 1, Best Grade, Pound	4c
PINK SALMON	No. 1 Tall Size, Fresh Alaska — Can	10c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

MAXWELL HOUSE	COFFEE; 3 Can Limit, Lb.	29c
FLOUR	Fern Leaf; Satisfaction Guaranteed; 6 lbs., 23c; 12 lbs., 40c; 24 lbs.	65c
IVORY SOAP	Medium Size; 5 Bar Limit	5c
CAMAY SOAP	Ivory Snow Free; 3 for	19c
P & G SOAP	3 for	10c
SELOX	Small Pkg., 7½c; Large	12½c
CRACKERS	Premium; One Pound	12½c
MEAL	Bolted or Unbolted; 6 Pounds, 14c; 12 Pounds	27c
BAKING POWDER	Calumet, Rumford	23c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card
IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD	4-lb. Limit; 4 Pounds	34c
PORK CHOPS	Fresh and Lean; Pound	15c
PURE PORK SAUSAGE	Pound	10c
BACON	Black Hawk. Rind on, lb. 25c	Rind Off, lb. 27c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 6, 1931 — Number 45

ENTRAL BODY WILL ENTERTAIN OFFICE-SEEKERS

ndidates to Address the Workers Monday Night.

SSION OPEN ONLY TO LOCAL UNIONISTS

en Break Assured to "Point With Pride" or "View With Alarm."

This "pointing with pride" and viewing with alarm" thing eginning of the present torrid unicipal campaign will burst nto full flower Monday night at Central Labor hall, when the arious candidates have been inited to appear and present their espective claims for the votes of rganized workers of the city.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor ouncil several years ago adopted a policy of having as its uests just prior to each and very election all local candiates, devoting the whole of one ession to addresses by the ofce-seekers. "Candidates' night" t Central Body has become increasingly popular, and seldom it that an aspirant for political ffice fails to take advantage of e opportunity to speak to organized labor members. It is onsidered certain, therefore, that omething like a score of visitrs will be on hand Monday ight, and while this will necesarily make the time of each adress limited, it is believed that ach one will have ample opporunity to "speak his piece."

It is stressed that the meeting ill be open to members of loal unions only. This does not ean that the audience will be onfined to delegates to Central ody, but any bona-fide member f any one of the locals is welome, and in fact is urged to atend. The point is, however, hat it will be organized labor's rivate entertainment, and it will e impossible to entertain the eneral public.

The speakers will be guests of he workers, and will as usual be hown every consideration. An even break" will be given to all, nd positively no heckling will e allowed at any stage of the roceedings. It is further promsed by officials of Central Body hat no collection will be taken, o pies or red lemonade sold and o cakes auctioned. However, if mong the office-seekers there hould be one who has thought-ssly annexed to his hip a little omething "for the stomach's ake," he might doubtless find ome among the audience who ould not be averse to testing he quality of same, after the eeting adjourns just in the inerest of scientific research, of ourse.

President M. H. Ortwein, of entral Body, will preside, and he session will be called to orer promptly at 7:30. It is sugested that any candidate not on hand at that time, when the ames will be placed in a hat nd drawn, may have to wait unthe early comers have finished.

No formal invitations will be ent out, notices in the press beng, as usual, regarded as sufficient.

ilding Trades Council to Hold Important Meet

Business of unusual importance ill be brought before the Buildg Trades council at its regular eeting next Wednesday night, cording to announcement by E. McDaniels, business manager the council, and it is hoped at all delegates will be present take part in the discussions. Mr. McDaniels said Thursday at the council is faced with a mber of problems as indicaone are that building operations ll shortly begin on a large ale. He declared a large amount work is in prospect when once ctivities begin, and it is the purse of the council to be prepared ake every influence to secure ch work for the building trades filiates.

The meeting Wednesday night ill be held at the usual place, 2 East Seventh street, at 7:30.

EMPLOYMENT DROPS.

ashington. — Country-wide emment in December dropped 1 per over the previous month, accordto the United States bureau of statistics. Anthracite mining ced 2 per cent. Retail trade, e of the holiday season, ind 17 per cent.

figures are based on returns fifteen major industrial groups oying 4,711,987 persons.

HIGH POLICE OFFICIALS FAIL TO SMASH TEXTILE WALKOUT

(By International Labor News Service.)

Philadelhia, March 5.—A general strike swept through nonunion carpet and other textile mills in this city. More than 3,500 employes walked out of half a hundred plants because of poor work conditions.

Police officials immediately assumed the role of strikebreakers and ordered the arrest of pickets. Officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and other trade unionists were called to police headquarters and were imperiously asked: "Who ordered this strike?"

The police officials said they were issuing orders to clear the streets to prevent gatherings and picketing of any kind; that the streets of Kensington (a mill suburb) "would be kept clean as a carpet."

The unionists refused to be intimidated. They declared that these orders would prevent workers from striking from any cause, no matter how just.

"That is what is meant; call it what you like," was the reply.

The unionists later called on Major Schofield, director of public safety, and demanded that illegal arrests cease. The major was uneasy and appeared unwilling to admit that former statements were made.

The terrorism of police heads was checked by Magistrate Costello, who released 392 pickets. They were charged with "disorderly conduct." The court's action is considered a repudiation of Schofield's anti-picketing order. The strikers formed the largest body of defendants ever brought before a local court. When they were assembled at a police station the police turned on the radio and the strikers sang popular songs and the national anthem. The police themselves and Governor Pinchot were cheered. There were boos and hisses when Schofield's name was mentioned.

Magistrate Costello, in releasing the pickets, told them to "obey the orders of your union officials, respect the police, keep within the law and there will be no arrests."

The unionists declare that Schofield has political aspirations and he believes that strikebreaking will appeal to low-wage elements in this city.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASE IS APPARENTLY CHECKED

February Shows Slight Improvement in Alarming Trend, But Reported Gains in Wage Cuts Bring Warning From President William Green.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, March 5.—Reports on wages and employment in January and February received by the American Federation of Labor give both a note of encouragement and a signal of danger, according to President William Green, of the federation. Commenting on the report, Mr. Green said:

"Our reports from trade unions show that the rapid increase of unemployment was apparently checked in February, but at the same time comes a report from the department of labor that wage cuts in January were nearly three times as numerous and affected nearly twice as many employes as in any month since the depression began. In January, 335 of the firms reporting to the department of labor reduced wages, and the cuts affected 43,000 employes; the largest number of firms reducing in any previous month was 133 in August affecting 24,729 employes.

"This movement to reduce wages at the very moment when business depression appears to be reaching bottom is most untimely. Wage reductions did not cure business depression in 1921. Depression lasted twelve months after the 'liquidation of labor.' A prominent industrial executive says, 'A general reduction of wages would set back the impending recovery by at least two years.'

Pay Cuts Undermine Standards.

"Wage reductions are not like price cuts, for workers are human beings. Reduce their incomes and you cut away the market for industry's product. More than this—you undermine social standards and eventually degrade human life. Already workers have borne the brunt of the depression with losses from short time work and unemployment, with hunger, worry, illness, physical and mental degeneration. Workers' incomes today are 37 per cent below the level in factories and 21 per cent below on railroads. Wage cuts project these losses into the future, and lower living standards and buying power for a long time to come. Have the warnings been in vain? If wage cuts continue, we will limit our ability to pull up quickly from this depression.

"The federation unemployment report this month adds weight to the evidence that we have reached the bottom of depression. Reports from 2,192 unions with 803,000 members show a decrease in unemployment affecting .7 of 1 per cent of the membership in the first half of February. Our weighted figure for the per cent out of work in January was 19.8, in the first half of February 19.1. This is the first check in the rapid rise of unemployment since October. Now, with this first suggestion of improvement, is no time to cut wages. Workers' buying power will be an important factor in developing the spring seasonal advance into sustained recovery."

600 Negroes Imported in Effort To Break Longshoremen's Strike

(By International Labor News Service.)

New Orleans, March 5.—The river front presents a wartime scene, police officers with riot guns, deputy United States marshals patrolling the wharves, and tugboats bristling with armed guards, steaming slowly up and down the majestic Mississippi river, guarding approximately six hundred nonunion workers, the majority of them negroes, imported from Mississippi to break the strike inaugurated by the white and colored longshoremen, who have refused deplorable conditions and a drastic cut in wages.

Arrests by the score have been made by the militarized police under the command of Colonel Hu B. Myers, an ex-army officer brought to this city by Mayor Walmsley. The work that is being attempted in the port, T. J. Darcy, president of the white longshoremen's union, said, "is being done by a motley gang of riff-raff, consisting of a few Filipinos, Mexicans and bums gathered up from the flophouses about the city, none of whom could do a day's work if he wanted to."

"None of the so-called 'loyal workers' is at work on any of the ships in port," Mr. Darcy's statement said. "Our men are out 100 per cent, and they are standing up like men to protect their rights."

Conciliation Commissioner Frederick Canfield, of the department of labor, said a second conciliator, W. H. Rogers, was due here from Washington. Strike leaders again conferred with him at the DeSoto hotel, Mr. Canfield said, repeating their willingness to arbitrate. The vessel owners refuse to meet the representatives of the United States government and say they are willing to fight it out on the present lines.

Non-Union Woodworker Asks Aid Against Wage Slashers

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, March 5.—A nonunion woodworker, having read stories in reference to wage cuts broadcast by International Labor News Service, has written a letter of appeal to the Federation News, official publication of the Chicago federation of labor, urgently requesting that something be done to stop the ruthless wage slashing of a large furniture manufacturing company which is named in the letter.

The letter, which fairly illustrates the conditions under which unorganized wage earners are compelled to labor in the Chicago area, follows, in part:

"During the last three years our wages have been cut 20 per cent each year. From this you will readily gather that our wages are 60 per cent lower now than they were three years ago. It is impossible to live decently on the wages that our employer is paying us at present.

"First-class woodworkers are making as low as $2 a day, which consists of nine hours' duration, and they are working at top speed all the time. Some of our sanders are drawing checks from $15 to $20 per full week. How can a married man live on such a small return for specialized activity? If we complain the bosses just laugh. Their slogan is, 'Do it or get out.' Surely there is some way we could get a square deal. Could not some of the labor officials help us?"

COMPENSATION URGED.

Oklahoma City—Gov. Murray has asked the state legislature to create a state workmen's compensation fund. He suggests that $150,000 be appropriated to set up the fund.

BUS QUESTION TO BE AIRED AT MASS-MEETING

Public Gathering Called for Tuesday.

PROMINENT MEN TO ADDRESS CITIZENS

Rail and Express Employes Sponsor Affair at Memorial Auditorium.

A public mass-meeting, "for the purpose of acquainting the people with the insufficient taxes being paid by commercial trucks and buses, and the damage heavy-laden vehicles are doing the highways, at the expense of the taxpayer," will be held next Tuesday night, March 10, in the main hall of the Memorial auditorium, under auspices of the Railroad and Express Employes of Chattanooga, an organization formed some time ago for the purposes outlined above, and numbering among its members employes of practically every railroad entering Chattanooga, as well as of the express companies, all branches of the service being represented.

Hon. Sam J. McAllester and Atty.-Gen. A. T. Stewart, of Winchester, will be the principal speakers, and a large number of prominent citizens have been invited to attend, including Senator Chambliss, Representatives Payne, Coleman and Chamlee, Mayor Bass and Judge Cummings.

The meeting is the culmination of a movement begun several months ago to bring out the facts with reference to various privileges enjoyed by the bus companies which the members of the organization believes should be regulated. A resolution calling for regulation of the buses was passed recently by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and it is understood legislators from various sections have been petitioned to take note of the alleged inequitable and damaging use of the highways by the bus companies.

Discussing the meeting called for Tuesday night, a member of the organization sponsoring it said Thursday to a representative of The Labor World:

"The meeting is to held for the purpose of acquainting the public with the insufficient taxes being paid by commercial trucks and buses, and the damage heavy-laden vehicles are doing the highways, at the expense of the taxpayer.

"The general public is very much interested in this question. The speakers and the chairman are outstanding men, and in order to take care of the crowd the main auditorium has been secured and the amplifier system will be used.

"There is no question in Tennessee that is giving the citizens more concern at this time than that of commercial trucks and buses. The people are beginning to realize the importance of seeing that the highway traffic should be properly regulated and limited as to weight, etc."

Prof. Spencer McCallie will preside, and the invocation will be delivered by Rev. C. G. Hounshell, pastor of the Ridgedale Methodist Episcopal church.

The meeting will be called to order promptly at 7:45. It is announced that there will be no admission, and no collection will be taken.

Mrs. C. R. Ruggles Loses Long Battle

Mrs. Bertha L. Ruggles, aged 37, wife of Charles R. Ruggles, passed away Wednesday afternoon at the home, 3210 East Thirty-fifth street, following a long illness.

Charles R. Ruggles, the bereaved husband, is a well-known official and member of Sign Writers' union and of Central Body. The deceased lady is also survived by three sons, H. W., Charles and Billy, and one daughter, Minda. Funeral services were held Friday morning at the residence, the Revs. J. G. Lewellen and J. D. Kidwell officiating. The remains were taken to Rome, Ga., for interment.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local movement in expressing to Brother Ruggles sincere sympathy in his great loss.

RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF FRANK G. KEMPER

Chattanooga Typographical union, at the regular monthly meeting last Sunday afternoon, adopted the following resolutions in tribute to the worth of a fellow-member, Frank G. Kemper, who passed away suddenly on Feb. 18:

Whereas, the Grim Reaper has once more entered our ranks and we have been called upon to mourn the loss of Frank G. Kemper, recorder of our union, who died Feb. 18, 1931; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, has lost a member who was a good union man and an ardent worker in our organization; be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolences to the bereaved family with the hope that the Providence of God will protect and care for them in their time of tribulation. Be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and that they also be published in The Labor World.

T. J. DAVIE,
F. T. CARTER,
J. R. FcGEE,
Committee on Resolutions.

LABOR AGENCY BILL PASSED; HOUSE REJECTED SUBSTITUTE

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York, March 5.—The house, by a vote of 182 to 84, declined to accept Secretary of Labor Doak's substitute for the Wagner national employment agencies bill. The house passed the Wagner bill by a viva voce vote.

The Wagner bill, strongly urged by the American Federation of Labor, passed the senate last May. It follows the scheme of other federal-state legislation by providing a 50-50 division of costs where states set up employment agencies. A federal director general shall be placed in charge of this work. President Hoover, on numerous occasions during the last ten years, declared for a national employment agency system. The Wagner bill is the first time such a plan has been authorized. A. F. of L. officials resisted every attempt to have the Doak substitute accepted.

The National Association of Manufacturers opposed the Wagner bill, but other opposition did not develop until recently.

Congressman Cooper, of Ohio, said the Wagner bill has been carefully considered "and now within ten days of the close of the session they come in with a substitute."

The Doak bill merely provided for the creation of a third assistant secretary of labor, who would have charge of the United States employment service.

Congressman LaGuardia quoted testimony by Mr. Doak before the judiciary committee that all his bill would change from present conditions would be to create an additional office in his department. "Are you going to fool American labor with anything like this (Doak) bill in the closing days of the session?" asked Mr. LaGuardia.

"The manufacturers' association," continued the New York congressman, "thought they had this (Wagner) bill defeated, but when they saw that this house was restive and wanted an opportunity to vote for this bill, they cooked up the substitute."

Congressman Graham, of Philadelphia, led the fight in the committee and in the house against the Wagner bill. He resorted to the unusual parliamentary procedure of proposing an amendment to that measure by offering the Doak bill. This was rejected, 84 for Doak amendment and 182 against.

WAR ON LABOR DECLARED BIG BOOST TO COMMUNISM

A. F. of L. Head, in Cleveland to Back Union Waiters, Points Out Unreasonable Attitude and Tactics of Some Employers Tend to Develop Rebellion Toward Society.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Cleveland, O., March 5.—Unreasonable attitudes on the part of some employers, as exemplified by the war waged on union waiters and waitresses by the big Cleveland hotels, are giving a powerful boost to communism in the United States, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, declared here in an address delivered in behalf of the locked out union workers.

Union waiters and waitresses, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, were locked out last July when they refused to sign "yellow dog" contracts. Union musicians and engineers walked out in support of the culinary workers. Since then, city officials and numerous prominent citizens have endeavored to settle the trouble by arbitration, but the hotel managements stubbornly refused to discuss the matter.

"Everywhere we hear business men discussing in apprehensive tones the 'soviet menace,'" President Green began. "Now let me point out something.

"It is just such an attitude as that of the Cleveland hotels, just such unreasonable tactics, that tend to develop the communist spirit.

"It makes men rebel against the social order that allows employes of many years' standing to be cast out of their jobs because they refuse to sign contracts that would leave them helpless and a prey to whatever conditions might be brought into existence.

"Let me tell you," the labor leader went on, "that the old Russian aristocracy would be greatly pleased if it could deal with trades unions now."

Discussing the unemployment problem, Green said the federation is giving more thought to this question than to any other, "because it is an absolute necessity for us to prevent any recurrence of such a situation as that we are passing out of now."

Green said substantial progress is being made by labor in organization of textile workers in the south, but that the field there "is difficult to conquer because of the activity of communism in ground made fertile by poor living conditions."

Consumers Research Tells How To Get Most for Your Money

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, March 5.—For a long time practical people have been looking for some agency to which they could turn to get the new low down on commodities which are highly touted in advertisement and selling talks. That agency has arrived and is growing at a phenomenal rate. It has over 10,000 members now and is on a going basis.

The organization is known as Consumers Research, Inc. Its object is "to provide unbiased information and counsel on goods bought by the ultimate consumer." It takes reports made by the government, its own technical information and makes this available to subscribers. Any one may join by the payment of $2 membership fee. The information is confidential to members.

Recently 1,000 members attended a meeting in the metropolitan area to enthusiastically support Stuart Chase, F. J. Schlink and the other directors in the work. The National Association of Advertisers has taken note that an agency has arisen that is taking the bunk out of advertising and selling talks. It already has six full-time workers making tests and information available to consumers.

From its facts one can find out which motor car gives the best performance for the money invested, which radio gives the best service, which electric toaster gives you the brownest toast for the least current, why inferior electric light bulbs cost you at least $2 in extra current in comparison with tested bulbs, why certain tooth cleaners are bunk, which marmalade is the best for the money, and so forth. You can sometimes discover that the least expensive and least boosted article is the best. That's why there is a prospect that from now on the well-informed consumer may get his money's worth.

Economic Depression Brings New Outlook

New York, March 5.—The economic depression in this country has resulted in new popular outlooks, declared Prof. Halvdan Koht, Swedish educator, on departing for his home after a several months' stay in the United States. He lectured in several universities.

"I felt strong optimism when I was here before," said Prof. Koht. "Your present depression has had a strong psychological effect that seems to have gone deeper into the souls of the people. They talk as though unemployment had come to stay and that this depression calls for a new social order, although no definite program has been found to bring about a renaissance."

Prof. Koht said he observed a more strict caste system here. He noted, however, that "university intellectuals" in the United States are sympathetic with the labor movement. The contrary is true in Europe, he said.

COMPENSATION LAW HOLDS CONTRACTORS

Trenton, N. J.—The New Jersey court of appeals upheld the 1924 amendment to the state compensation law which provides that contractors placing work with subcontractors shall be liable for compensation due employes of the latter in the event of the subcontractor's failure to carry workmen's compensation insurance.

BONUS LOAN BILL BIG SETBACK TO 'OPEN-SHOPPERS'

Will Help to Maintain Wage Standards.

LABOR-HATERS DUE FOR A SEVERE JOLT

Distribution of Huge Sums Will Enable Idle to Carry On.

By JOSEPH A. WISE.

The bill just passed by congress granting further loans to World war veterans is a tremendous setback to the "open shop" and financial interests which have been plotting and planning to smash American wage standards. The loans, if expedited promptly, will greatly aid the unemployed to withstand the "open shop" offensive which many believe is in the offing. That no doubt accounts for the wails of anguish which are going up from gentlemen who like to be known as captains of industry and wizards of finance.

It is conservatively estimated that $60,000,000 will be distributed in the Chicago area, which includes all of Illinois and the great Calumet manufacturing district of northern Indiana. It is probable, however, that the amount will be much larger than that. There are at least 350,000 war veterans in this area. Of these 75,000 to 100,000 carry union cards. About 75,000 availed themselves of the former very limited loan provisions of their adjusted compensation certificates. Under the new act of congress the veterans can make further loans averaging about $275 each.

Big Buying Rush Expected.

The grocer, the baker and the candlestick maker may expect an immediate rush of business as soon as the boys collect and there will be a big falling off in the apple peddling on the streets.

The only fly in the ointment is the announcement of the veterans' bureau that only the neediest will be paid first. That sounds like a joke and indicates that the bureau heads will tie up and retard payments with a lot of silly paper work and red tape. No veteran is going to be sucker enough to step up and go into hock unless he needs the money. In the last analysis the loan provisions as passed by congress is a Shylock set-up and the veterans are well aware of that. Those seeking the loans now will simply be acting under necessity and prayerful that the next congress will wipe out the compound interest acting under necessity and prayerful that the next congress will is only a hope, however, and those who do not need the loans will be reluctant to go into hock. That is common sense.

Depression Harmful To Children's Lives

Washington.—Unemployment's disastrous effect upon children was stressed by Miss Grace Abbott, director federal children's bureau. She referred to studies made by her bureau in the last depression in cities of more than 50,000 population.

"Over four-fifths of the families were in debt for food, rent, fuel, medical attendance and other necessities," she said. "When the father eventually secures work, their families have a debt burden to meet.

"In some of these families money for food was secured at the cost of permanent injury to the health of the mother and the neglect of children.

"Unemployment, then, because it means a lowered family standard, anxiety and dread, the loss of savings and mortgaging of the future, has a direct and disastrous effect upon the welfare of children."

Boston Printers Divide Up Work

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, March 5.—Under the leadership of Boston Typographical union (Local 13), a campaign has been launched to provide employment for those members of the local who are totally unemployed, or who are unable to get more than a day or two of work each week.

The local executive, headed by Leo F. Greene, president, has introduced a plan for a five-day week. Under this plan, the members employed steadily are urged to lay off a day each week, and thus give employment to the members not so fortunate. However, there is nothing compulsory in the movement. The decision as to whether he will give up the day will be made solely by the individual member.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1931.

JUST LOOKING FOR WORK.

The complete extinction of the New York Sunday and Morning World and the sale of the New York World by trustees of the Joseph Pulitzer estate to the Scripps-Howard interests, headed by Ray Howard, has thrown most of the 2,800 World employes out of work. The now idle World employes made a strenuous attempt to form a stock company to take over the World but failed at the last moment to "swing the deal." Had they been able to purchase the newspaper it would have kept off the streets over 2,500 editors, reporters, printers, pressmen, office employes, truckmen, etc. But the hand of fate was against these breadwinners. So today they walk the streets of New York, or other cities to which by now part of them may have scattered, and along with the thousands who have long been out of employment of any kind, they have no future before them—except to keep walking, looking for work.

BROWN SEEKS SYMPATHY.

Editor Labor World:

I'm sorry to say that I don't feel so good this week as I have been feeling. I have lost my "inspiration" for one thing, and I wish you'd insert the enclosed ad for me and charge to my advertising account. I believe in advertising. Just look how much us "common people" and the great "unwashed" of this city have found out about the various candidates since they've been so extensively advertised in our daily papers! And just look what it has done for the school fund, in the payment of poll taxes! Never before in the history of our fair city has that school fund bulged so, on all four sides, with poll taxes! And it owes it solely to this great campaign of "advertising!" But, all the same, that's one thing that disturbs my comfort. It has given me a most excruciating pain in the neck, and I feel sure you feel likewise about it. You can't pick up your radio any time, much less your newspaper, and not find a "candidate" on the air, and the air so full of mud that you can't see the candidate! I hope you enjoy it! I can't say I do.

And then, this week, you know, the president vetoed the Muscle Shoals bill, and that pretty near put me in bed! You know Shakespeare or Solomon—or was it Ingersoll?—who said that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick?" Well, I've been hoping and praying and "waiting" for ten or fifteen long, weary years for congress or someone to solve that cussed problem, and when this compromise was agreed upon, I thought sure we'd get some action for our money, sink to that river bed, and my hopes ran high and joyous that, at last, maybe, we might get some power or light current at something less than nine times its real cost! But, alas! Mr. Hoover, after he said, partly, that he would make an exception of this project, has calmly reneged on his Elizabethton speech and vetoed the bill, and my poor heart is nigh busted with disappointment. I hope you fully appreciate my feelings on this matter. If you ever had, as I have, any occasion to buy any commercial fertilizer, you certainly would appreciate any sort of feelings in this matter.

And now—we come down to the soldier bonus bill, and the best fight the government made, to keep from letting go one or two more billions of dollars! They let go a measly eight mor'n that, in a rush for something that never done us a mighty whit of good. What the hell were they kicking about? Won't they get about 90 per cent of it back and not have to pay that other half? And can't they get every dollar they need to pay it at interest rate of 3 1/2 per cent—and they and are charging the poor devils 4½ per cent compound? What in thunder are they making about? I wish I had two or three million dollars. I'd be glad to put up those certificates on the same basis. I might want to run for office some time!

This is that ad I want you to insert, as cheaply as possible, as I don't care to go to any great expense to recover this lost inspiration of mine, and I certainly won't pay any reward for it. I just hate to lose anything, not that I have any Scotch in me (or any other kind!).

"Lost, one badly used "inspiration," quite old and badly frayed. It is permanently attached to an unreconstructed sense of humor, which is of no value to any one. Finder may keep that for his trouble and will please return the inspiration to The Labor World office, where I have left my many thanks and appreciation with the editor." H. F. B.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

FEBRUARY, 1931.

The month of February of this year was, probably, one of the most eventful since the close of the World war. It has been a month of widespread, intense suffering, with little transpiring during the course of the month to alleviate the pangs of those who suffered. And in many other ways, too, February was a memorable month.

During February the unemployment situation reached its peak, not only in regard to the numbers unemployed but in respect to their sufferings. Those laid off a month or two before and with small bank accounts either found their funds gone or fast dwindling.

Not until February did relief to any marked extent come to drouth victims. And then it came slowly and painfully, the relief given only partially solving the problem.

A drop in food prices, noticeably flour and flour products, dried beans and eggs, came during the month, but there was no marked decrease in rents despite the prevalent unemployment.

The month witnessed an unbelievable number of bank officers climaxing their breaches of trust by committing suicide.

February also saw the Danville strike become a matter of painful history—at least for the present. At Danville, as elsewhere, the flu raged during the month and added immeasurably to the suffering of the strikers.

In politics, Hoover vetoing the soldiers' bonus bill, King Alphonso asking men to form cabinets to their own liking to help him govern Spain and then tripping them up in the dark as they went about forming their cabinets, and "Big Bill" Thompson and Judge Lyle slapping each other on the wrist in Chicago were about the only events of this nature that are worth mentioning.

All in all, it was a busy little month.

GANGSTERISM'S INFLUENCE.

The appearance of Al "Scarface" Capone on the first pages of newspapers during the past few weeks brings to one's attention again that gangsterism continues to give the predominant color to news emanating from our larger cities. With shame Americans have had to recognize the fact that gang outlawry is deeply entrenched in the fabric of the life of some of America's biggest cities.

Although it is acknowledged that gangsterism is defiance of the laws safeguarding public affairs, as well as affecting economic life in a detrimental way, few see one angle of gang-rule that, because of those whom it touches, should stiffen the backbones of law-abiding citizens and drive them to the point where an enraged public opinion will get the situation in hand and end the gang evil. The insidious influence of gangsterism on the youth of America is what is referred to here.

The youth of this country cannot be expected to grow up amidst a life in which an evil like gangsterism prevails to so large extent without being influenced by it. Gangsterism, having assumed the magnitude it has, is a too powerful force in American life of today for us to hope our boys and girls can go on and on living in an atmosphere contaminated by it and not be influenced by it.

America has too many problems facing her, problems requiring not only older heads to attempt to solve, but younger minds and younger shoulders to take up where the older minds and shoulders are forced to leave off because of advancing age. We can't afford to see any of our manpower corrupted and devitalized by any destroying force. After the present depression is dispelled the ranks of industry, from the humblest toiler to the most powerful industrial executive, has before it one of the biggest jobs that ever faced a generation of men: Readjustment of the industrial world in the light of what has been revealed to us by our present predicament.

THE PASSING OF FITZGERALD.

Harry R. Fitzgerald, main owner of the Danville cotton mills, was the biggest figure in his town. Outside of his town he was little known until he elected to fight against the wishes of the employes of a union. By holding them in battle for four long months he became nationally known. Then heart failure put a period to his dream of empire, whatever it was.

Fitzgerald was a man of queer traits. He must have had persistence. Born deaf and mute, he learned to speak. He made himself boss by something more than weight of money. Some light had drifted into his brain, for he thought it necessary and advisable to be "good" as he saw it. But not enough light had drifted into his brain to give him the idea that it was necessary to take account of the wishes of others. With him, it seemed, employes were employes. They were there to be bossed, but treated with some sort of consideration, always, however, falling short of getting their consent.

Had Harry R. Fitzgerald got just a little more light he might have been classed as a really great man. He might have shone nationally as a light in a dark industry. Perhaps, had he lived, that time might have come, for surely he did not fight through four months of strike without finding out that there were forces in the world of which he hadn't known.

The passing of Fitzgerald will bring the Danville mills back into something of the limelight brought upon them by the long strike in which 5,000 men and women were fighting for a minimum measure of decency, for now the controlling voice must change in some manner not yet clear.

THE MISNAMED BONUS BILL.

It is called a bonus bill, but it isn't a bonus bill. The bill permits veterans to borrow more money on their certificates. Veterans desperately in need can hock their certificates and stave off tragedy.

To a fellow at the end of his rope $250 is a fortune. That the government will take 4½ per cent compound interest is on the other side of the picture. It somehow takes the starch out of the word "bonus." But, be those things as they may, the bill will help desperately needly families and will put money in circulation.

Those reasons, in the minds of many, weigh above all reasons brought forward on the other side.

BANKERS WON'T LEARN.

Ground work for a general wage reduction movement is attempted by another banker—Rome C. Stephenson, official of the American Bankers' association—in an address to the business policy forum of the College of the City of New York. A similar suggestion was recently made by Albert Wiggin, chairman board of directors of the Chase National bank, New York City, the largest financial institution on the North American continent.

These statements, if unchallenged, are preliminary to a massed attack on wage scales. It is necessary, before an open move is made, to create a new "atmosphere," as the public has been educated to the value of high purchasing power. The first essential is to swing the public from an accepted belief that high wages is a lasting prosperity base. This would be accomplished by sending up "kites" on the need for lower wages. These "kites" will be noticed by employers' economists, newspaper editors and other so-called "molders of public opinion."

Banker Wiggin says high wages do not make for prosperity. He revives the ancient economic heresy that low wages decrease costs and increase employment. Banker Stephenson objects to installment buying that has resulted, he says, "in a tremendous volume of automobiles, washing machines, electric refrigerators and endless other products." He says installment buying means inflated credit, but he opposes high wages that would make it possible to substitute cash buying. He pleads that he does not favor reducing living standards, but he does not explain how he maintains contrary positions.

Mr. Stephens says "high wages can be paid only as long as the means is produced to pay them." This commonplace statement, that non-thinkers class as wisdom, ignores the nation-wide industrial machine that is rusting because people can not buy mass-production output.

In Mr. Stephenson's home city—South Bend. Ind.—a magnificent automobile plant is idle. Why? His remedy is to reduce wages, to lower purchasing power, that would affect every citizen in his community.

The same theory applies to every other activity and every other community. He would enforce low purchasing power on those employed, continue a glutted market and expand unemployment.

These bankers, who would revive the bread basket standard of living, learn nothing. They ran the industrial machine into the ditch, brought untold suffering and misery to millions of workless. They are now sending up "kites" to prepare the public for a condition that will make matters worse.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XVI.
TREASURES ON EARTH AND IN HEAVEN (Mt. 6:19-21)

WM. L. MOSS

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal. But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal. For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." — Mt. 6:19-21.

From the beginning of His earthly ministry Jesus was faced with the task of imparting ineffable life-truths to simple people. That He fully appreciated the situation and felt keenly that if He was to succeed in His mission He must clothe His teaching in such form as would permit His hearers to grasp the meaning of what He taught is manifested clearby by His constant use of figurative language. Hence a large part of His teaching as the multitudes who listened to Him heard it and we who today read it consists of realistic language filled with delightful imagery such as we have in the passage quoted above. By the use of this language crowded with living imagery Jesus' utterances were lifted completely out of the class of mere rhetoric and given a piquant flavor of realism anyone could understand.

In the very beginning let us divest our minds of the common but mistaken half-truth that only "poor folks" listened to Jesus while He was teaching. This half-truth leads to but one inevitable conclusion when we study Jesus' words, and that conclusion is Jesus quite frequently talked just to hear His ears ring! Had Jesus limited His contacts to those whom the world has always regarded as "the poor" many of His sayings would lose their force. That Jesus did not narrow His acquaintance and relationship to any one class of men is a fact that helps give His teaching its tremendous magnetic force. When Jesus got on the subject of "worldly possessions" there was always among His hearers some who, by reason of their possessions, would have found it to their soul's safety had they taken heed to what He was saying. Money is a power that enslaves men when it is valued and pursued for its own sake. When the mind and heart look to it for guidance and its influence is permitted to make the mind and heart serve its own chosen ends it then becomes one of the instrumentalities that defeat the Kingdom of God. It was against such a soul-absorbing, inordinate love of wealth for its own sake, a love that puts wealth first in men's lives and leads them to regard it, and it alone, as the be-all and chief end of their existence, that Jesus raised His voice. "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." It is inevitable that this will be so.

Jesus did not dread poverty as we do; He knew it could be a blessing in disguise. And the poor are far less liable to feel that this world is all there will be to it for us. So taking as His form for all men this tendency of the poor man to go through life with an awakened spiritual nature instead of forgetting spiritual values and spending his time in accumulating the mere apparatus of living, Jesus taught that the real requirements of a full rounded human life are few, and if one will but seek them they are not hard to find.

(To Be Continued.)

Painful Condition

"When I was just a girl at home," writes Mrs. B. F. Riggan, of Baird, Texas, "I took Cardui for cramping and pains in my side and back, and it helped me at that time.

"After I was married, I found myself in a weak, run-down condition. I suffered a great deal with my back, which was so weak it hurt me to get up or when I would stand on my feet. I fell off in weight.

"A friend of mine, seeing how bad I felt, advised me to take Cardui, which I did. By the time I had taken two bottles, I felt stronger and better than I had in a long time."

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
E 104

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

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Between Market and Broad

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HAL DAVENPORT

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Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c
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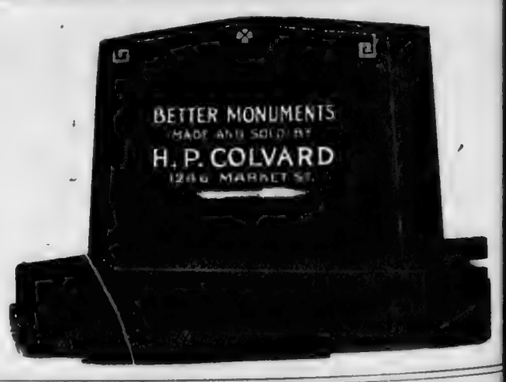

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

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Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75

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Joe W. Anderson

Candidate for

CITY ATTORNEY

JOE W. ANDERSON

I respectfully request those who are not familiar with my qualifications for the office of City Attorney and the character of service I have rendered the city to investigate my record, and I refer them to any present or former members of the Board of Commissioners, to the present or any former City Attorney, to any of the Judges of the Courts of Hamilton County, or to any practicing attorney at the Chattanooga Bar.

I was a charter member and served as the first president of the local lodge, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Express Division. I carried an active card for many years after leaving the Express Company, and now hold an honorable withdrawal card.

"Always Fair"

H. D. Huffaker

"The School Man for the School Job"

Candidate for Re-Election as Commissioner

I Appreciate My Labor Friends

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

A good many drink it who neither sell nor buy.

* * *

Assistant—Have you no account with this store, madam?

Customer—No, but maybe I can arrange matters with your manager.

Assistant (to manager)—A lady of no account to see you, sir.

* * *

A girl's complexion doesn't always taste as good as it looks.

* * *

Father (after son had taken enormous bite)—Another bite like that and you'll leave the table.

Son—Another bite like that and I'll be through.

* * *

Life would be pleasanter for all of us if we didn't have to take sides in so many other people's rows.

* * *

* * * and Henpeck's thoughts at that moment probably were: "It's a great wife if she don't waken.

* * *

Mrs. Perkinson—Who's that impressive-looking woman over yonder?

Mr. Pennington—That's Mrs. Illington. She's a very remarkable woman, and they say she commands a very large salary.

Mrs. Perkinson—How does she earn it?

Mr. Pennington—She doesn't earn it. Her husband earns it, and she commands it.

* * *

Then there is the Scotchman who took out fire insurance on his cigars.

* * *

So live that after the minister has ended his remarks, those present will not think they have attended the wrong funeral.——Just remember this: The poorhouses are chuck full of fellows who thought success was in a distant city and who never looked for it around home.——Nobody can fight like a coward cornered.——You might get a better bargain by leading instead of driving it.——Because we refuse to be a surgical operation sucker we are accused of medical prejudice.——From the late hours some young men keep you'd think they were training to be night watchmen.——Sometimes a man gets a reputation for being big-hearted when he is just soft-hearted and allows himself imposed on.——And you may have noticed that the footprints a man leaves behind him on the sands of time are not made with his feet.

* * *

A modern home today is one where the two necessities of life are the bread and the putter.

* * *

Suspicious Wife—Where have you been all evening?

Husband—I've been talking business with Tom Baker.

Wife—Yes! And I suppose that is baking powder sprinkled all over your shoulder?

* * *

The miniature golf may just fit in with the miniature salary.

* * *

The Way It Usually Happens.

He fell for her, a charming miss,
So lovely and petite;
And, since he fell, we've noticed this:
He can't get on his feet.

—H. F. B.

* * *

Woman (in crowd)—Stop pushing.

Hefty Man—I wasn't pushing; I only sighed.

* * *

Signs over a drug store fountain:

"Our chocolate is so good we eat it ourselves."

"We don't know where ma is but pop is on ice."

"Eating here is like making love to a widow, you can't overdo it."

"Not eating here for seven days makes one weak."

* * *

Minister—By the way, I was sorry to see your husband leave the church last Sunday right in the middle of my sermon. I trust nothing was seriously the matter with him.

Mrs. MacShoddie—Oh, no, sir. It was nothing very serious, but you see, the poor man does have a terrible habit of walkin' in his sleep.

* * *

If a man's Scotch is good, no one seems to mind his English.

* * *

When a fellow talks about himself vocally, we walk out on him. Then he starts writing it in a signed column, and we eat it up.

* * *

When a girl tells how much she pays for her millinery—she may be high hatting you.

* * *

The knocker, just like the growler,
Fault finders, large and small.
What do they need for each day's deed?
No brains, no sense—just gall.

* * *

You may have noticed that the man who brags that he can drink or let it alone never lets it alone.

Girl Shot Dead, 3 Others Hurt, In Mill Strike

Crowd of Stroudsburg Workers Forces Arrest of Non-Strikers Accused of Firing Fatal Fusillade.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Stroudsburg, Pa., March 5.—The wanton killing of a girl striker at the Mamouth hosiery mills and the wounding of three of her eight companions in an automobile have stirred Stroudsburg and aroused intense indignation among citizens here. The girl was killed and her companions were wounded by a volley of shots alleged to have been fired by employes of the Mamouth mill who did not strike when the walk-out was declared three weeks ago.

The shooting occurred when the automobile, returning from a dance, stopped near a house occupied by Clark Miller and Robert Arnold, who refused to join the strike. The car was stopped when something went wrong with the lights and two of the occupants got out to adjust them. Miller and Arnold fired a shot in the air and the machine sped down the street. A volley of shots followed and the car stopped.

Shots Are Fatal.

When Miller and Arnold, joined by Raymond Bago, another hosiery worker, reached the machine, they found Alberta Bachman, 20, badly wounded. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elsie Bachman, 25, was shot in the foot and two men with them, Walter Van Auken and Russell Hastie, were also wounded. Miss Bachman died in a hospital two hours later with three bullets in her body.

Miller, Arnold and Bago were questioned by the police, but were permitted to go to work as usual when the mill gates opened the next morning. A crowd of strikers gathered outside and warned Deputy Sheriff Brewer to arrest them or the strikers would go inside and make the arrests themselves. Brewer then took the three men to jail.

Men Found Armed.

The police reported that Miller, at the time of the shooting, had a high-powered rifle, Arnold a revolver and Bago a shotgun. The two wounded men were peppered with buckshot.

The dead girl was one of thirty-five pickets arrested last week and released the next day after they had agreed to follow Sheriff Clarence Werkheiser's orders limiting picketing to ten persons. The other five girls in the automobile with her were strikers, but Van Auken and Hastie were employes of another mill.

WORKLESS INSURANCE STUDY FAVORED IN N. Y.

Albany, N. Y.—An investigation of unemployment insurance should be made before legislation is attempted, said John M. O'Hanlon, secretary New York Federation of Labor, at a hearing on the Hastings unemployment insurance bill.

The National Association of Manufacturers is in favor of switching this insurance to private companies before the question gets beyond their control. Before any compulsory system is adopted, said representatives of the manufacturers, "there should be a great deal of experimentation by industry of various plans."

OPPOSE WOMEN ON JURIES.

New York.—The legislative committee of the New York County Lawyers' association opposes a pending bill in the state legislature which would permit women serving on juries.

"The presence of women on juries will not improve the administration of justice in this state," assert the lawyers.

CITIZENS MASS MEETING!

Learn what the Taxpayer should know about insufficient taxes being paid by the Commercial Trucks and Busses and the damage to highways by heavy loaded vehicles

HEAR

Gen. A. T. Stewart and Hon. Sam J. McAllister

——AT THE——

MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

(IN MAIN HALL)

Auspices---The Railroad and Express Employees of Chattanooga

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The People's Candidate for Mayor

D. A. LANDRESS

Your Vote and Influence Will Be Appreciated

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GOOD SUIT

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Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

This column joins everyone in greeting spring, the finest season of the year. Uncle John Washburn, the caddy master, likes it because his rheumatiz is much better during warm weather. Ellis Goodloe thinks it will help him to outfit a few of the poorly dressed musicians. Most of us will save on the coal bill, and Frank Worthy opines it will bring summer and the mountain just a little closer.

* * *

Arch McDonald, local radio announcer and imitator of Ben Bernie, has at last made one original announcement when he spoke of the Collegians as Chattanooga's most popular and best dance orchestras.

* * *

Everyone is sorry to hear of the illness of William Krug, popular member of Local No. 80. It is reported that he is rapidly improving.

* * *

Dick Stamper is filling in for Bill Krug at Mr. Peruchi's playhouse and is close on the heels of Lance Davis for high honors at the matinees. Herman says the girls will like Dick more when they get better acquainted with him.

* * *

Jimmy Johnson was an interesting visitor to our city last week. All of his old friends were delighted to see him.

* * *

Members who stayed away from the Memorial auditorium last Sunday missed a very interesting meeting. After all the brothers were gathered from the different parts of the building, President Summers called 'em together and they proceeded to slash everything from the secretary's salary to lowering the dance scale.

* * *

Convention plans are going forward at a fast clip. The main thing is money and Lester Cohn is financial chairman and has several plans to raise the necessary sheckels. It's up to us to keep behind him and follow whatever plans he lays.

* * *

We hear that Duke Ellington and his Cotton Clubbers are planning on taking a tour abroad. It is not presumed that they will go near Africa.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

I have not got much time to write, as my big boy from Cincinnati is here for the week.

* * *

Brother Daily was off a day this week writing up on his notes.

* * *

Bids will be asked soon for the painting of the inside of the postoffice building.

* * *

Massey says that he is going to blow that horn or bust.

* * *

The campaign is growing warm around the office for delegate.

* * *

Met my friend, Charlie Ruggles, on the street and he told me that he had lost his wife. Please accept my sympathy, old friend.

* * *

Isn't it strange that the officials of the government choose a place for the new postoffice which contains about one-half block when for $5,000 less they could have bought a whole block on Market and Broad, where no one would have to hunt for it, being on the two main streets? I think so.

* * *

Who tore Bynes' sign down, anyway?

* * *

The first of July the short workday on Saturday will be put into effect.

* * *

Pat Connor is the only man who has to play all the office in a checker game.

* * *

Just Checkers. "You stumbled up on one," says Hubert Guthrie. "I made the wrong move," says J. L. Park. (Peter) Earl Miller gets a kick when Pat loses with the hard red ones. "I gave you one that time," says Mr. Ruch. "Are you going to play it out?" asks Pat. "Are you playing for a draw?" asks Hubie, and so far into the day.

For The City Commission

E. D. HERRON

As the campaign progresses and it becomes more and more apparent that my ambition to serve the people as City Commissioner is to be realized, I urge my friends to continue the good work which they have done in my behalf.

Henson W. Schoolfield

Candidate For

City Commission

I am a candidate for no particular department on the city board, but will be satisfied with whatever assignment is given me by the Commission.
I promise you a clean, honest, efficient and business-like administration of your affairs.

Harvard Professor Urges Labor To Seek Voice in Management

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, March 5.—M. J. Landis, a member of the faculty of Harvard Law school, Boston, which is operated by Harvard university, is a firm believer in labor being given an opportunity to share in the direction of industrial companies.

Prof. Landis advocates organized labor mapping out an intensive campaign, aimed at forcing industrialists to give labor its proper place on the board of management of every manufacturing firm. He proposes that the American Federation of Labor take the initiative in such a movement. He feels the industrialists owe it to the primary producers to give them representation on the directorates and management boards of each of the companies hiring labor, and that each worker should share in the profits of the firm which employs him.

Mr. Landis congratulates the American Federation of Labor for its work in endeavoring through legislation to have "yellow dog" contracts and injunctions declared illegal, but declares the work should be continued to the goal he stipulates, viz., labor being allotted the right to share with capital the management of any industry.

Prof. Landis delivered a recent address before the Boston Central Labor union, and took the opportunity to urge that the central labor body play a prominent role in leading the fight for participation by the workers in the industrial direction.

Stimson Refuses To Hear Protest Of Anti-Fascists

Italian Delegation Denied Opportunity to Offer Written Charges Against Mussolini's Ambassador to United States.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, March 5.—Declaring that as a result of radio talks made by himself he had received 50,000 protests against the court martial of Gen. Smedley Butler, devil dog who took his fling at Mussolini, Dr. Charles Fama, heading a notable delegation of Americans of Italian extraction, came to Washington from New York this week to offer to Secretary of State Stimson a memorial which the secretary said he could not accept.

The memorial demanded recall of the Mussolini ambassador, Count Giacomo De Martino, and charged that the Italian boss had created a pro-Mussolini propaganda machine in the United States that did not stop short of the use of violence.

Dr. Fama, a practicing physician in New York, later in the day was the guest of the American Friends of Italian Liberty here, where he made his statement about the Butler incident to show the strength of anti-fascist sentiment in Washington.

Change in Sentiment Seen.

It was predicted that the coming year would witness a marked turn in sentiment away from the Italian dictator.

Secretary Stimson flatly refused to see the delegation headed by Dr. Fama and the New York physician said that this confirmed the suspicion most of the American public has had ever since the butler court-martial case, namely, that the present administration is pro-fascist. Dr. Fama declared that it was the duty of the secretary of state to see any group of responsible American citizens and that he would carry his fight against the Italian ambassador to congress.

The members of the delegation said that the chief evidence against Ambassador Martino was a speech he made before an Italian school at Nutley, N. J., on Dec. 14 when he described as "assassins and renegades" Representative Fiorello La Guardia, of New York, and a number of other anti-fascist members of the New York Order of the Sons of Italy.

Machinists Approve Workless Pay Plan

Washington.—The International Association of Machinists calls attention of Pennsylvania lodges to the Hoopes unemployment insurance bill, pending in the house of representatives of that state.

General Vice-President Conlon, in a letter to these members, says the bill "is in line with the policy adopted by the International Association of Machinists at their Atlanta convention held in September, 1928."

The bill provides that the state shall administer unemployment insurance by means of an unemployment indemnity board. The state, under the bill, will appropriate eighty million dollars ($80,000,000) to this fund for the initial term beginning June 1, 1931.

Employers shall contribute an equal amount by a uniform percentage of their payrolls, to be fixed by the state board. Unemployed shall receive, after the first week, 50 per cent of their weekly wages and 10 per cent additional for a wife, 5 per cent for one child and 10 per cent for two or more children under 18 years who are dependent upon him. Indemnity shall not exceed $25 a week, nor be less than $12 a week.

The unemployed are protected from being called upon to do work where a strike exists or to perform work for which he is not fitted or work located at an unreasonable distance from his home or at wages lower than rates prevailing for similar work in the place of employment.

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"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

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"BEFORE I started taking Black-Draught, three years ago, my health was very bad," writes Mrs. C. C. Carson, 945 Concord St., Beaumont, Texas. "I suffered constantly from constipation. I had headache when I got up in the morning, and I felt dull and sluggish. I hardly ate a meal that my food agreed with me. Frequently I would have gas on my stomach, and felt awful.

"I read about Black-Draught, and I thought it might help me. After I had taken it a little while, I felt much better. It relieves constipation. I keep it on hand so when I need a laxative I will have it. In the three years I have been taking it, I have never found anything as good for constipation."

THEDFORD'S **Black-Draught**

For CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS

Costs Only 1 Cent a Dose

E-165

WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take CARDUI. Used for over 50 years.

No. 44968
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Jennie Holley vs. C. H. Holley.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. H. Holley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 5th day of March, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 3-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44924.
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Mattie Whitaker vs. Roy Whitaker.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Whitaker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 23rd day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Gus A. Wood, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44882
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
D. D. Patterson vs. H. D. Patterson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that H. D. Patterson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 3-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44900
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mary Trew vs. J. Walter Trew

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. Walter Trew is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 3-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44905
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lizzie Graham vs. A. G. Graham

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. G. Graham is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 3-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44812
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Margaret Roth vs. Richard Roth

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Richard Roth is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This third day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 3-27

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 Market Street — 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

PURE LARD	"LAUREL LEAF" Very Best Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.)—4-Lb. Pail 46c; 8-Lb. Pail 89c	4 Lbs. 35c
MACARONI	or SPAGHETTI, "Cook's Best," 7-oz. Size — 2 Boxes	7c
POTTED MEAT	"Veribest," No Cereal. 2 5c Packages for	5c
TOMATO SOUP	"Van Camp's" regular 10c size (limit 6 cans)	5c
MILK	Carnation or Pet. Small Can 4c	Tall Can 8c
BREAD	"Banquet," a Good Loaf for	5c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing

AMERICAN ACE COFFEE

"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 13, 1931 — Number 46

O'BRYAN BROS. TURN BACKS ON LOYAL WORKERS

Twenty Years' Co-operation Is Ignored.

DUCK HEAD PRODUCTS BECOME NON-UNION

Wages Slashed and Hours Lengthened Without Notice to Employes.

Unwelcome news comes out of Nashville this week, detailing the most unfortunate action of O'Bryan Bros., manufacturers of Duck Head overalls and work garments, who, after twenty years of co-operation with organized labor, very suddenly decided to break off relations, slash wages, lengthen hours and join the opponents of labor by operating a non-union concern.

The notice came, according to a letter from union officials, without any warning whatever, the long-standing agreement being repudiated and the new policy of wage-slashing, long-hour, non-union operations placed into immediate effect.

Union officials declared that Duck Head products have been built up to a national reputation by the fact they were made by skilled union labor, and by the constant boosting of the labor movement in all sections. Local union officials recall that at the annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor in Chattanooga last May a large delegation from the O'Bryan employes were given every courtesy by the delegates assembled in order to display their garments and advertise Duck Head products.

This co-operation, however, appears to have been ignored by the O'Bryan people when they believed it possible to market their product without the assistance of the organized workers, and it is declared that all possible appeals to the management were unheeded.

The letter explaining the situation, received by The Labor World this week, follows:

We desire to inform you that Local Union 133, United Garment Workers of America, of Nashville, Tenn., were working under a union agreement with O'Bryan Bros., of this city, makers of Duck Head brand men's and boys' overalls, unionalls, work coats, pants and play suits, from June, 1911, to January, 1931.

During this period of the union agreement this firm enjoyed the patronage of union labor, which helped to make the Duck Head brand of work clothes a product of national reputation. These garments were made by skilled union labor and bore the union label of the above organization.

On Monday, Jan. 26, just before quitting time, without a moment's notice, this firm repudiated the long standing union agreement and put into effect a cut in wages from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent, and increased the hours of labor from eight to nine hours, which is a very drastic step, and is contrary to the present sentiment of the best minds of this country, who are endeavoring to solve the problem of unemployment and create jobs for the unemployed, and to speed on recovery from the present depression.

It is obvious to note that the management of this plant has taken advantage of the present condition by enforcing this drastic cut in wages and increasing the hours of labor.

Owing to the present foregoing conditions the workers found themselves unable to resist the firm's mandate, returned to work the next day, withdrawing the union label, and appealed this case to our international union, also to the labor movement of this city and state, and every effort at conciliation has been exhausted by the committee of the Nashville Trades and Labor council in conjunction with the president of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor and the general organizer of the U. G. W. of A., also his honor, the mayor of our city, and they being unable to reach any satisfactory adjustment, left us with no other course to pursue but declare the Duck Head brand of work clothes and non-union products, which was endorsed by the International Union of United Garment Workers of America and the Nashville Trades and Labor council. It is up to you, brothers, to repudiate the action of this firm by giving us your moral support and prevent them from destroying our splendid organization of over 400 men and women. If there is any Duck Head brand work clothes sold in your vicinity, please appoint a committee to visit the merchant and inform him that as union men you can't purchase these products until such time as this firm will reinstate the union agreement. Remember that no garment is union made without the union label of United Garment Workers of America. When you buy union made garments you are striking a blow to the unfair employers who are endeavoring at this time to reduce wages and lengthen the hours of labor.

ARE THESE HARD TIMES FOR BANKS?—WELL, LOOK AT 'EM!

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, March 12.—Only twelve of the sixty-two banks in New York City paid a smaller profit to their stockholders in 1930 than in 1929, according to bank reports just published here.

The total cash dividends paid by these in 1928 was $87,765,250; in 1929 it was $123,561,000; and in 1930 it was $143,357,000.

Of this amount, more than 50 per cent was paid in cash dividends in 1930 to four of these great banks, the Chase National paying $27,450,000; the National City bank paying $22,000,000; the Guarantee Trust $18,000,000, and the First National $10,000,000.

The four next in order were: Irving Trust, paying $8,000,000; the Bankers Trust, with $7,500,000; the Bank of America, $6,619,000; and the Manufacturers Trust, $5,500,000. These four total approximately another 27 million dollars.

These eight leaders paid out a total of over 105 million dollars in cash dividends, of the total of 145 millions paid out similarly by the entire 62 banks of New York City.

The increase in dividends over 1929 was 16 per cent; over 1928 it was 63 per cent.

Committees All Over Nation Named to Aid in Label Drive

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, March 12.—John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, reports that he is receiving communications from the union label campaign committees being appointed all over the United States and Canada and that much interest is displayed in the campaign which takes place during April.

It is the hope of the Union Label Trades Department that all organizations will launch individual campaigns at this time as it is a rare opportunity to secure the co-operation of the entire American labor movement.

This campaign should not be left to a few organizations to carry on, Mr. Manning said. He added that all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should endeavor to reap the benefits which will be the reward of those participating in the campaign.

WANT IMPROVED PENSION LAWS

Mail Carriers to Seek New Legislation — Lichtenstetter Re-elected Secretary.

Comes M. A. Lichtenstetter, active local trades unionist and official of the Letter Carriers, with a somewhat belated report of the convention of the state association held in Knoxville Feb. 22. Proceeding, apparently, on the theory of "better late than never," "Lich" declared the convention was one of the most successful held by these employes of Uncle Sam in many years.

Chief among the resolutions adopted by the carriers, said Mr. Lichtenstetter, was one favoring retirement of these workers after thirty years' service, regardless of age. Other important items on the calendar for future activities included movements for increased pay and equalizing the compensation of small-town carriers with those in the cities.

A resolution changing the date of the annual convention from Feb. 22 to May 30 was passed after some debate. In a contest for next year's meeting between Memphis and Jackson, the latter contender finally surrendered and Memphis was selected.

Few changes were made in the list of officers, the following being selected to serve during the coming year:

George W. Mullins, of Murfreesboro, re-elected president; A. F. Barnett, of Jackson, re-elected vice-president; M. A. Lichtenstetter, of Chattanooga, re-elected secretary, and J. L. Smith, of Knoxville, re-elected treasurer. S. L. Youree, of Nashville, was re-elected state organizer; H. M. Casidy, of Memphis, was recommended as national state vice-president, replacing Oliver P. Matthews, of Humboldt. D. R. Whaley, of Knoxville, was elected on the executive board to replace W. A. Myers, of Chattanooga. Other members of the board re-elected were: R. G. Warner, of Nashville; J. M. Derryberry, of Columbia; B. C. Stone, of Lebanon, and M. G. Veasey, of Memphis. J. F. Morgan, of Nashville, was re-elected to be the delegate at large to the national convention.

Banker Wins Presidency of Danville Mill

Pritchett Chosen by Directors to Succeed Late Harry Fitzgerald, While Company Lawyer Is Named Assistant.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Danville, Va., March 12.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton mills, President Pritchett, of the First National bank of Danville, was elected president of the mill company, with Malcolm K. Harris, mill lawyer, as assistant to the president. Pritchett succeeds the late Harrison R. Fitzgerald.

There has been no announcement of any change in the labor policy of the company, and it is assumed that the policy which has been established, of taking on the old workers as fast as the mill could be put in readiness for operation, would be continued, without reference to the union membership of the workers.

Miss Matilda Lindsay, who has been here throughout the life of the union, is attending a conference of the Woman's National Trade Union league at Greensboro, N. C., this week-end. This conference is with special reference to labor unions throughout the south, having a number of southern speakers. Miss Elizabeth Christman, national secretary of the league, will also attend the conference during its closing days.

Labor Men Hear Office-Seekers

Regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night was given over exclusively to candidates for the various city offices, and every aspirant before the primary next Tuesday, with the exception of the communist candidates, was present to state his claims for office.

As usual, each of the visitors was accorded courteous hearing, and the varying degree of applause was the only outward indication of favor toward the various speakers.

The large Central Labor hall was crowded to the doors with local unionists, many being forced to stand around the walls and in all available space. President Ortwein presided, with E. L. Blair drawing the names from a hat and each speaker being allotted five minutes.

Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, delivered a short talk after all candidates present had been given an opportunity to present their cases.

Mrs. Garber Goes To Final Reward

Mrs. Mary Ann Garber, mother of Paul B. Garber, well-known local trades unionist, passed away last Friday morning at her home on Camden street. Mrs. Garber came to Chattanooga in 1883, and had been a teacher in the local schools continuously since 1889, until she became ill a year or more ago. She was married in 1883 to John W. Garber, and the following children survive: Mrs. Agnes L. Porter, of Cripple Creek, Va.; Mrs. Anna Cooper, of Akron, O.; Paul B. and John W. Garber, of this city.

The Labor World joins with hundreds of sorrowing friends in expressing to Brother Paul and other relatives of the deceased lady heartfelt sympathy and condolences in their great bereavement.

Circle Club Meet To Be Held on 30th

Regular meeting of Circle club, scheduled for next Monday night, has been postponed for two weeks, or until Monday, March 30, and will be held at that time at the new Paragon cafe, formerly Deuberry's, at 11 West Ninth street.

REJECT IDLE INSURANCE.

Indianapolis.—The state senate rejected an unemployment insurance measure. The bill would create an industrial reserve fund administered by the state industrial board.

Watch Us Grow!

Well—One of the Best, Anyhow.

Editor, The Labor World:

Just a few lines to let you know that I still enjoy reading the "World" each week, and also still think it is the Best Labor Paper in the South.

Please change my address to 7812 Third avenue, South.

RALPH A. ROOT.

Birmingham, Ala., March 11.

Thanks, Brother Jones.

(Atlanta Journal of Labor.)

Bob Cooke, editor of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Labor World, writes me he is going to print a special issue of that paper in the early spring. If Bob runs true to form the spring edition of The Labor World will reflect credit on Chattanooga and the state of Tennessee.

SURVEY SHOWS UPWARD TREND FOR BUSINESS

Indications Point to Check in Depression.

WAGE REDUCTIONS RETARD PROGRESS

Next Few Weeks Will Tell Possible Duration of Slump.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, March 12.—After eight months of business decline, some of the trade indicators are beginning to turn upward and it seems likely that the decline has been checked and that the bottom of the depression has been reached, the March monthly survey of business of the American Federation of Labor says. "The next few weeks," the survey says, "will tell whether revival will start now with spring activity or wait for several months. There are no clear signs of an upward start yet."

"The vigorous rise in stock market prices last month," the survey states, "is due to a growing spirit of optimism, but is not based on actual business improvement. It has the effect of spreading optimism still further, and several increases in production can be traced directly to the more cheerful spirit resulting. But the foundation is shaky."

Big Drop in Farm Income.

The report reviews the farm situation, stating that the general depression had been made more severe by a decline of 20 per cent in the farmers' income. Of the efforts of the farm board's stabilization corporation to maintain American prices above the world market, it said that if the board is forced to sell surplus stocks accumulated at present prices there would be a loss of $60,000,000 on cotton holdings and $20,000,000 on wheat holdings.

"As matters stand now," the survey said, "the farm board must either have new appropriations from congress to buy the surplus crop again this year—an endless and impossible process—or it will have to sell its holdings and let prices come down to world levels. The board has intimated that it will not stabilize 1931 crops, and the price already has fallen somewhat, but not to world levels. The board has begun selling wheat."

Sign of Hope Seen.

Hope is seen in the survey in the fact that whereas last year unemployment rose steadily from September through February, this year reports from 803,000 union members show that apparently the rise has been already checked—a month earlier than last year. "This is cheering news indeed," the survey says, adding:

"Though union reports this month give further evidence that the bottom of depression may have been reached, they show unemployment still at peak levels. The improvement is so small as to be negligible for the millions out of work. There is no question that unemployment will last on at nearly its present high level for several months and will be a serious problem for the rest of the year. Competent economists are even looking forward already to a winter almost as bad next year. Our problem now is to extend plans for work and relief which in many cases had been calculated to end in April."

Key Industries Gain.

Key industries are increasing activity, the report says, noting that steel plants which were running at an average of 30 per cent capacity when the year opened were now at 52 per cent; that more orders had been coming from the automobile industry since mid-February and that demand for pipe and railroad track supplies had been coming in with the spring weather. Production also had been higher, it says, in the textile, food, stone, glass and cement industries, and the leather goods industry held its own.

"These industries," it says, "are leading, but many others are still lagging. Electric power production, a good indicator of general activity, has not shown sustained advance for industry as a whole. An encouraging fact is that there were fewer bank failures in January. Department store trade improved in January, showing that those who can afford it are more ready to buy."

Epidemic of Pay Cuts.

The report directs attention to an epidemic of wage cuts, which it severely condemns. It is declared, however, that despite an alarming increase in wage cuts, they have been few in this depression compared with 1921. Of the wage situation, the survey says:

"Midwinter and midsummer, industry's two dull seasons, are the times when most wage cuts occur. Last summer in July and August wage cuts were worse than in any previous 1930 month; 133 firms reduced wages. Cuts then declined to 57 in December. But January has brought a virtual epidemic of wage reductions in spite of all the warnings against lowering workers' incomes. In January 335 firms cut wages, over twice the number in any 1930 months, and nearly twice as many wage earners (43,000) were affected. The cuts were severe, averaging 10 per cent. These figures are from reports of the department of labor.

"At first glance it appears that the warnings of labor and business leaders have been ignored. But in reality even the January wage cuts affected only a very small proportion of industrial firms, far less than in the 1921 liquidation of labor. In January, 1931, only 2.6 per cent of the reporting firms cut wages, while in the worst 1921 months 18 per cent reduced and the number cutting wages ran above 6 per cent for nine months. In all, 92 per cent of the reporting firms cut wages in the worst twelve months of the 1921 depression and only 7 per cent in 1930-31. We know there have been 'hidden' wage cuts in 1931—firms laying men off and rehiring them, at lower wage rates—but even including these, wage reductions in this depression have been few in comparison with 1921.

Pay Cuts Serious Matter.

"To reduce workers' incomes at this time is a serious matter. The spring busy season is just ahead—a particularly favorable time for the start of business recovery. Much depends on workers' ability to buy. If industry finds a demand for products recovery will develop. But by reducing wages manufacturers cut away their markets. In 1921, industry continued at very low levels for more than a year after the first drastic 'liquidation of labor.' This year a prominent industrial executive believes that wage reductions may postpone recovery for two years. We cannot afford to encourage depression forces.

"Workers have already borne the brunt of depression with losses from part time work and unemployment, with hunger, worry, illness, physical and mental degeneration. Wage cuts are not like price reductions, for workers are human beings. Reduce their income and you undermine social standards and eventually degrade human life. Workers' incomes at present are 37 per cent below the 1929 level in factories and 21 per cent below on railroads, due to unemployment and part time work. Wage cuts project the evils of depression into the future."

GREEN DEPLORES PRESIDENTIAL VETO OF UNEMPLOYMENT BILL

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement regarding the veto of the Wagner unemployment exchange bill by President Hoover:

"The working people of the United States are deeply disappointed over the president's veto of the Wagner unemployment exchange bill. The reasons offered for the exercise of the presidential veto are unconvincing and unacceptable. Because of the deep interest which labor had in this measure the refusal of the president to approve it is regarded as a direct and severe blow to working people in the industrial sections of our country who are unemployed and are forced to seek work.

"Labor concentrated its efforts in support of this measure and after three years of constant effort finally prevailed upon congress to enact the measure into law. Congress voted in favor of the measure by a most decisive majority but the president nullified this commendable action through the exercise of the presidential veto.

"The federal government agencies which have existed have failed utterly. Very little if any help has been extended to millions of workers who, during the past ten years, have been displaced through the introduction of mechanical devices. Men and women who not only suffered from unemployment but suffered, in addition, from a destruction of skill and training acquired through a lifetime of service, have been forced to seek employment without the aid or help of society or the government. The failure of the federal government to assist in this tragic situation has been notorious. Now, when an aroused public opinion supported a practical, constructive unemployment exchange bill and the congress of the United States enacted it into law and, as a result, hope was revived in the hearts of the unemployed and their friends, the president vetoes the bill and, in doing so, advises labor that the federal employment service, which has long been an admitted failure and which has rendered practically no service, is to be continued and is to be the only federal assistance which the unemployed workers can have or expect.

"Working men and women, whether employed or unemployed, have been bitterly disappointed over the exercise of the presidential veto. The unemployed, particularly, will feel that the government has failed them. In the midst of most trying and distressing unemployment situations they have shown great patience and loyalty. Surely, they were entitled to the help and assistance which the plan embodied in the Wagner bill would have afforded them. They now find themselves in a most hopeless and helpless condition."

Daniels Declares He'll Not Reduce Employes' Wages

"When I Cut Salaries, Daniels Family Will Be Eating Hard Tack," Says Former Secretary of Navy, Now Editor.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 12.—"When I cut the salaries of my employes, the Daniels family will be eating hard tack." This is the prompt answer of former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, editor of the News and Observer, when asked if he expected to follow the example of his evening contemporary, the Raleigh Times, and cut the salaries of the men and women who work on his newspaper.

Employes of the local evening newspaper, which is owned by John A. Parks, who has made considerable money in recent years by buying and selling newspapers throughout the south, have been given a 10 per cent cut in their salaries. Employes who hold membership in the Raleigh local of the International Typographical union have accepted a reduction in working hours in lieu of the 10 per cent cut. They are now working seven instead of eight hours a day.

ADWELL HEADS BLDG. TRADES

Local Council Elects New Officers and Prepares for Season of Activity.

L. T. Adwell, president of the local Plasterers' union, was honored Wednesday night by the Building Trades council when that body named him as its chief executive officer. Mr. Adwell has been active in the local movement for several years, and has displayed unusual aptitude for solving the many perplexing problems incident to the promotion of trades unionism in a time of great industrial and economic stress.

The council apparently was determined on the selection of seasoned officers all "down the line," and those named to serve with President Adwell are all men of experience and judgment. Z. B. Bender, "warhorse" of the Carpenters, was elected financial and corresponding secretary; E. E. Crosby, of the Electricians, is the new treasurer, and E. E. McDaniels will retain his old position as business representative of the council.

An executive board will be elected at next regular meeting Wednesday night.

President Adwell asked The Labor World to state that an urgent invitation is given the president of each building trades local to attend the next regular meeting, to assist in planning a program of activity pending the expected opening of spring building activities. The council meets at 7:30, at 11½ East Seventh street, and any local building tradesman, it was said, is welcome to attend any session.

OIL COMBINE UPHELD.

St. Louis, Mo.—Merging of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil company was approved by three judges of the federal court of appeals. The concerns have a capitalization of more than half a billion dollars. They were units of the old Standard Oil company that was dissolved by the federal supreme court in 1911.

The judges said that "the intent and purpose of the merger is solely to meet the normal and natural business necessities of the two companies, brought about by the development of, and the changed business conditions in, the industry."

3 LABOR BILLS GO THROUGH AS CONGRESS QUITS

Thousands Benefited by Final Action.

PREVAILING WAGE LAW IS IMPORTANT

Veto of Wagner Bill by Hoover Surprise to Progressives.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, March 12.—Four bills of outstanding importance to labor were passed by both houses of congress before final adjournment by time limitation, three of which became laws, and one which was killed by executive disapproval.

Of these three were signed at adjournment, while one remained for presidential action.

Two of the winning bills affect thousands of wage earners in government service throughout the country. One gives postal workers the 44-hour week, while the other gives the Saturday half holiday to all other government employes, including mechanics employed in naval yards and arsenals throughout the nation.

Prevailing Pay Bill Passes.

A third of the winning quartet establishes the local prevailing wage as the wage to be paid by all contractors on government work. While the bill passed and signed was not labor's bill, but was a purely administration measure, sponsored by an interdepartmental agreement, carrying no penalty and not going into effect for thirty days after passage, its sponsors say it will remedy the evil. If it accomplishes that purpose it will end a wage-cutting scandal that has swept government works from coast to coast. The labor movement regarded the measure as in any event a "step in the right direction," and did not oppose its passage, knowing it was "this bill or nothing," as Secretary of Labor Doak virtually put it.

The bills named in the foregoing were signed by President Hoover.

A fourth important labor measure passed by the congress was the Wagner bill for a national system of unemployment agencies, in co-operation with the states. The bill was vetoed by the president. Another Wagner bill, providing for advance planning of public works, was signed by the president some weeks ago. Still another Wagner bill, for the collection of more complete labor statistics, was signed last year.

Labor Bills Lost.

Losses of labor measures in congress included:

Failure to consider the anti-injunction bill.

Failure of the Vestal copyright bill, sought by a group of international unions, in co-operation with others.

Failure of the Kendall bill. This was a bill to give treasury department officials the language which they said they needed to stop the importation of products of convict and forced labor.

The Muscle Shoals bill, adopted by both houses but vetoed by the president. The senate failed in an attempt to pass the measure over Mr. Hoover's veto.

The amendment to the radio bill to give labor a cleared channel was lost in the jam at the close of the session.

Other bills favored by labor but lost in the last minute jam were the immigration bill and the Jones maternity aid bill. The alien seamen's bill was lost.

"Yellow Dog" Policy Outlawed in Arizona

Phoenix, Ariz.—The governor signed a bill, passed by the Arizona legislature, that outlaws the "yellow dog."

The measure is along lines of the Wisconsin law, which declares an agreement that compels a worker to forego membership in a trade union is against public policy.

Indianapolis.—The governor vetoed an anti-"yellow dog" bill that passed the house 75 to 1 and the senate 41 to 1.

The veto was rejected by the house, 59 to 26. Corporate influences took their last stand in the senate where the vote was upheld, 25 to 19. This lacaked one vote to overturn the veto. The near-victory has inspired organized labor.

CLIMATE NO REMEDY FOR WHITE PLAGUE

Washington.—Medical men are abandoning the theory that certain climates will cure tuberculosis, declared the federal public health service.

THE LABOR WORLD

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1931.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What southern state reduced working hours for women last year?

A.—Louisiana, whose legislature reduced maximum working hours from 10 to 9 a day and from 60 to 54 a week with certain exceptions, applying to women in specific industries and outside of the larger cities.

* * *

Q.—Are there trade unions in North Africa?

A.—There are a number of unions in Morocco, affiliated with the French labor movement. A central organization has been formed and it reported the movement for organization is growing.

* * *

Q.—What member of the United States supreme court helped in the settlement of a big strike?

A.—Justice Louis D. Brandeis, who drew up the protocol arrangement ending the big strike of workers in the women's garment trades in New York City in 1909. He was not then a supreme court justice.

* * *

Q.—Who was William Benbow?

A.—An English radical, agitator and pamphleteer. He is credited with being one of the chief originators of the idea of the general strike, and a pamphlet which he wrote in 1832 was influential in bringing on the great walkout of 1842, called the first general strike.

* * *

Q.—What trade union was the first organization in the United States to fight the ravages of tuberculosis?

A.—The International Typographical union.

* * *

Q.—Has Mexico a workmen's compensation law?

A.—There is no national compensation law, but 24 of the 28 states have either enacted such laws or have included provisions of workmen's compensation in their labor codes.

What Next!

Words never formed by human lips and spoken by a voice that never existed were heard recently in the London office of an American film company. It was a synthetic voice, invented by the young Englishman, E. A. Humphries, who reproduced word sounds by copying the impressions from the sound track of a talkie film. He chose the words "all of a tremble" and by analyzing the "peaks and valleys" of the sound track was able to dissect them into their various sounds. Afterward drawing them separately on cardboard strips and joining the strips together to form the words, he photographed them on a celluloid film which when run through a talkie projector reproduced the words in a deep bass tone.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

"They Wear Like a Pig's Nose"
UNION MADE

FINCK'S
DETROIT-SPECIAL
OVERALLS

2,000,000 men buy these Overalls every year. Made in a Union Shop. Every garment has sewed upon it the Union Label. Union Men, ask your dealer.

W. M. FINCK & CO., Makers
Detroit, Mich.

W. R. CANNON, Mgr.
Southern Branch : Dalton, Ga.

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

MRS. JEROME JONES PASSES.

Hundreds of friends throughout the country will share with Jerome Jones, of Atlanta, the shock and grief resulting from the sudden passing of his helpmeet Wednesday. Associated Press dispatches Thursday noted the death of Mrs. Jones, who was a native of Tennessee and who was educated in the Nashville schools.

Mr. Jones, as editor of the Journal of Labor and for many years southern representative of Samuel Gompers, is widely known as one of the most powerful speakers and effective writers on economic questions in America, and the addition of a charming personality has won a legion of warm personal friends who will hold for him now a full measure of that heartfelt sympathy which is the bond of genuine brotherhood and love.

PREVAILING WAGE SIGNIFICANT

Congress has ordered that federal construction contracts provide that the successful bidder shall pay the prevailing wage rate of that locality. Where the contractor and government's construction officer cannot define such wage, final decision shall be made by the secretary of labor. The bill was approved by the A. F. of L.

Men may differ on the effectiveness of this measure in every case, and fine-spun theories may be evolved, but none can dispute that it breaks a new social path. The value of prevailing wages on government work is unquestioned, except by a certain class of employers.

The effect of this measure cannot be limited to federal construction. Government rejection of the hoary economic theory that wages should be set by "the law of supply and demand" is of far-reaching consequences.

The government accepts the prevailing wage theory, that can be set higher and higher by trade union agitation. The government gives notice that its construction work will not be done by employers who consider labor a commodity that can be "bought" on the auction block. New standards must be applied; a new ideal must be accepted by federal contractors if they would secure government work.

The new law is a challenge to those employers and economists who cling to beliefs that fitted into our pioneer life, but are unsuited for this age of organization and social consciousness.

JUST A LITTLE STRANGE.

Al Capone has been sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court. If the crime is contempt of court six months is too much. If the crime is composed of all the acts committed by the Capone gangsters in Chicago the court is merely indulging in nonsense, or worse.

Meanwhile in Philadelphia Director of Public Safety Schofield, whose anti-strike activities had brought hot condemnation, switched attention by raiding a couple of big clubs, wherein much liquor was confiscated.

By this spectacular stunt Schofield stopped a lot of critics who think now that he is a great man because he raided a club of which he is a member, forgetting all about what he did to strikers.

The ways of courts are strange. The ways of some officeholders are strange. And likewise the ways of some other people are strange.

HOOVER OUGHT TO VETO THIS, TOO.

Metropolitan Life Insurance company advertises: "Beware of March, the danger month." And the National Casket company counters, likewise in advertising: "March, the month of opportunity."

Phoney Experts

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

It is a common failing of men whose vocation keeps them much in the public eye to permit themselves to be "quoted" by newspapers in their columns on almost any and every subject, regardless of what its nature may be or whether the one interviewed knows anything at all about it. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, a few days ago, so we learn from the morning newspapers under a New Orleans date line, played the role of one of these phoney experts when he permitted himself to be quoted as saying some "profound" things about the present depression. His high-sounding and seemingly economic-wise language did not fool those who look for some kind of meaning in the words any speaker uses! Mr. Butler is quoted as saying present economic conditions came about in the "natural order of things." Now, whether he means by the "natural order" the gyrations of the planetary system or the prolific increase of baby boll weevils was not made clear by the speaker. Mr. Butler closed his interview with the hope for an "early turning point" in present conditions. Even the scantily-clad newsy, grumbling at his lost paper sales, could make this last remark, and make no claims for "smartness."

* * *

"CAMPUS SOLDIERING" ON DECLINE.

In the last three years compulsory drill in colleges and universities has been on a marked decline, having been dropped entirely or made an elective course in eight of the country's more important institutions of higher learning. Recently the University of Cincinnati became the latest large institution to abandon "campus soldiering." A dozen national organizations, including the Federal Council of Churches and the National Education association, have, ever since military drill was made a compulsory course in the country's high schools, colleges and universities, protested any such innovation. Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, etc., have also added their voices in protest to the idea of our educators systematically instilling in the minds of the country's youth a taste for war, which is the inevitable result of daily military drill and military instruction. Now that "campus soldiering" is suffering a decline among our more representative institutions of learning, a public opinion that did not heartily approve of the idea from the beginning will most likely crystallize and demand that military drill and instruction be dropped in American educational institutions, especially in city high schools which, even without military drill or other military instruction, have full enough curricula.

* * *

RUSSIA'S CONVICT-SLAVES.

Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, in a letter recently to Secretary of State Stimson, won the nation's applause when he asked that agents of the treasury department be dispatched to Russia to investigate a charge heard in many parts of the world that lumber exported from that country to the United States was produced by forced labor. In his letter, Representative Fish said in part: "It is a national disgrace that any of this murderous harvest, soaked with human blood, can still be permitted, through inaction on the part of our executive departments, to enter the United States and compete with free American labor in violation of and degradation of humanity." Following Mr. Fish's letter further disclosures of conditions prevailing in Russian convict-slave camps have been made, the number at present incarcerated in these camps being estimated by a writer in Moscow, in a letter to the New York Times, at around a million. The American Federation of Labor has declared that over a million American workers will be thrown out of employment and the National Lumber Manufacturers' association estimates American timber will depreciate $2,000,000,000 unless the dumping of soviet convict-slave lumber is stopped by the authorities at Washington. It is understood that steps looking to that end have been taken and they should be determinedly and decisively pushed regardless of whether the present depression continues or abates.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY

"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XVII.

TREASURES ON EARTH AND IN HEAVEN (Mt. 6:19-21)

Jesus regarded life as the supreme opportunity for all men doing a lifework, and He taught that everything which will influence the development of our lives Godward should be diligently sought.

WM. L. MOSS

His ideal for men was that inwardly and outwardly they should be "rich toward God," meaning the prayer-life, high aspirations, love and generosity is men's real daily program. The Master approached social life from within, through awakening the spiritual nature of each individual, and this viewpoint reveals social life not as the end of life itself but the means for bringing about God's kingdom on earth—making the race of mankind God's children in works and thinking, as well as in name only. Jesus taught the real foundation of life is not material but spiritual possession. If we accept His viewpoint we are at once faced by the attention-compelling question: "Does the money we possess fulfill a moral purpose?" We must bring our worldly gains forward, not to be thrown to the four winds or scattered among the poor as a salve to our conscience, but to be put to the test of whether our gains are at all times being used for the greatest good among the most people. If, after our own needs are taken care of, our money cannot be proved to be fulfilling some continuous good, some lasting service for the greatest number, we are withholding it from others. Thus the self-indulgent rich (of whom Ruskin said their wealth should be called their "ill-th" because it is not well but ill with their souls), the hoarder and the pursuer of wealth, are seen as the enemies of God.

Jesus explained that we are to lay up for ourselves "treasure in heaven" rather than "treasure on earth," because:

1. Wealth leads us to gratify an infinite number of questionable desires—desires for gratification of self, and through them we are unfitted for the unselfish life of God's Kingdom. 2. Wealth dulls our sense of a need for others. We become unwilling to meet others on the level where there can be normal intercourse to give and take. Genuine friendship is one of the great factors of the Kingdom. 3. Sincerity is the soul of life and wealth breeds in us an attitude toward the world that is artificial and insincere. The Kingdom of God is grounded on sincerity among men. 4. Wealth is diverting. The accumulation and care of riches takes a man's time and leisure. "Where your treasure is," said Jesus, "there will be your heart"—and Sherwood Eddy has well pointed out that by our "heart" Jesus means here our interest, our attention, our growing concern. 5. There is but one supreme end for all life—whether it is the life of a rich man or a poor man—and that supreme end is the service of the Kingdom. There is but one fundamental decision for the possessor of a life to make—the decision whether through that life they will serve God in and through His Kingdom or whether they will serve mammon, the world of selfish personal gain.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

In recent years there has been a tendency in the press toward sycophantic flattery and adulation of the president of the United States. One or two of the Washington papers are conspicuous offenders in this regard, but it is in evidence in other newspapers, notably in those of reactionary mind.

A particularly flagrant example of the tendency to speak with bated breath of the president was given by the grandmotherly Evening Star of Washington, in reporting the New Year's day reception to the public at the White House. Telling how two men who had come early in the day to be first in line to greet the president had been invited to have breakfast with him, the Star said that the two men were ushered into the "august presence" of the chief executive. The Star further said that the men were invited to a breakfast, not of food for the gods, as one might expect from the account, but of plebian scrambled eggs, bacon, hot rolls and coffee.

Flattery and adulation of the president seem to be part of the effort to exalt the presidency at the expense of the legislative branches of the government. The idea seems to be to break down confidence in congress. At every opportunity the president is praised and it is subtly suggested that he is more apt to be right than is the national legislature. The tendency toward president-worship, which has been in evidence in the last decade or two, is anti-democratic and has no place in a democracy.

* * *

Many state legislatures now in session will consider measures to bring about greater safety on the highways. The problem will require the use of all possible resources if it is successfully to be solved and the number of automobile accidents reduced to a minimum.

According to William BroSmith, vice-president of the Travelers Insurance company, effective prevention work has been done through the National Safety council, the teachers in thousands of schools and the police departments of hundreds of cities. During the past decade special effort has been given to teaching children the fundamentals of safety, with the result that, during a time when the death rate for automobile accidents has been steadily increasing among adults, it has been on the down-grade among children of school age.

It seems high time that adults followed the example of children and absorbed the common-sense knowledge that makes for safety on streets and highways.

* * *

The dwindling ranks of the liberal press have been further depleted by the passing of the New York World, evening and morning. Daily newspapers are becoming more and more purely business institutions, intent primarily on making money. The newspaper with ideals and principles and which steadfastly fights for the welfare of the masses is becoming a rarity. The situation offers a splendid opportunity for the labor press, which can take full advantage of it if given the enthusiastic support of the labor movement.

* * *

Distribution of the tremendous amount of "idle money" held by corporations, far in excess of their reasonable or expectant needs, as an aid to restoring prosperity, is advocated by Betram O. Moody, vice-president of the First National bank, Amherst, Mass., in writing in the American Bankers' Journal. This is referred to as "idle money" because it cannot be invested permanently and is being held in the form of bank deposits, call money or short-term securities.

Considering what the results would be if the corporations with excessive cash resources were to distribute the money to stockholders, Mr. Moody says that probably $1,000,000,000 could be released by this action. He sees first a reduction of money held by corporations in banks and a like increase of money held by individuals. Collateral loans at the banks would be released, he says, and then would come buying of securities, reduction of mortgages on homes and, best of all, a great increase of buying power for the purchase of necessities and luxuries of all kinds.

Mr. Moody's idea seems good, but why, oh why, should the "idle money" be given to the stockholders, whom he calls the "legitimate owners" of the surplus profits? Why shouldn't the money be largely distributed to the employes of the corporations, who are far more the "legitimate owners" of the money than the stockholders? The workers have been the largest factor in the production of the "idle money" and in many cases, they have been receiving unfairly low wages, while the stockholders have been receiving fat dividends. Distribute the "idle money" to the workers in the form of increased wages and the results will be even more beneficial than the results seen by Mr. Moody if the money should be distributed to the stockholders.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

Boise City, Idaho.—The governor signed an old-age pension bill passed by the state legislature. The measure applies to persons over 65 years of age who have no income up to certain amounts.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

Sense From Congress

The distress among our veterans is mainly due to unemployment. In this crisis our government ought to serve the veterans who are suffering from unemployment by means of general legislation which would extend aid to all unemployed.—Representative Charles A. Eaton, of New Jersey.

I maintain that the best national insurance we can provide is to keep America worth fighting for, to help those who cannot help themselves and to care properly for those who have fought our country's battles.—Representative Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma.

American standards cannot be maintained, and free American labor cannot be employed, if the government of the United States fails to provide protection against importation of commodities produced by slaves and convicts.—Senator Frederick Steiwer, of Oregon.

We boast of our advance in civilization. We point with pride to our educational institutions. The story of our industrial and economic progress is marvelous. Side by side with this bright picture of man's progress and hopes for his future is the sad story of men who are out of work, willing to earn a living and unable to do so. Those who hope for permanency in our institutions can and must face the solution of the unemployment problem. Unless it is solved, the suggestion is not out of place that the destruction of society and government will become inevitable.—Representative William A. Pittenger, of Minnesota.

War burdens are never equitably adjusted.—Representative James A. Frear, of Wisconsin.

TO REGULATE AGENCIES.

Indianapolis.—Representative Watson proposes that the state legislature limit fees charged by employment agencies to 15 per cent of the first month's earnings of a worker after he secured employment.

Martin A. Fleming

CANDIDATE FOR CITY JUDGE

Promises the same brand of public service in future which has characterized his activities in the past four years.

PAUL J. AYMON
President, Tennessee Federation of Labor

DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor

Have examined the Record of

Mayor
E. D. Bass

And each has publicly declared that Mayor Bass is entitled to the support of the Organized Workers in the campaign for re-election as Mayor of Chattanooga.

The political slogan of the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods is

"REWARD OUR FRIENDS"

Primary Tuesday, March 17

Contributed by Friends of Mayor Bass withont his knowledge

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that the regular Primary ection for the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will be ld in the various wards and precincts in said city on uesday, March 17, 1931, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. nd 7:00 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Mayor, four ty Commissioners, a City Attorney and a Judge of the ty Court.

The law of Tennessee requires that persons named Officers, Judges and Registrars serve as such and that nalty is imposed for failure to do so.

The following have been appointed to serve as Offirs, Judges, Clerks and Registrars for said Primary ection:

FIRST DISTRICT

Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Courthouse.

A. B. Clarke.
Robert Sloan. W. F. Bowling.
Mrs. Maggie I. Peoples. James N.
Mrs. J. N. McCutcheon, Mrs.
Registrar—Mrs. Hoxt Webb.

Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Courthouse.

Fred Fox
Ed L. Buck, John W. Hallberg, J.
Fox
J. C. Stookney, C. F. McCullough.
Mrs. Kate Williams, Mrs. L. M.
Registrar—Mrs. F. I. Davis.

Ward—Voting Place, 607 Broad.

Lee Allen
W. J. Cooper, Daniel H. Shear, E.
Mrs. Myrtle Cooper, Miss Effie Mc-
Mrs. Grover Alexander, Mrs.
Lee Bridge
Registrar—F. O. Hixson.

Ward—Voting Place, Carter Street Fire Hall.

A. L. Keith.
Pat Garrett, Charles Contor, C. H.
Morris Koldentz, Pearl Contor.
C. B. McGrath, E. J. Hodge.
Registrar—John McMahon.

Ward—Voting Place, Newton Normal School.

E. A. Weisiger.
Rev. I. Cash, H. V. Keith, Morrow
Tom Barkett, Mrs. W. H. Warren.
Robert Miller, Mary Bridgman.
Registrar—Ella Matthews.

Ward—Voting Place, Sixteenth and Broad Streets.

Neal Lynch.
C. A. Baker, Joe Nolan, S. W.
Lockdon H. Richardson, Seth W.
Mrs. Jack Worley, Mrs. J. T.
Registrar—James H. Landis.

Ward—Voting Place, City Hall.

T. S. Wilcox, Jr.
L. G. Wilson, M. J. Robinson, J.
T. P. McMahon, Mrs. J. W. Bates.
Mrs. Lula Kelly, John Childress.
Registrar—Mrs. Stella Warren.

Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, 705 McCallie Avenue.

Adam Mayer.
Knox Smartt, K. G. Whitaker, O.
Elaine Tepperman, R. R. Gaffin.
Mrs. Alf Hardman, W. P.
Registrar—Mrs. K. G. Whitaker.

Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Corner Flynn and Central Avenues.

Charles Whitehead.
John McDaniel, G. C. Haney, Edwin
Mrs. A. J. Wells, Mrs. G. W. Mar-
Mrs. W. W. Sullivan, Mrs. C.
Registrar—Mrs. Mary Joyce.

Ward—Voting Place, 2614 Broad Street.

Frank Dorsey.
Charles J. Kruz, Clifford C. Cum-
Mrs. Ford Hodgson, J. B. Lee, Jr.
Mrs. Walker Lee, Andrew Lee.
Registrar—Mrs. George W. Free-

Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Corner Chamberlain Avenue and Hickory Street.

H. F. Wenning.
J. Early Smith, S. G. Simmons,
Mrs. M. M. Morris, B. D. Lowery.
Mrs. W. B. Crabtree, Mrs. B.
Registrar—Mrs. Julia B. O'Brien.

Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Orchard Knob Fire Hall.

J. R. Horton.
J. E. Baker, Mrs. T. M. Marett,
L. Peacock
W. J. L. Fox, Mrs. J. M. Petitt,
Mrs. Cora Perry, Mrs. C. S.
Registrar—V. E. Degeorges.

Ward—Voting Place, Main Street Fire Hall.

A. M. Gifford.
Charles R. Arnold, Emmet Bran-
B. Holland.
W. E. Hallmark, S. O. Berry.
Mrs. Stanley Porter, Mrs. Rosa-
Registrar—Mrs. J. E. Mosier.

Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Corner Dodds Avenue and Main Street.

J. Ernest Darr.
Ed Jett, J. H. Campbell, T. J. Lit-
Mrs. Jesse M. Hargraves, Mrs. J.
Mrs. Horace Fritts, Mrs. J. E.
Registrar—Mrs. W. D. Espy.

Ward, Second Precinct — Voting Place, Corner Main and Basket Streets.

George W. Bender.
T. P. Kampshafer, J. H. Eads,
Mrs. James O'Rear, C. S. Sharp,
Mrs. E. W. Jones, Mrs. C. H.
Registrar—Mrs. J. H. Witten-

Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Walton Building.

L. E. Rowden.
O. P. Walton, W. A. Clark, J. W.
J. W. Richards, George Singleton.
Mrs. W. S. Biles, Mrs. A. H.
Registrar—Mrs. L. E. Rowden.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Corner Stewart Street and Dodson Avenue.

Officer—John Cordell.
Judges—W. M. Brown, W. A. Ware, J. G.
Clerks—Frank Sturgill, Mrs. J. S. Kemmler.
Registrars—Mrs. R. E. Moseley, J. P. McGrew.
Assistant Registrar—Jack McDonald.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—Voting Place, Cate's Store.

Officer—Lee Burns.
Judges—Fred Elder, Roy Lee, J. P. Stanfield.
Clerks—Mrs. P. K. O'Neal, Richard Austin.
Registrars—Mrs. Barney Strickland, L. C. Walker.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. K. Hoge.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—Voting Place, Corner Hickory and East Third Streets.

Officer—Charles H. Zigler.
Judges—Charles Holder, John C. Richards, W. G. Sears.
Clerks—Robert Craig, Helen Williams.
Registrars—Tom Elder, Nettie James.
Assistant Registrar—John O'Rear.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Voting Place, Clarence Jones' Garage.

Officer—Clarence T. Jones.
Judges—Soly Josephs, James B. Frasier, Jr., F. M. Dearing.
Clerks—Charles F. Reckard, Mrs. M. F. Valentine.
Registrars—Mrs. Clarence T. Jones, Lois Dearing.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. F. O. Smith.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct — Voting Place, Caruthers' Store.

Officer—Paul Caruthers.
Judges—J. W. Meadows, C. L. Whited, Pat K. Dowd.
Clerks—Mabel Meadows, J. R. Dome.
Registrars—Mrs. G. S. Myers, Ed Kelly.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. R. J. Shasteen.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Junior Order Building.

Officer—Charles F. Collier.
Judges—W. B. Smith, C. H. Henderson, J. J. Anderson.
Clerks—Walter Steel, Mrs. Martha Wimpee.
Registrars—Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Dock Street.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Mattie Steel.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—Voting Place, 4809 Rossville Boulevard.

Officer—John A. Arnold.
Judges—B. C. Allison, J. H. Potter, H. H. Cook.
Clerks—Mrs. Bonnie Willbanks, Mrs. G. B. Cochran.
Registrars—Mrs. Charles W. Clark, Mrs. H. H. Cook.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. E. McClain.

Fourteenth Ward (Missionary Ridge)—Voting Place, Mission Ridge Fire Hall.

Officer—Matt Dillard.
Judges—M. L. Brock, George Johnson, H. L. McFarland.
Clerks—Mrs. Harold Smartt, Mrs. H. C. McCalla.
Registrars—Sam A. LeClercq, Mrs. L. V. Luckadoo.
Assistant Registrar—T. Rudd Loder.

Fifteenth Ward (Brainerd)—Voting Place, 117 Brainerd Road.

Officer—Scott Swafford.
Judges—Cecil M. Rogers, Mrs. Charles Weigle, W. E. Crowe.
Clerks—Mrs. G. L. Fox, Mrs. Ralph Cameron.
Registrars—Mrs. Bessie Jones, Mrs. L. O. Goode.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. W. Gillespie.

Sixteenth Ward (Riverview)—Voting Place, Riverview Service Station.

Officer—Sam E. Whitaker.
Judges—Carrter Lupton, Mrs. C. G. Pullen, Mel Wight.
Clerks—Louis Goldstein, Mrs. J. D. Crisp.
Registrars—Mrs. W. M. Richardson, Mrs. Bertie Gannaway.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Buford.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Odd Fellows' Building.

Officer—Frank Conner.
Judges—John E. Bacon, S. R. Roddy, E. R. Sloan.
Clerks—Ed Green, Mrs. A. R. Smyth.
Registrars—Mrs. W. L. Gordon, Mrs. R. C. Stewart.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Sam Alley.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, 14 Frazier Avenue.

Officer—Thomas P. Hogan.
Judges—David Knox, Ernie Walker, W. O. Mitchell.
Clerks—Miss Frankie Dugger, Mrs. J. F. Dobbs.
Registrars—Mrs. T. W. McDowell, Mrs. May Kennedy.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Fred Bennett.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct — Voting Place, Fire Hall.

Officer—Burnett Siser.
Judges—Frank Netherly, W. B. D. Chambers, Finley Seagle.
Clerks—Mrs. Dorothy Erd Westcott, Jesse Prince.
Registrars—Mrs. J. R. Watson, Mrs. Horace Humphreys.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. M. Byers.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Voting Place, Corner St. Elmo Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.

Officer—Chris Zahnd.
Judges—A. J. Hudgens, J. W. Thomas, Raymond Miller.
Clerks—Mrs. D. L. Coffey, Harry Briggs.
Registrars—Mrs. Bert Elliott, Mrs. Grace Hester.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. B. Rollins.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct — Voting Place, Gymnasium Building.

Officer—J. R. May.
Judges—J. P. Jolly, John Bauml, Gid Morgan.
Clerks—J. R. Robinson, Mrs. O. C. Mosier.
Registrars—Mrs. E. C. McCormic, A. H. Barker.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. V. Robinson.

Nineteenth Ward, second Precinct—Voting Place, 1016 W. Thirty-third Street.

Officer—James T. Copley.
Judges—John Dillard, George W. Jackson, W. H. Gant.
Clerks—Catherine Leonard, Charles Wilson.
Registrars—Edith Rush, Mrs. Annie Stines.
Assistant Registrar—James Dillard.

This March 6, 1931.

W. O. COUCH, Chairman.
P. H. THACH.
GUY LANDIS, Secretary.
Commissioners of Election.

RUSH OF WAR VETERANS TO BORROW ON BONUSES SHOWS MANY IN WANT

President's Assertion That Only Few Need Help Disproved by Many Thousands Who Seek Loans Immediately Following Passage of Loan Bill in Congress.

By JOSEPH A. WISE.

Chicago, March 12.—The tens of thousands of World War veterans who stood in line in "sets of fours" from early morning until late at night the day following the final passage of the so-called bonus loan bill, awaiting their turn to apply for a loan, and who have since besieged the regional offices of the veterans' bureau in great numbers, was a thunderous answer to the assertion of President Hoover in his veto message that only a small number of the veterans were in want and that these were being cared for by the various communities.

President Hoover took pride in pointing to the fact that only a small fraction of the total number of veterans were living on charity. It was alleged at the White House that only 10,900 Chicago veterans had applied for charity this winter, and, along with similarly situated veterans in other parts of the country, that these were being "adequately" cared for.

The "Adequate" Care.

If lining up in a dark alley in a slum neighborhood night after night in order to obtain a bowl of soup and some bread, or a pan of hash or beans, followed by a flop with a good chance of becoming lousy, and then to eb routed out at 5 o'clock in the morning and served paste called oatmeal, some bread and imitation coffee, and then to tramp aimlessly about all day—if that be "adequately" taken care of, then the President of the United States is right.

The "chow" being dished out doesn't come within a mile or two of regular army "chow" and the flops are far from what they ought to be.

If the breaking up of homes, the placing of children in orphan asylums, the mother in a poorhouse or on a cheap job, while the father sleeps in a flop joint operated by the charity trust—if that means being "adequately" cared for, then the president is right again.

Men Long Out of Work.

President Hoover stressed the fact that a majority of the veterans are able bodied and able to take care of themselves. Any one viewing the lines of men outside of the various places designated as application centers for loans could see that readily. The trouble is that these men have been out of work for months and months, their savings gone and their credit exhausted. The 10,900 in Chicago who have applied for charity does not include all of those who are in need. Other thousands have managed to get by without appealing to the charity trust. The loans now applied for will, when received, stave off this necessity for a few weeks longer.

Of course the war veterans who are wage earners are on all fours with all other wage earners. All have endured the same hardships, with the difference that the war veterans are now able to collect some of the wages due them since the close of the war. President Hoover made the strange statement in his veto message that it meant the veterans would be borrowing on an insurance policy. The pieces of paper which the veterans hold are called "adjusted compensation certificates." That is a rather fancy name, but each certificate is an acknowledgment by the government that it did not pay the soldiers enough wages during the war and promising that each soldier will be paid $1 a day additional for each day served on this side of the water and $1.25 a day additional for each day served in Europe. The certificates call for payment in 1945, by which time many thousands of the veterans will be dead.

Interest to Eat Up Pay Due.

The government now says that the veterans can borrow one-half of the wages due and pay 4½ per cent compound interest on the loans. This ineerest rate will just about eat up the balance of the wages due by 1945. This is a slick arrangement and is in line with other bunko schemes that congress has sawed off on the veterans in the past.

It would be interesting to know how much pressure the National Association of Manufacturers and the big financial interests of the country brought to bear upon President Hoover to induce him to send that very peculiar veto message to congress. It is a certainty that the hundreds of millions of dollars now being loaned to the war veterans is a serious interference with the plans of the "open shoppers" to slash wages, and it is reasonable to assume that the resistance to the passage of the bill was very largely inspired by those interests.

FOREIGN LOAN POLICY IS OPPOSED BY SENATE

Washington.—The department of state was censured by the senate when that body declared (Glass resolution) that the department "should desist from the dangerous practice of involving the United States in any responsibility for foreign investment loans floated in this country."

The senate, last June, asked the department of state on what ground such action was taken. The department justified its action by article 2 of the constitution and by the revised statutes.

The Glass resolution makes the sharp declaration that a "careful inspection" of these authorities "discloses no single sentence which, explicitly or implicitly, authorizes the action taken by the department of state with respect to the flotation of foreign investment loans on the money markets in the United States."

INSURANCE ABUSES UNDER STATE PROBE

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Roosevelt appointed a committee to study medical treatment afforded injured workers who are beneficiaries under the workmen's compensation law. The purpose of the probe is to correct abuses pose of the probe is to correct abuses. Private insurance companies that write workmen's compensation maintain their own clinics and to keep down costs discharge workers before they are fit to resume employment.

Eighteen per cent of New York compensation insurance is covered by the state compensation fund, the remainder by private concerns or self-insurers that are interested in profit rather than the injured workers' welfare.

COME HERE

Men!

You Can Buy a Mighty

GOOD SUIT

For as Little as

$1.00

A WEEK

ASKIN & MARINE

904 MARKET ST.

Buy It Here On Credit!

Tom Hall Recommends *Henson Schoolfield*

for the

City Commission

March 10, 1931.

To My Friends Among the Voters of Chattanooga:

As many of you Chattanoogans are aware, I have often been accused of being a man of a single purpose, to-wit: the advancement of the Union Labor Movement, and while that is partially true, I want it known that I am also interested in clean civic government and the election of clean, high-class men to public office. I always try to vote for the best man in any race, although there are times when I have found it hard to select the most favorable candidate for public office. In the present race for the City Commission, however, I haven't had the least trouble. I've looked over the field, and have picked for myself four candidates for the City Commission, and I have headed my list with HENSON SCHOOLFIELD.

I am for HENSON SCHOOLFIELD above all others in this race for a number of reasons, one of which is because of the fact that I am a resident of St. Elmo, and understand that Henson, although living in North Chattanooga, has recognized the fact that we of St. Elmo are without a candidate in this race, and has adopted us, and if elected will see that we get our just share of public improvement. Another reason that I am for Henson Schoolfield above all other candidates is that I believe he is closer to the laboring man than is any other candidate for a place on the Commission. I am not saying that the other candidates would be without interest in the laboring classes and their welfare, but I believe that Henson Schoolfield, through his long experience in the practice of law, has come to a better understanding of the workingman's viewpoint than have any of the other gentlemen now running. Henson knows the ways of the working man; he knows his needs and recognizes his wants. He is honest, impartial and able, and the working classes of Chattanooga, both men and women, may look to him with perfect confidence to fight their battles for them if he wins a palce on the Commission. I unhesitatingly indorse his candidacy and hereby appeal to my friends of the labor movement — a movement with which I have affiliated for forty years — to go to the polls on March 17 next and cast their ballot for a friend of labor HENSON SCHOOLFIELD.

TOM HALL,
Former President of the Central Labor Body.

Commissioner Bryan submits his record and asks for an endorsement of the same. He cites his three terms in the Tennessee Legislature and his term as Commissioner of Fire and Police as a record of his fairness to Labor. To those who do not know his Labor Record he refers them to the Labor Leaders of this city.

In asking for your vote and influenece in the Primary of March 17th, as a member of your City Commission I hope you will weigh my claim fully and consider my candidacy solely on my record in office.

I served three times in the Tennessee Legislature, once in the Lower House and twice in the State Senate, and was elected by my fellow Senators as Speaker.

In my record, both in the Legislature and as Police and Fire Commissioner of this city I have endeavored to do my duty to the public and tried to be fair on each and every question affecting the welfare of labor.

To those who do not know me, I refer you to Paul J. Aymon, President of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and to any other leaders of organized labor.

EUGENE BRYAN.

New Orleans Policemen Do Best To Break Longshoremen's Strike

(By International Labor News Service)

New Orleans, March 12.—The militarized police of New Orleans, under the direction of Col. Hu B. Myers, late of the United States army, and incidentally brother-in-law of Mayor Walmsley, whose actions were responsible for the collapse of the street car strike (and it might be stated that Mayor Wamsley was elected by the votes of the laboring men and women of New Orleans), has entered heartily into the strike of approximately 6,000 longshoremen and are doing all in their power to assist the vessel agents who are attempting to reduce wages from 85 cents an hour to 60 cents, and in some cases lower.

The latest edict by the warlike superintendent of police is that pickets must be restricted to four men on each corner, and that each picket must wear some sort of identifying badge.

This is in order that the police may keep a close watch on the union men and at the same time allow the non-union men an opportunity to keep a safe distance from the pickets.

Shippers are protesting, as demurrage is being charged owing to the inability to load and unload cargoes.

An effort is being made to secure a walkout of the teamsters and all labor assisting in any capacity at the river front.

The longshoremen's strike is by far the most disastrous as far as business is concerned in the history of the city.

The daily newspapers are printing only small stories, which are being placed in obscure corners.

135,000 FEDERAL WORKERS GET YEAR-'ROUND HALF HOLIDAYS

Twenty Year Struggle Crowned With Success When Congress Sets Pace for Private Employers—Union Spokesmen Get Effective Help From Congressman F. R. Lehlbach.

Organized labor scored one of its most notable victories when congress during the closing days of the session rushed through legislation giving a Saturday half holiday to government workers outside the postal service, says the current issue of Labor. The bill was signed by President Hoover and became effective at once.

About 135,000 employes are affected, exclusive of about 157,000 in the postal service who obtained a half holiday earlier in the session when the Kendall bill was adopted.

The only exceptions to the year-'round Saturday half holiday now are government workers in the Panama canal zone and field agents of the department of the interior.

Only 39 Hours in D. C.

Under the new order, thousands of workers in the District of Columbia, who have had the seven-hour day for years, will have a work week of 39 hours, giving them a status that is probably not duplicated in the world.

It was no mean achievement that during a period of depression labor leaders were able to convince congress of the necessity and wisdom of setting a pace for private employers by reducing working hours, thus providing jobs for additional workers.

The result was due entirely to the effective teamwork among the various groups of union employes, supported by the entire labor movement.

The opposition was real. Postmaster-General Brown openly opposed the postal workers' bill and other executive officials were equally unfriendly, if less vociferous.

The budget bureau estimated that the two bills would cost Uncle Sam $27,000,000 a year. Leaders of the employes scouted that suggestion. They argued that increase in production would more than compensate for the shortening of hours.

Banked With Flowers.

Members of Washington locals of the National Association of Federal Employes showed their appreciation of the fine work done by President Luther C. Steward and Secretary-Treasurer Gertrude M. McNally by banking their offices, in Labor's building, with baskets of flowers.

N. P. Alifas, president of District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, was also deulged with congratulations. Columbia Machinists' Lodge No. 174 made him an honor guest at its meeting and covered him with flowers and praises for his good work.

Alifas drafted the original bill which extended the half holiday to laborers, skilled and unskilled workers and mechanics in the navy yards and arsenals. In that form it passed the senate and was sent to the house committee on civil service.

Vote Was Unanimous.

There, under the leadership of Chairman Frederick R. Lehlbach, of New Jersey, ably supported by Congressmen Dallinger and McCormack, of Massachusetts, and Gibson, of Vermont, and, of course, with the hearty approval of Mr. Alifas, the terms of the measure were broadened to take in thousands of other civil service employes.

The vote in the house on the final show-down was unanimous, but up to the last minute, many of the labor leaders feared the bill would be caught in the legislative "jam."

Seventy-five congressmen signed a petition circulated by LaGuardia, of New York, urging the speaker to entertain a motion to suspend the rules. Secretary Frank Morrison, of the A. F. of L., headed a delegation which urged Longworth to co-operate. Secretary of Labor William N. Doak gave a helping hand, and Mr. Alifas addressed a powerful appeal to aall the members. It is generally believed that a personal plea by Lehlbach finally swung the speaker into line.

When the bill came before the house, Wood, of Indiana, denounced it, but left the chamber before the vote was taken.

Everyone voted for it, and a few minutes later the senate accepted the house amendments and the legislation was on its way to the president.

Although labor sponsored the movement and has been fighting for it for years, Lehlbach is entitled to a large share of the credit.

His contribution crowns twelve years of very helpful service to government employes while he served as chairman of the civil service comtee, a post which he is resigning to become chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries.

Boss Can't Break Union Agreement

New York.—Supreme Court Justice Levy here ruled that a dress manufacturer in New York cannot evade his obligation to employ union workers by withdrawing from an employers' association that signed an agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

The court issued a temporary injunction against Lady Rejane, Inc., a corporation that resigned from the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers' association and then replaced organized workers with non-unionists.

Justice Levy restrained the corporation from violating its contract, from continuing the lockout and from directly or indirectly sending goods to be manufactured into garments to any person or firm that does not conduct a union shop.

The order also prevents the defendant company from manufacturing or producing garments at any establishment which does not employ union workers, whether such shop is operated by defendant or any other person or firm.

"The injunction is a just answer to any employer who seeks to evade contractural obligations," said David Dubinsky, secretary-treasurer of the international union.

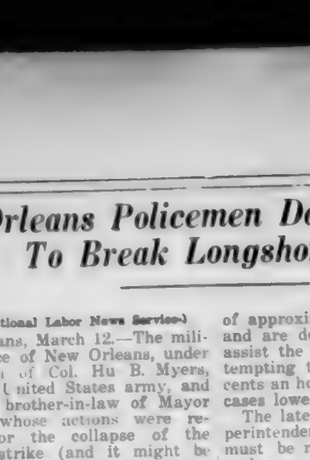
FARM RELIEF LOANS WILL AVERAGE $200

Washington.—The $45,000,000 appropriated by congress for loans to farmers will average $200 each, if past experience may be taken as a basis for the estimate, according to G. L. Hoffman, of the department of agriculture.

The loans are intended to permit farmers to buy fertilizer and food for live stock.

The senate appropriated $15,000,000 to loan farmers to buy food for their families, but this was defeated by the house. The senate then voted $25,000,000 for farmers and city workers. This bill is being discussed in the house.

For The City Commission



E. D. HERRON

JOE W. ANDERSON

Seeks Promotion to

City Attorney

JOE W. ANDERSON

I have served as assistant under the last three City Attorneys and am now seeking promotion on my record. During this period of more than eleven years the city has quadrupled in area and more than doubled in population. During the past five years the increased work resulting from the annexation of new territory, and the many street widening and extension programs put on by the city, has required practically all of my time. As a result of my service as assistant I have become familiar with the many duties and responsibilities of the important office of City Attorney. I am familiar with the large amount of important pending litigation in which the city is a part.

I am confident that the work I have done, and the experience I have had during these eleven years, has qualified me to fill the office of City Attorney.

During the time I have served as assistant I have tried to render a faithful and efficient service to the city and to deal fairly and courteously with all those having business with the legal department.

I naturally have an ambition to serve the public as City Attorney. I submit my claim for promotion on the record made as assistant during the past eleven years.

On account of the work of the legal department being unusually heavy at this time I will be unable to see as many of the voters as I would like. However, I expect to see as many between now and the primary as I possibly can without neglecting my duties.

I respectfully request those who are not familiar with my qualifications for the office of City Attorney and the character of service I have rendered the city to investigate my record, and I refer them to any present or former members of the Board of Commissioners, to the present or any former City Attorney, to any of the Judges of the Courts of Hamilton County, or to any practicing attorney at the Chattanooga Bar.

I was a charter member and served as the first president of the local lodge, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Express Division. I carried an active card for many years after leaving the Express Company, and now hold an honorable withdrawal card.

F. L. DIXON ...FOR... CITY JUDGE

I am appealing for the support of Organized Labor on my record of many years' friendship and sympathy with the cause.

I am not an "outsider," having been a member of the United Mine Workers of America, and at one time secretary-treasurer of the local at Coalmont, Tenn., in this District 19.

Your active interest in my race will be appreciated.

F. L. DIXON.

(Advertisement)

Holbert Reviews Record on Labor

Gives Complete History of His Relations With Organized Workers as Manufacturer of Union-Label Overalls.

J. F. Holbert, candidate for the City Commission, reviewed his record as an employer of Union Labor, and in a clean-cut statement to the organized workers at Central Labor Hall last Monday night expressed his friendship and sympathy in the following speech:

I organized the first Union Overall factory ever in Louisville, Ky., and so far as I know there has been no Garment Workers' Union there since I left that city.

In less than one week after I took charge of the Chattanooga Overall Company in 1907 I organized Local 187 of the U. G. W. of A., which remained in existence until I quit business in 1922. During all these years I employed nothing but Union labor and always paid Union wages according to price lists furnished by the U. G. W. of A. These prices were inspected and watched by a shop committee elected by members of the organization.

All Union labels were kept under lock with the only key in possession of a label secretary appointed by the Union, and only given out when the goods were cut and ready for the operator. Their misuse was practically impossible. I never had any labor trouble and never refused to sign and willingly carry out any Union wage scale ever presented to me, but often paid more than the Union scale which I considered too low, especially on suspenders and coats. Ask any of my former employes.

In 1919 I sold my factory on William street to Miller Manufacturing Company and was in no way connected with it thereafter. Three years later Millers had labor trouble in Texas and their plant here was called out in a sympathetic strike on June 12, 1922, but returned in a few days. They were called out a second time on July 19th. My factory was called out on Aug. 14, 1922, and I quit business.

Those girls who remained with me, and several who came back believing it unfair to leave me with thousands of dollars worth of unfinished overalls on hand, continued working at Union prices and Union hours until these goods were completed.

I opened the Union plant in Ridgedale solely for the benefit of my former employes who had lost their positions. W. A. Moreland, a life-long Union man, was placed in charge of the factory, with Miss Eunice Walters, a Union girl, in charge of office and employes. This plant was built and operated by Union labor only; ask W. A. Moreland or any of the employes. My plant was always operated eight hours per day and five days per week, and held a record of 100% in factory and working conditions signed by a State Factory Inspector.

Compare the wages and working conditions in my factory with those of today. I have always fought starvation wages and believe such has been the cause of many good girls falling by the way, who otherwise would have become the queens of happy homes. Many a good boy has gone wrong because of an insufficient income to keep him in respectable society.

I would rather stretch forth a helping hand and save a few boys and girls from the cruel grasp of a green-eyed monster than to have the highest office in the gift of man. Yes, I am criticized for taking care of some of my old employes; I am; six families of them; and why should I not? They were faithful to me and I shall remain faithful to them regardless of any condemnation it may bring upon me.

I have no suggestions to make and no rocks to throw at any one, but if I were running an overall factory today I would run a Union plant.

The following statement is self-explanatory:

February 26, 1931.

I started to work for Mr. Holbert in 1911 at the Holbert Overall Factory on Sidney Street. Stayed there until it was sold out on October 23, 1919. I stayed with Miller Manufacturing Company which was a Union Shop, until August, 1921.

When I left the Miller Company and went to Mr. Holbert at the factory in Ridgedale, which he had opened up for some of his old employes which had been dropped out from the Miller factory, I was made foreman of the shop. I stayed with the J. F. Holbert Overall Factory until I was called out by the strike on August 14, 1922.

From my official position as foreman, naturally I had supervision over all the employes in the shop. I know it was operated on the Union Scale, and under all conditions required by the Union, and had the 100% approval of the State Factory Inspectors.

To my certain knowledge, there was no violation of any Union Rules. All materials were cut and made up by the operators in the shop alone, and we used the regular labels assigned to us in the shop. Anyone familiar with the garment working rules will know that it is impossible for anyone outside of the Shop Committee to secure any of these labels. The Shop Committee was in full control of issuing the labels. They were kept under lock and key and were in their possession at all times, being issued as the demand required.

At the time of my appointment as Foreman, I was a member of the United Garment Workers, Local 187. During my services as Foreman, I know that all Union Rules and working conditions were complied with.

W. A. MORELAND,
Ex. Pres. of U. G. W. No. 187.

MRS. N. A. LAWSON,
Ex. Secretary.

We the undersigned members of the Shop Committee approve of the above statements in all details.

MRS. LARA JOHNSON,
MISS ANNA EDWARDS,
Shop Committee.

To the Readers of The Labor World:

In view of the above-stated facts, if you can conscientiously support my candidacy for the City Commission it will be greatly appreciated.

J. F. HOLBERT.

PRIMARY TUESDAY, MARCH

Announcing the Opening of

The Paragon Cafe

(Formerly Deuberry's)

11 West Ninth Street

Food Tasty — Service Pleasing

Prices Right

YOU, TOO, WILL BE DELIGHTED

Operated by Gannaway Brothers

JOE ALTAFFER

Candidate for

CITY ATTORNEY

I Appreciate Your Influence

VOTE FOR

"The School Man for the School Job"

H. D. HUFFAKER

Candidate for

CITY COMMISSIONER

"The public school is the measuring rod of civilization"

"Civilization moves forward on the feet of school children"

AN UNMATCHED RECORD OF TRAINING AND EFFICIENT SERVICE

9 Years Principal and Teacher
10 Years Superintendent Hamilton County Schools
12 Years Member State Board of Education
5 Years Member State Text Book Commission
4 Years City Commissioner of Education 1915 to 1919
4 Years City Commissioner of Education 1927 to 1931

"Put him over in the Primary, March 17"

JAMES A. CASH

CANDIDATE
- FOR -
RE-ELECTION

Commissioner of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings

Sixteen Nations Speed Up Public Work to Aid Idle

Eleven Billion Dollars Appropriated for Great Construction Programs, With United States Spending Two-thirds of Sum.

Washington, March 12.—Fifteen nations, besides the United States, have adopted the policy of speeding up public construction works for the relief of unemployment. A total amount of $11,000,000,000 for all public works is planned. The total amount in all countries to be spent in 1931 for road construction is estimated at approximately three billion dollars; of which amount two billion dollars will be spent in the United States alone. Of the eight billion to be spent on other public works, the United States will also spend two-thirds.

Great Britain has a five-year plan for road construction, and plans to spend a total of $131,000,000 on this, having appropriated the sum of $8,000,000 on Jan. 15 to start the work immediately. The expenditure of $38,000,000 this year on trunk lines, with $6,000,000 additional on "unclassified" roads is contemplated there.

Canada has launched a $20,000,000 road building program of relief highway construction, allocated to the various provinces.

Italy announced an extensive public works program, including road building; and in August of 1930 it was stated that this would involve the employment of from 45,000 to 60,000 men in road building alone. The number employed on all works in January, 1931, was 305,840 men.

France announced in January the appropriation of an addition to its regular highway budget of 100,000,000 francs, specifically for the relief of unemployment.

Denmark, in 1930, passed special legislation for the expenditure of $40,000,000 over a five-year period on public works, largely to relieve unemployment, including some $10,500,000 for road building.

Greece, Serbia, Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Poland, Turkey and Austria have all increased their budget appropriations on road construction.

Porto Rico is applying $1,000,000 of direct relief funds on road work, and in the Philippines a $6,000,000 appropriation has been made for an extensive highway program, to relieve the unemployment situation there.

"Lame Duck" Bill Dies in Deadlock

Washington.—Senator Norris' "lame duck" amendment to the constitution is again defeated. The bill passed the senate, but an amendment in the house by Congressman (Speaker) Longworth provided that the second session of congress would be limited. The two bills were referred to conferees of both branches. Senate conferees refused to accept the Longworth proposal. They pointed out that a small group might tie up all legislation in the closing days of the second session.

The fight will be renewed at the next session of congress.

Under the present system, defeated lawmakers who have their eye on federal patronage, dictate national legislation for several weeks. Half a hundred congressmen defeated last November held office until March 4. It was their vote that made it possible for the administration to block direct relief for industrial unemployed and drought victims.

Home illumination by lighting systems affording the same diffusion as daylight and providing the essential ultra-violet rays now derived only from the sun itself or artificially from the so-called sun lamps, are about to be made available. By recent developments this form of life-giving illumination is made possible on regular house current. Its marketing is expected to provide great stimulus to manufacturers of electric lighting equipment and may revolutionize the science of illumination.

A continuous demand for the union label, shop cord and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of trade unionists

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The United States women's bureau says that the dilemma of a state which, with advanced laws designed to regulate the hours and conditions of employment of its workers, must watch the egress of certain valued industries to states where less rigid protection prevails, is illustrated in the case of Massachusetts and its cotton industry. The bureau goes on to say an awareness of conditions on the part of state officials is indicated by a report of the industrial commission in December, which urges the legislature to pass no new laws further restricting the cotton mills "until the laws of competing states attain the standards of Massachusetts," recommending further that the legislature "take such action as may be conducive to secure the standardization of labor laws in all states and especially to bring about the adoption by all states of a 48-hour law similar to the law in effect in Massachusetts."

The industrial commission might have added that strengthening of the labor movement in states where it is weak would be the best methods for obtaining standard labor legislation for all states.

* * *

Miss Mabel Boardman, secretary of the American National Red Cross, says that the organization will soon be feeding 1,000,000 hungry persons.

This does not take into consideration those being cared for by numerous other sources in cities and towns. Bread lines have not been enumerated and soup kitchens not counted.

Harrowing scenes are reported from various points of the country but there is a general and tacit arrangement with many newspapers to play down or even ignore all stories of the widespread suffering. This policy will not help the situation in the least, but will greatly retard measures to remedy the conditions.

Why can we not develop political and business leaders big enough, brave enough and humane enough to bring out the truth as to causes and offer something that will strike at the roots of this nation-wide malady?

CONGRESSMAN COOPER DIES IN WASHINGTON

Washington.—Congressman Cooper, dean of the house of representatives and stunch friend of organized workers, suddenly died in this city. His long service as a national lawmaker was marked by an unvarying stand for progressive and humanitarian measures.

"The passing of Congressman Cooper is a loss to organized labor and to every other forward looking citizen," said William Green, president A. F. of L.

Edward Nockels, at the request of Mr. Green, represented the A. F. of L. at the funeral in Wisconsin. Mr. Nockels has been attending sessions of the recently-adjourned congress as a representative of the A. F. of L., to secure a cleared channel for labor's broadcasting station WCFL.

TRADE UNIONISTS PASS ON.

San Francisco.—John Bell, former president International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, suddenly died at his home near Corley, a short distance from this city. He served as president from 1925 to 1929. He was succeeded by William T. McSorley, the present incumbent.

Albany, N. Y.—Charles J. Grace, well-known member of the Plumbers' union, died at his home in this city. He served many years as general vice-president United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Pottsville, Pa.—John Strambo, for twenty-one years vice-president District No. 9, United Mine Workers, died in a local hospital. He lived in Mahony City and was one of the best known trade unionists in the anthracite industry.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

Head and Back Quit Hurting

"A few years ago, I found that I was very weak and nothing I ate seemed to give me any strength," writes Mrs. R. B. Douglas, 704 South Congress St., Jackson, Miss.

"I suffered intense pain in my head and back. At times I would have to hold to something to steady myself, so as to do my little work. I was worried about my condition.

"My mother told me that I should take Cardui. After taking two bottles, I felt stronger, but I kept on taking it until my head and back quit hurting. I took about six bottles in all, and have never quit praising Cardui."

CARDUI

USED BY WOMEN FOR OVER 50 YEARS

E-166

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

Transforming a weed into rubber, the American Rubber Producers' plant began operation near Salinas, Cal., recently. Company officials said it was the first time rubber had been produced in commercial quantities in the United States. The plant utilizes a weed known as guayule, from which it extracts pure rubber and turns it out in 200-pound blocks. Six thousand acres of Salinas valley are devoted to the culture of guayule.

Do you believe the office of City Attorney should be handed back and forth to the different members of one law firm? If not, Vote For

FRED. B. BALLARD

For City Attorney

He has practised law in Chattanooga for 15 years, except 15 months service in the army during the war.

ZACH TAYLOR

Expresses Appreciation for Friends' Interest, and Urges Continuation of Activities

ZACH TAYLOR

To the Readers of The Labor World:

Several weeks ago I announced my candidacy for the City Commission, and the response has been very gratifying. It has given me unusual pleasure to note the splendid reception given my candidacy by the members of Organized Labor in Chattanooga. I believed then that my attitude toward the ambitions of those who toil merited favorable consideration, and the prompt, generous and widespread assurance of support which has continually come to me from your ranks has more than justified that belief.

It has been impossible, of course, to personally see every voter, but those who know me best have aided materially in carrying my message to all the people.

I was born in Chattanooga forty-four years ago, and my sole ambition is to honestly, courageously and efficiently serve the entire people of the city of my nativity.

I want to again express my deep appreciation to the many friends who have stood so loyally by me in this campaign, and urge that you keep up the good work until the last voter has cast his ballot on next Tuesday.

ZACH TAYLOR

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

PAY BILL DEFEATED.

Indianapolis.—The state senate defeated a bill that contractors on public works shall not be given final payment until wages of laborers are paid.

UPHOLD PRIMARY PLAN.

Indianapolis.—The state senate defeated a proposal to substitute the old-time political convention for the primary election system.

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Joy's

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BARBER SHOP
6 WEST NINTH STREET
Between Market and Broad

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Your Patronage Appreciated
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ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

As the column goes into print, Earl Van Arsdale is still aspiring to become an engineer; Ralph Miller is looking for ways and means of putting over the convention; Bill Krug is telling the world that he's glad to be well again; Sandy is planning on slipping out and beginning his season's golf; and almost all of the members are regretting that new quarterly cards will be due next month.

* * *

Melody Lane welcomes as new members of the ol' order Ira Summers, Jr., and Allen Brown. Ira plays a mean piano and has been the means of a number of Chattanooga girls developing a new love for music by hearing him on his broadcasts over WDOD. Allen joins Johnny Mahoney's band as second trumpet, teaming with Marion Liner, Chattanooga's original cave man. Allen plays a sweet trumpet, reads well and should make good. His only drawback is that he was formerly a pupil of Uncle John, the ol' caddy master.

* * *

Speaking of new faces, we are glad to welcome Frits Balzar to our local for an indefinite stay. Frits is an accomplished violinist and director and we are most pleased to have him.

* * *

Song writers have been leaving the United States for most of their numbers lately. South America surely is responsible for "Lady, Play Your Mandolin" and the "Peanut Vendor." England would start a war if the king heard the "King's 'Ossea."

* * *

Raymon Pryor, the little boy with the big voice, introduced quite a novelty over radio last week when he sang the first part of a song and then stopped. Raymon says he was only showing a little consideration as the audience seemed to have had enough.

* * *

Jimmy Johnson continues to jump from one local band to another. We expect him next week to be lining up with Jimmy Edwards.

* * *

Robert McMahon has moved his domicile to Cleveland, Tenn., for the present. He manages, however, to get down here for his weekly engagement.

constipation

"I had a stubborn case of constipation after a very severe spell of grip," says Mr. John B. Hutchison, of Neosho, Mo. "When I would get constipated, I'd feel so sleepy, tired and worn-out.

"When one feels this way, work is much harder to do, especially farm work. I would have dizzy headaches when I could hardly see to work, but after I read of Black-Draught, I began taking it. I did not have the headaches any more.

"When I have the sluggish, tired feeling, I take a few doses of Black-Draught, and it seems to carry off the poison and I feel just fine. I use Black-Draught at regular intervals. It is easy to take and I know it helps me."

This medicine is composed of pure botanical roots and herbs. Contains no chemicals. In 25-cent packages.

Thedford's
BLACK-DRAUGHT
For CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS
E-167

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKE

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street — 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND — Very Best Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.) — 4 Lbs. — 36c
MAXWELL HOUSE — Coffee, with purchase of $1 or more, lb. — 27c
PINK SALMON — Tall 15c Size, Can — 10c
PINTO BEANS — Nice, Clean, Fresh Stock — Pound — 4c
MACARONI — or SPAGHETTI, "Cook's Best," 7-oz. Size — 2 Boxes — 7c
TOMATOES — Size 2, 19 ozs., Best Grade, Can — 6c

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Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
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BIJOU
Home of Spoken Drama
PERUCHI PLAYERS
Present for One Week Beginning Monday, March 16
"In Love With Love"
A ROMANTIC MIX-UP
Presenting
MR. GERALD ROWAN

Bargain Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c

Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c

BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA
DIAL 7-1286
"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

The postoffice will receive a new coat of paint. Bids are being asked for.

* * *

E. H. Lyons, of the East Lake station, has returned from the government hospital much improved.

* * *

J. H. Reneau, of East Lake station, is suffering with an attack of lumbago.

* * *

M. A. Lichtenstetter, state secretary, reports receiving a letter from the national secretary informing him that Tennessee is the first state reporting 100 per cent organization.

* * *

C. C. Oakes is the proud father of another boy. Good luck, Clarence.

* * *

Pat Connor won 11 out of 40 games played by him and Earl (Pete) Miller.

* * *

Why don't you give that woman half of the road. I would if I only knew what half she wanted.

* * *

Miss Jane Lane entertained Tuesday night for her friend, Miss Mae Walker, of Cincinnati, who is visiting her at the apartment of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lane.

* * *

T. H. Lane, of Cincinnati, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lane, at their apartment, 44 Alberta. Mr. Lane is connected with the Cincinnati Post.

* * *

Made a trip over the new road down the river to the lock and dam and over the new bridge up through Sequatchie valley and over the Cherokee trail back to the city. This makes a delightful scenic trip.

* * *

Earl Miller has been off sick a few days. Checkers are lagging while he is away.

COAL

Red Ash Nut $5.25
Furnace Nut $4.75

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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Floral Shop
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Ideal Service at Moderate Cost
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IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
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Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Coal Miners' Families Ask for State Relief

Fairmont, W. Va.—Representatives of miners in northern West Virginia, at a meeting in this city, instructed Van A. Bittner, representative United Mine Workers, to remind the governor and other state officials of the need for state relief for coal miners' families.

Mr. Bittner informed these officials that widespread distress is due not only to the depressed conditions of the coal industry, "but to un-American wages paid those who are employed."

"The Salvation Army, the Red Cross and other welfare organizations, as well as county courts," he said, "have been doing everything possible to relieve distress, but they are hopelessly unable to take care of the situation."

The trade unionist sgugested that the legislature appropriate $150,000.

"As a matter of principle," said Mr. Bittner, "we do not believe in a system of doles by the state government, however, when starvation faces men, women and children, we cannot stand on principle. It is our duty to relieve suffering.

"You must agree with us that these conditions are a disgrace to our country, the richest in the world."

Gov. Conley replied that he "shall be most happy to approve any reasonable legislation along the lines indicated."

Bills have been introduced in both branches of the state legislature authorizing relief.

Unsanitary Homes Feature N. Y. Life

New York.—Authority to improve the "uncivilized" housing situation in this city was urged at a symposium on "Health and Housing" at the Academy of Medicine.

"In this city about 88 per cent of the citizens are tenants, leaving only 12 per cent, in addition to the owners of the tenanted houses, who pay local taxes direct," said George McAneny, president Regional Plan association.

"It is not easy," said Mr. McAneny, "to arouse interest in public expenditures or housing improvement among those who either do not know that they actually pay taxes or who are unaware of the amounts they pay.

"A man paying a rent of $85 a month may grumble over a federal income tax of $15 or $20, while quite indifferent to the municipal budget toward which he is contributing indirectly in local taxes about $204 a year."

Dr. Edward T. Devine said that more than 2,000,000 persons in this city live in unhealthy, disease breeding homes. Thousands of tenements, he added, are "not fit for animals, yet thousands of families live in them."

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL GETS 3 MONTHS' LEAVE

New York.—"Ben" Schlesinger, president International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, has been given a three months' leave of absence to recover his health, which was shattered by last year's local general strike in the dress industry.

The garment workers, led by Schlesinger, fought off communists and hostile employers, but the bitter contest undermined the union executive's health.

WORKLESS PAY STUDY APPROVED BY SENATE

Washington.—The senate approved Mr. Wagner's resolution for a special committee to make an investigation of unemployment insurance.

The committee is instructed to report to the senate next December on American and foreign experience with both public and private unemployment insurance systems and the results achieved by each.

OLD AGE PENSION WINS IN COLORADO

Denver.—The state legislature passed an old-age pension law that was urged by organized labor. The measure passed the house with but one dissenting vote. Indigents over 65 years of age, who have lived in the state fifteen years, will be paid not less than $1 a day. The law is mandatory upon county commissioners.

FARMERS' AND WORKERS' BUYING POWER DROPS

New York.—Agriculture income for 1930 dropped 20.8 per cent from 1929, according to Standard Statistics company of this city.

Based on prices recently prevailing and assuming aggregate yields similar to those of 1930, income in the current year would be reduced to about $9,300,000,000.

Estimates on decreased buying power of industrial workers range from seven to eight billion dollars.

FORMER I. T. U. OFFICER DEAD IN MINNEAPOLIS

(By International Labor News Service.)

Minneapolis, Minn., March 12.—J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical union from 1906 to 1928 and former president of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, is dead here. The burial was on Feb. 28. He would have been 71 years old on March 18.

Born at Van Kleek Hill, Canada, in 1860, Mr. Hays went to work in woods and mills when he was 12. He became a printer in 1878 and joined the International Typographical union in 1882. Before being elected secretary-treasurer, he was an organizer and vice-president of the I. T. U., resigning as vice-president to accept the secretary-treasurership.

WESTERN BUSINESS MEN OPPOSE LOWERING WAGE

San Francisco.—The California State Chamber of Commerce declared against wage reductions. Similar action at the recent convention of Associated General Contractors in this city is approved.

The chamber of commerce "deplores as economically unsound any lowering of wages or exploitation of labor in this period of unemployment," and "pledges its support to all efforts to maintain a living wage for construction labor."

AMERICAN EXPORTERS HARMED BY SOVIET OIL

New York.—The collapse of the American oil industry with consequent unemployment, has been aided by the low price of Russian and Rumanian oil which has caused American exports of oil to drop 20 per cent.

Gasoline on the Black sea, it is stated, is selling for 3½ cents a gallon. Export prices for American oil at Gulf coast terminals ranges around 5½ cents.

FARMERS ARE ADVISED TO PLANT LESS WHEAT

Washington.—Wheat growers were warned by Samuel R. McKelvie, of the federal farm board, that they must cut production 25 per cent or government stabilization operations cannot continue.

The federal farm board is convinced that American farmers cannot afford to grow wheat for export, McKelvie added. Russian exports, he held, may be greatly expanded next year and have "a seriously depressing effect on prices."

THERE AND BACK BY TELEPHONE
QUICKLY AND AT SMALL COST

WHATEVER your business—whether you spend all or part of your time on the road—you can save tiresome trips, valuable time and avoid large expense accounts by using the modern, high speed long distance telephone service.

The personal touch that your voice alone can give, the advantage of getting an immediate answer and the low cost of the service are causing more and more people to turn to the telephone for out-of-town business and social contacts. The next time a trip seems necessary or a letter inadequate, try telephoning instead. In most cases, Station-to-Station service will answer every need, and you will be surprised at the small cost. Ask "Long Distance" for rates.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone & Telegraph Co.
(Incorporated)

"THE COST IS SMALL WHEREVER YOU CALL"

No. 44968
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Jennie Holley vs. C. H. Holley.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. H. Holley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 5th day of March, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 3-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44924.
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Mattie Whitaker vs. Roy Whitaker.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Whitaker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 23rd day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Gus A. Wood, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44882
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
D. D. Patterson vs. H. D. Patterson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that H. D. Patterson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 13th day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 3-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44900
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mary Trew vs. J. Walter Trew

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. Walter Trew is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law can not be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 3-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44905
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lizzie Graham vs. A. G. Graham

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that A. G. Graham is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
G. W. Chamlee, Atty. 3-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44913
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Margaret Roth vs. Richard Roth

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Richard Roth is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This third day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 2-27

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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
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When Buying Meats
Look for This Card
IT INSURES
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and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

PURE LARD — (4 lb. limit) 4 Lbs. — 35c
PURE PORK SAUSAGE — Pound — 10c
CHEESE — Fancy Wisconsin, Pound — 17½c
BACON — Black Hawk. Rind on, lb. 25c — Rind Off, lb. — 27c

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

MAXWELL HOUSE — COFFEE; 3 Can Limit, Lb. — 29c
CATSUP — Van Camp's Large, 2 for — 25c
NORTHERN TISSUE — Paper, 3 for — 18c
CRACKERS — 1-lb., 2 for — 25c
TOMATOES — No. 2, 3 for — 18c
FLOUR — Fern Leaf, 24 lbs. — 65c
MATCHES — Red Head, Box — 2c
P & G SOAP — 3 for — 10c
MEAL — Bolted or Unbolted; 6 Pounds, 14c; 12 Pounds — 27c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 20, 1931 — Number 47

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS ABOLISHMENT CONVICT-CONTRACT SYSTEM

Report Reveals Most Shocking Conditions.

FEMALE PRISONERS ENDURE TORTURE

Inhuman Punishment of Unfortunates Exists in Tennessee Penal Institutions. Prison Labor Contractors Listed by Hanly.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, March 19.—The general assembly reconvened on Monday after a recess of forty-five days. Another recess will be taken on Saturday to May 25. This recess was taken to give the committee investigating the state's affairs time to complete its work. The resolution calling for this recess was adopted after a hard fight.

Immediately after the resolution calling for the recess was adopted a resolution was introduced providing for the dismissal of the two lawyers retained by the investigating committee. This resolution provoked another bitter and acrimonious debate. It was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

The recess committee that investigated the penal institutions of the state, through its chairman, Representative W. Y. Boswell, of Morgan county, made its report. This report revealed shocking conditions in the main prison at Nashville and in the branch prison at Brushy Mountain.

There is a hosiery factory in the woman's building in the penitentiary at Nashville. The committee found that female prisoners who failed to perform tasks were handcuffed and chained to a wall. Their feet barely touched the floor. They were kept in this position for as long as nine hours.

The report also revealed that male prisoners were brutally beaten with a big leather strap for failure to perform tasks set by the representatives of the prison labor contractors.

The Gray and Dudley company, of Nashville, manufacture the George Washington stoves and ranges in the prison at Nashville. The Liberty stoves and ranges are also produced in this prison. Salant & Salant, of New York, make the Uncle Sam work shirt in a prison factory in the penitentiary at Nashville. This firm also has a contract in the reformatory for boys here to manufacture Uncle Sam work shirts. This firm also sells to merchants throughout the country work shirts with the firms' names on labels which are sewed on the shirts.

The committee recommended that the contract system be abolished and the state-use system be installed. Six hundred copies of this report were ordered printed.

No labor measure has been considered and none will be considered until after the recess.

President Green Unable to Accept Invitation to Address Joint Session Of the Tennessee General Assembly

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, will not address a joint session of the state general assembly, according to advices to The Labor World from Nashville Friday morning. It was said Mr. Green wired a personal friend in the capital city that it would be impossible for him to accept the invitation extended through a resolution adopted by the house Monday, the senate concurring on Tuesday of this week.

Nashville trade unionists are said to be disappointed that the labor chief is unable to accept the invitation.

The resolution inviting President Green to address a joint session was introduced in the house by Representative John P. Murphy, president of Nashville Trades and Labor council and of Typographical Union No. 20. He is well known both in Chattanooga and in the capital city, having been an active worker in the printers' union for forty-one years.

Senator Carl Larsen, of Shelby, also a veteran trades unionist, introduced the resolution in the senate, explaining that President Green had served three terms in the Ohio state senate, and one as speaker of that body.

The resolution, passed by both branches, was as follows:

Be it resolved by the house of the Sixty-seventh general assembly of the state of Tennessee, the senate concurring, That an invitation be extended by the speakers of the house and senate to Hon. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to address the legislature in joint assembly during his visit to Nashville.

PROGRESSIVES MEET TO PLAN PROGRAM FOR NEXT CONGRESS

Utilities, Farm Relief, Tariff, Unemployment and Restoration of Popular Government Considered—Norris Denounces Labor Injunction and Poverty in Midst of Plenty.

Washington, March 19.—The address of Senator George W. Norris was the opening feature of the progressive conference called by progressive senators here. In it he made clear the position of those who called the meeting, stating that it was not in the interest of the political advancement or candidacy of any individual, and was not for the purpose of forming a new party. He referred to the hunger of millions in the presence of plenty, and the loss of the producers of food while the consumers are called upon to pay high prices. He referred to the hardships laid upon labor by court proceedings, and discussed at length the development and activities of the electric power trust in its effort to control elections and legislation in its own favor. He pleaded for a free government and looked to the conference to "take a great step forward in the solution of these troublesome problems."

In referring to the problems of labor, Senator Norris said:

No Prosperity for Toilers

"With food products rotting for the want of a market, starvation stands like an evil specter at the fireside of millions of humble homes. With unemployment driving thousands of honest laborers into beggary, the more favored classes of our citizens are living in riotous luxury with more money than they can possibly spend. **Our boasted prosperity does not extend to those who toil either in the counting house, the factory or the farm.**

"American agriculture, already suffering from a tariff which was too high on most of the products the farmer had to buy, was given a tariff by those who had promised to bring relief which was still higher and still more burdensome.

Labor Denied Relief

"American labor, suffering from the grinding evils of injunctive process, was promised relief in the last national campaign. But those who were victorious to a great extent on account of such promises, forgot, after election, the pledges which they had made and not only ignored them but frustrated every attempt which was made by the progressives in the United States senate to redeem the pledge and give relief to labor.

"We very properly boast of our freedom and point with pride to that recent period in our history when we struck the shackles of slavery from human limbs. But organized wealth has invented a new form of slavery by which the hands of labor are manacled in a new kind of involuntary servitude by means of judicial decree."

More than 100 independent republicans and democrats, labor leaders, economists, sociologists and publicists gathered at the conference to consider an economic and social program of legislation to be pressed in the next congress by the small group of insurgents who will hold the balance of power in both houses.

Utilities, farm relief, tariff, unemployment and restoration of popular government were on the program.

Philadelphia Churchman Exposes Hypocrisy of "Open Shop" Mills

Philadelphia, March 19.—The executive secretary of the Philadelphia Federation of Churches is one man who is not fooled by the expensive advertisements of anti-union full-fashioned hosiery employers in the Philadelphia daily papers. Dr. E. A. Palmquist, who has taken the time to learn the facts about this strike, and who has interested himself in a very practical manner in attempting to bring about a settlement, has written the following letter to the press of this city:

Sir:

An advertisement condemning strike picketing, which appeared in the city papers, was paid for by the open shop textile operators. They declared their concern for the poor unemployed. It may be interesting to investigate the extent of their interest. We may find they are more concerned with the desire to poison the mind of the public against organized labor than anything else.

In 1928, the unions agreed to accept a cut of 7½ per cent to 8 per cent in the average wage scale in the textile industry. What happened? Open shop textile manufacturers reduced prices and increased the working hours, thus forcing unionized mills to seek another reduction in the wage scale to meet the competition of the open shop mills.

In 1929, a wage cut of 15 per cent, for skilled labor, was accepted. This affected about 25 per cent of workers in mills. Again they were undercut by the open shops. In 1930 the unions accepted a third wage reduction, affecting all operators, from 12 per cent for unskilled to 40 per cent for skilled mechanics. The open shop textile operators so concerned for the "poor laborer" again cut prices.

The fact of the case seems to be that these open shop operators are trading upon two stubborn social facts. The first is, the more a man needs to work, the less of a wage he will accept. Therefore, this is the time to gouge the workingman. The second social fact upon which these philanthropists are trading is that in a time of depression the public is not in sympathy with a strike.

It should be recognized that there are open shops in which the laborers are given fair wages and due consideration, but it should also be said that organized labor has been and is the best agency to protect American labor from serfdom. Even now in many open shops men are working far beyond the legitimate number of hours.

(Signed) Rev. E. A. E. Palmquist.

PENSION BILL SIGNED BY COLORADO GOVERNOR

Denver.—Gov. Adams signed the old-age pension bill, which becomes effective Sept. 1 and is mandatory upon county commissioners to enforce.

The bill provides that indigent poor over 65 years of age, who have lived in the state fifteen years, shall be paid not to exceed $1 a day.

Central Body to Nominate Officers

Regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council next Monday night promises to be an interesting and busy session, chief item of interest being nomination of officers for the coming year. According to the constitution, names of aspirants are placed before the delegates at the second March meeting, to be finally voted upon at the initial April session. A full list of officials, and three delegates to the convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, will be selected at that time.

Interest in the latter race is expected to be somewhat keener than usual this year, due to the fact that the annual meet of the state body is expected to make history with the large variety of major problems to be acted upon. Another reason for a probably large field of candidates is that the meeting will be held at Jackson, and the labor movement in the county little West Tennessee city has a statewide reputation for entertaining its visitors in elaborate style.

An accumulation of routine matters for disposition Monday night is also expected, first March meeting having been turned over to the various candidates for city offices, no business being transacted.

"Pat" Swick Gets Into High Society

CLARENCE E. SWICK

It has ever been the contention of The Labor World that our old friend and fellow townsman, Clarence E. "Pat" Swick, now general secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, was a guy with lots of brains.

Verification of this estimate comes in the current issue of the Typographical Journal, which records, through its Lafayette correspondent, the fact that "Pat" is now fraternizing with printers, and has even reached the point, according to said correspondent, where he is handing out "sage advice" to the typos.

That the Journal correspondent thinks well of our own "Pat" is indicated in the following, reprinted from his letter to that publication:

The old adage relative to the chain that is only so strong as its weakest link is more forcibly portrayed in the labor movement than any other medium. Lafayette Typographical union has been held intact on more occasions than one through the prestige and good-will of the International Painters and Decorators' union, which organization maintains international headquarters here. The affable "Southern Gentlmun," Secretary - Treasurer Clarence Swick, who so ably presides over the financial destiny of the painters' international, is ever responsive in his typical democratic way to local printers' requests for his sage advice.

IMPORTANCE OF STATE MEETING URGED IN CALL

Aymon, Birthright Ask Full Representation.

FEDERATION MEETS AT JACKSON MAY 4

'Many Perplexing Problems' Need Attention of Rank and File of Labor.

"Many perplexing problems which confront the workers, and which need the attention of the rank and file," is urged as a reason for full representation of central bodies and local unions at the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, called to meet at Jackson, Tenn., for three days beginning Monday, May 4.

The convention call, issued from Nashville headquarters of the federation this week, sets forth numerous matters to be acted upon, including unemployment, shorter work week, labor legislation, wage reductions and general political conditions in the state.

"A very serious state of affairs exists in the government of Tennessee," the call declares, "due to many bank failures and control of certain elements that are directly responsible for this condition," and it is added that "we should render every aid toward the recovery of our state from its present chaotic condition."

The call is signed by Paul J. Aymon, president, and W. C. Birthright, secretary-treasurer, and is as follows:

You are hereby notified that the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will convene at Jackson, Tennessee, Monday, May 4, 1931, at 10:30 a.m., Moose Hall. The sessions will last about three days. The Southern hotel will be the official hotel headquarters, complete list of rates for the convention is a supplement part of this call. It is the hope of the convention committee that all delegates will use the regular hotel headquarters.

It is very essential that each central body and local union in the state be represented in this convention, due to the many perplexing problems which confront the workers and which need the careful consideration of the delegates to this convention. Unemployment, shorter work day and week, legislation and the endeavors of certain employers of labor to reduce standards, and a general review of the political conditions of this state. A very serious state of affairs exists in the government of Tennessee due to the many bank failures and the control of certain elements that are directly responsible for this condition of affairs. While your officers have pointed out from time to time both in convention and otherwise the control of our state government the fall had to come to convince many people; however we should as usual render every aid to the recovery of our state from its present chaotic condition to the end that the people will receive the protection in government and banking they are entitled to. These and many other problems will have your attention.

Trusting that your organization will be represented, and hoping to meet your delegate, we remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,
PAUL J. AYMON, President.
W. C. BIRTHRIGHT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WORKERS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR EFFECTIVENESS OF NEW "PREVAILING-WAGE LAW"

Prevailing Rate of Wage Law.

The following law provides that the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid in the construction, alteration and repair of any public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia:

AN ACT relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every contract in excess of $5,000 in amount, to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party, which requires or involves the employment of laborers or mechanics in the construction, alteration, and/or repair of any public buildings of the United States or the District of Columbia within the geographical limits of the States of the Union or the District of Columbia, shall contain a provision to the effect that the rate of wage for all laborers and mechanics employed by the contractor or any subcontractor on the public buildings covered by the contract shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the State in which the public buildings are located, or in the District of Columbia if the public buildings are located there, and a further provision that in case any dispute arises as to what are the prevailing rates of wages for work of a similar nature applicable to the contract which can not be adjusted by the contracting officer, the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination and his decision thereon shall be conclusive on all parties to the contract: Provided, That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend the provisions of this Act.

"Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect thirty days after its passage but shall not affect any contract then existing or any contract thereafter entered into pursuant to invitations for bids that are outstanding at the time of the passage of this Act.

"Approved March 3, 1931."

This act becomes effective April 2, 1931.

INTERNATIONAL BANKERS FIGHT FOR WAGE REDUCTION

Strive to Force Management Into Line for Low Pay. Financial Kings Seem Bent on "Deflating Labor" and Are Furious at Opposition of Industry's Spokesmen.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

New York City, March 19.—That a conflict of almost titanic proportions is raging over the issue of wage reductions, with international bankers on the one side and management on the other, is the boiled down essence of what I have learned here.

It is an almost astounding fact, unprecedented in the history of American depressions, that the greater portion of those identified with management and the majority of those concerned with speaking for management—notably editors—have taken an uncompromising stand for high wages.

The disquieting thing is that international bankers, with the great Chase National an outstanding figure in the little group of financial monarchs, seem lined up for wage reductions, which they prefer to call deflation of labor.

Hope for Big Profit Later.

Behind the scenes the story that is going around, true or not true, is that these bankers, standing adamant against anything like long term credits for the revival of industry, at properly low interest rates, are hugging their millions in the hope of later getting a return of no less than 15 per cent on the heaps of money now held in reserve.

It is of some significance that publications catering to the management end of industry, long led by Printers' Ink, now joined by the twenty-six powerful magazines in the McGraw Hill group, are standing for high wages and the maintenance of purchasing power.

Bankers Resent Opposition.

That the bankers who demand wage reductions are furious over the support given management in its more progressive and more modern stand by such publications as these is not precisely a secret, but it is by no means so well known that they have sought to give effect to their demands for support of the wage-cutting idea.

One editor said to me: "I am a capitalist. I want this system to work. I resent the damage being done by those who are so blind that they cannot see the value of adequate wages in making it work. There never was such a questioning of things. The blindness of those who, having hordes of money, would dictate to the active forces in industry, is our greatest danger. We must have purchasing power. To starve purchasing power is to starve the system and to invite disaster. We shall never stand for the imposing of an alien system. We have got to make this system work."

Labor Has Many Allies.

It is clear that labor, in its demands for measures of practical character that will make things work, never had so many allies in any previous crisis. Whether the banks, that can be numbered on less than the fingers of one hand, will be able to impose their will on industry, is the key question of the day in front offices as well as work shops.

Joseph Bush Weds Miss Nancy Bonner

"Love laughs at locksmiths," and also Joseph Bush, of the Typos, "don't give a happy" about business depressions, and such, for on last Saturday, March 14, wedding bells pealed out for Mr. Bush and Miss Nancy Lee Bonner, of Decherd, and they were united in marriage at the home of Rev. R. W. Selman, in North Chattanooga. Only a few close friends of the young couple were present to witness the ceremony, the engagement having been kept secret.

Mr. Bush is an employe of the Chattanooga News composing room, while Mrs. Bush is the daughter of George H. Bonner, of Decherd. They will reside for the present on Baker avenue, North Chattanooga.

Many friends will wish for them a long and happy life of married bliss.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

Green Declares Labor Must Check "Jobs."

HOLDS BILL AS MOST IMPORTANT ENACTED

Government Will Spend Bilion in Next Ten Years on Public Buildings — Contractors Must Pay Living Wage to Employes.

Responsibility for effectiveness of the new prevailing-wage law, applying to government contracts, is placed by President William Green squarely upon the shoulders of any craftsman who may be employed on Uncle Sam's construction work, the federation president, in a letter received Wednesday by The Labor World, urging upon the workers to carefully investigate whether the prevailing wage rate is being paid on such work.

Mr. Green holds the wage bill to be one of the most important bits of legislation passed by the session just closed, and calls attention to the fact that the government will expend nearly a billion dollars in the next ten years in the erection of public buildings throughout the United States.

Labor's chief complaint in the past, says the federation executive, has been that government contractors paid the lowest wages possible, often importing laborers from other states and housing them in barracks until the contract is completed. In the event an agreement on the prevailing rate cannot be reached, it is pointed out, the department of labor decides and its finding is conclusive.

Any contractor or sub-contractor deliberately violating the provisions of the act may be forever barred from bidding on government work.

President Green's letter follows:

Washington, D. C.,
March 16, 1931.

Editor, The Labor World:

One of the most important bills passed by congress in the session just closed provides for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and subcontractors. The bill was approved by the president.

In the event that an agreement cannot be reached on the wages to be paid, the department of labor decides, and the decision is final. In order that the law will be honestly enforced I urge the workers in every trade that will be employed on public buildings to carefully investigate whether the prevailing rates of wages are being paid.

The government will expend nearly a billion dollars in the next ten years in the erection of buildings throughout the United States. Heretofore labor's chief complaint has been that certain contractors secured government contracts and paid the lowest wages possible. Many of these contractors transport employes from other states and in many cases lodge and feed them in barracks until the job is completed. This law will eradicate that inhuman abuse and permit fair contractors to bid on government work. The law will be included in all specifications.

If a contractor violates the law the government can withhold monthly payments until the contractor obeys the legislation. Furthermore, a contractor violating the law once will have a black mark against him, and in the future he will not be regarded as a responsible bidder. It is therefore necessary for the wage earners employed on government buildings to see that the prevailing rate of wages is paid.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,
WM. GREEN, Pres.,
American Federation of Labor.

Benjamin F. Lynch Crosses the Divide

Benjamin Lynch, 85, for many years employed as a boilermaker in the local Southern railroad shops, passed away Tuesday night at 10, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. D. C. Evans, in Flintstone.

Survivors include Mrs. Evans, who is the wife of a veteran member of the Blacksmiths; Mrs. J. D. Krause, Mrs. A. J. Howard, of Flintstone; Mrs. O. C. Myers and Mrs. A. H. Ragan, of this city; and one son, F. D. Lynch, also of this city.

Deceased served in the Twenty-fifth New York cavalry during the Civil war. He had been employed by the Southern for twenty years.

The Labor World extends sincere sympathy to the surviving relatives of Brother Lynch.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1931.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When were fraternal delegates first sent by the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union congress and who were the delegates?

A.—In 1895. The delegates were Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire.

* * *

Q.—Of what workers was it said at the last American Federation of Labor convention that they were the only workers "who are supposed to be asleep and awake at the same time?"

A.—This was said of Pullman porters by A. Philip Randolph, of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters. He told the convention: "Porters are supposed to have three hours of sleep when they are on the train, but they are also supposed to answer the bell whenever that bell rings. Consequently, Pullman porters are the only workers in America who are supposed to be asleep and awake at the same time."

What Next!

Announcement of a new process of refining beet sugar was made recently by Pierre Philippo, president of the International Sugar corporation. Philippo said it is an electrolytic and carbon method, is cheaper than the old lime and sulphur method and will permit the use of beet sugar in fruit packing in tins. The beet juice is put through the electrolytic and carbon treatment prior to boiling or evaporation. By elimination of lime and sulphur treatment the refined sugar is freed from mineral compounds, which heretofore have prevented its use in fruit canning in tin cans due to danger of corrosion of the tin containers.

Sense From Congress

One of the advantages specified by Prof. Ripley is that railroad consolidations would "eliminate great waste of energy, human and mechanical." In the same sentence he is quoted as saying that the consolidations referred to by him would benefit the workers on the railroads. From all the testimony which has been given it is impossible to reconcile these two statements. It is practically undisputed that if economies are to be effected, the largest percentage of these economies will be at the expense of labor.—Senator James Couzens, of Michizan.

OHIO OFFICIAL URGES EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY

Columbus, O.—A public appeal to employes of Ohio to limit working periods to eight hours "whenever feasible" has been made by the state director of industrial relations, Thomas A. Edmondson.

The purpose, he said, is to distribute jobs among as many workers as possible and thus lessen unemployment. Shifts of ten hours or longer are being worked in some industries, according to the director.

"The eight-hour day is generally accepted as beneficial to labor and to employers, and most industries can adjust themselves to it," Mr. Edson said.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Bilious, Dizzy, Drowsy Feeling

"When I was a child, if I did not feel well, or if I had a cold, my mother gave me Black-Draught," says Mrs. Orpha Hill, of Wofford, Ky. "When I was married, it became a family medicine in my own home, as it was in my mother's.

"I take it for headache and especially for constipation. When I get bilious, my skin gets yellow and I have a very bad taste in my mouth, and a drowsy feeling all during the day. My eyes burn and I get dizzy, or my head is 'swimming.' When I take Black-Draught, it seems to drive the impurities out of my system and I feel fine. I am seldom without this reliable remedy."

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught
For Constipation, Indigestion
Biliousness
E-169

WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take CARDUI. Used for over 50 years.

GET BEHIND THE LABEL!

During April the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will stage a nation-wide union label campaign. The co-operation of the entire American labor movement is being sought by officials of the A. F. of L. and they are placing great store on the help individual Unionists can gve during the campaign.

Here is a hint as to why every individual in every local in Chattanooga ought to help, and also an insight into how their efforts will do an immeasurable amount of good.

Organizers agree on the difficulty they have in getting unorganized men and women to realize that to unionize is to their best interests. Samuel Gompers in more than one speech mentioned the failure of unorganized workers to see that Unionism was the solution of their troubles. It has been said with truth that the indifference of unorganized workers to the great blessings inherent in unionization of their trades is nothing short of an economic tragedy.

Unionists can help keep before the eyes of unorganized workers the symbol of Unionism, the Union Label, and thus wield a psychological influence for the good of Unionism. They can talk the Label, ask for it and use it—let everyone be the sign that Unionism does exist—and the unorganized workers will not be long in recognizing that more of their friends than they might think are members of organized crafts. Unionists have much to be proud of, much more so than the unorganized worker, and they should seek every opportunity to show they are linked up in a common brotherhood with thousands of other Unionists, and that the little Union Label is the universal sign of this brotherhood.

If the organized worker wants the world to wake up to the fact that he is organized, then let the organized worker himself wake up to the fact that he has in the Union Label something that will speak volumes for him with very little effort on his part.

Unionists should endeavor to find the opportunity to keep before the eyes of department store clerks, laundrymen, public utility employes and others the little symbol of Unionism, the Label. A Union Label on an article always means money in some Union man or woman's pocket, good working conditions and self-respect. When you buy an article with the Union Label on it you not only fill a personal need, but you help in a direct way the great cause for which all Unionists are banded together.

Get in the Union Label Campaign when it opens!

OUR PRISON PROBLEM.

It will be with a sense of relief that the people of the nation hear the news that something is to be done about conditions in some of the northern prisons, especially those prevalent at Joliet, Ill. For some months past the public has been shocked from time to time by news of harrowing riots and bloodshed within the walls of some of our overcrowded prisons.

It is a matter for the state legislative committee now working on what is hoped will be a clean up of prison conditions at Joliet to decide just how far Warden Henry C. Hill is responsible for the riots, prison fires and bloodshed there, but it does seem strange that the Rev. George Whitmeyer the other day resigned his post of chaplain at that prison. Not only has the Rev. Whitmeyer resigned but he has voluntarily offered to go before the legislative committee and give, to use his own words, "the real facts behind the rioting."

This indicates somebody in an official capacity at Joliet, along with the prisoners themselves, will have to bear the responsibility for the riots.

A convict may have no other identity than a number, but he is still a human being. On the other hand, prison officials have some pretty depraved characters to handle—men who stop short of nothing in their lawlessness, inside or outside prison walls. But civilization cannot tolerate present conditions in some of our large prisons. Society must demand that prisons be conducted in such a way they will at least be a credit to rather than a reflection on civilized intelligence. If with all our boasted civilization we have failed to take care of life's unfortunates in such wise as to avoid the prison disorders of the last several months, then as a people we must apply ourselves to the intensive study of our penal institutions and seek to acquire the knowledge it is evident we lack concerning the housing and management of the criminally inclined.

OUR NEW PASTIME.

Our business depression probes are becoming the nation's leading industry. We are obsessed with "fact finding." Each venture is to be the last word and we breathlessly await the verdict. When the tumult and shouting dies we launch another investigation, with its chart, graphs, statistics and "comprehensive surveys." The depression cause is approached from every angle, except higher wages and shorter hours. The investigators discuss without end the difference between "overproduction" and "underconsumption." The latest economic phrase is parsed and dissected with the minuteness of a Middle Ages scholastic and new phrases are coined.

Of equal importance is tariffs, credits, the price drop in silver, the international situation, and adjustment of output to demand, called "stabilization." But never a word on the kernel of the situation—lack of buying power and consequent accumulation of commodities, followed by shut-downs.

These "fact finders" also ignore prevalence of the long workday. The Ohio director of industrial relations, only recently, called on employers in that state to adopt the eight-hour day "whenever feasible." The Wisconsin citizens' committee on employment favors a 50-hour week as a maximum for industries.

"Fact finders" act on the theory that the seven, or even the eight-hour, day is nation-wide. The contrary is true. Professional probers should cease skirting the edges of this problem. They should not be as babes on the ocean shore who timidly wet their tiny toes in the incoming tide.

There can be no lasting business recovery unless the nation's buying power is increased and the workday is shortened. Both plans will give employment to countless workers and all classes will be benefited. The value of these fundamental remedies is unchallenged, but their application is side-tracked.

Workers are hopeful that something will be handed them by numberless and bewildering commissions, investigations, probes and surveys. Each disappointment is forgotten as the wage earner is lured by another "final solution." And the depression continues because of low purchasing power and long hours that are not referred to.

Let us have less shadow boxing and more substance.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XVIII.
QUARREL OVER AN ESTATE
(Lk. 12:13-16a)

WM. L. MOSS

"One of the company said unto him, Master, speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me. And he said unto him, Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you? And he said unto them, Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. And he spake unto them a parable, saying . . ."—Lk. 12:13-16a.

In my study of the above passage I see two distinct points to be analyzed, neither of which happens to be the text we so often hear expounded, namely, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things he possesseth." A study of the two points I shall bring out will give us a far richer historical insight into the Person of Jesus Himself and at the same time impart all—and because of the manner of our approach to the passage even more—that a study of the text "A man's life consisteth not," etc., could ever reveal to us. Both points that I see in this passage are of equal importance. The first is: A complete analysis of why Jesus objected to the man from the crowd asking Him to act as referee in an argument over an estate, and the second is: To what did Jesus point when He said, "Take heed, and beware of covetousness." This week we shall begin our study of the first point.

* * *

A social reformer demands that people change their minds. Jesus did not, in all His ministry, demand anyone change their minds—but He did preach that permanent betterment of man's earthly conditions must ever come through a change in heart. He was anxious for a life for its own sake—not for the changes wrought in it to His credit. Jesus knew the world was full of advise and its real dire need was for an awakening of the "creative impulse" in the moral field—therefore the outstanding contribution any human being can make to any social class of men is a regenerated spirit and its attendant good works! Jesus' attitude toward social life, then, resolves itself into this: Our real responsibility lies, not in our approval or disapproval of social reform, but in whether we are responsible for social reform being necessary! Thus Jesus struck for the first time in the world's history—either before or since His time—at the very root of social wrong! As Newman Smyth so well puts it: "Jesus carried the secret of character from the outside to the center." He narrowed things down to where external actions are dependent entirely on internal motives, hence morality becomes not something to be achieved throughout outward corrective measures, but is in every phase of social life a thing of individual intentions and spirit. From Jesus' viewpoint it is all a question of a life's relationship to God: is that relationship all that it should be or not? Make the individual good and social life, consisting of human life in the aggregate, will be above reproach. The Master did not attempt to fill the sandals of a social demagogue—a ringleader who had His own particular notions about classes and distinctions between classes, but taught as a spiritual seer—one who knew what was best for a man's soul, and if best for one man's soul, then best for all men's souls and therefore best for social strata!

(To Be Continued)

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Lower living costs are hailed in some quarters as a great gain for the workers. It is true that the reduction helps those who have jobs, especially those whose wages have not been reduced, but it must not be forgotten that lower living costs are not of any great benefit to the man who has no job. Lower living costs help, but as the Labor Bureau, Inc., remarks, they are not sufficient to palliate the misery resulting from the present depression.

* * *

Perry W. Reeves, labor member of the federal board for vocational education, points out that there is no substitute for a lost job, except another job. He says that workers displaced by new processes and new machinery must be trained for other jobs and that if no such provision is made for displaced workers, something is fundamentally wrong with our industrial system, or with our public industrial training program. He's dead right and what he says can't be too strongly impressed on business and political leaders.

* * *

It looked quite as though there might be a nice little fight on in India, between the "little bowlegged philosopher who needs a set of false teeth" and the British Lord—possibly breaking out into some real riots. But the press reports that Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi have gotten together on a working basis. Gandhi has been seen by the All-India Chamber of Commerce, with a suggestion that perhaps it was time to let business have a chance again. And Great Britain really had enough to attend to at home—and elsewhere. And so, and so—well, how many Hindus do you suppose will really want to make bitter salt out of sea-water, anyway? And as for the home-made thread and cloth: all a beautiful gesture—even if the cloth is good. It would not go very far, with the British-owned and India-owned looms in the mills ready to run. Let 'em spin and weave!

But Gandhi says, "We want ultimate independence!" Who better than Lord Irwin knows that the Indias have been heading toward independence ever since the day when Warren Hastings was impeached? The splendid posturing of the little Mahatma have been vastly effective in helping to produce the very essential unity of mind among the people of that variegated multitude, a few of whom really think far enough to desire to govern themselves. And the strict Britisher displayed in fine form the inexorable—nevertheless flexible—English law! It was a good show! And in another hundred years there may be enough of the population of India qualified—by the mere ability to read and write the same language—to unite intelligently on a program of self-control. Here's hoping!

Alien "Friends"

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Foreign-born residents of the United States during these hard times are leaving their adopted country faster than their brother aliens are coming in! Statistics covering the immigration situation and just made public by Washington inform us that in January a total of 21,566 aliens hastily packed their belongings and fled these shores, while but a little more than half this number, or 12,815 to be exact, knocked at the nation's doors during the same month seeking admission. Why this rush of our alien "friends" to flee this "land of opportunity" and return to their homelands? When economic conditions become as they are at present, why do our alien "friends" turn longing eyes in the direction from whence they came across the seas? To most of the immigrants admitted to the United States the land symbolizes wealth. Let economic conditions approach the stage where their chances to "make money" disappear or at least diminish and they are as ready to desert us as they were anxious a few months or years before to come into our midst. When our economic situation has recovered its stability many of these alien "friends" who now so eagerly book passage on home-going steamships will once more seek admission to this country. The odds are they will find a way to get in! But is it fair to American-born citizens, who stake their all on this land through foul and fair weather, through periods of delightful prosperity and gruelling depression, that they should be allowed to return? Is it fair, I say?

"HIGH STANDARDS."

Municipal housing experts in New York City paint a drab picture of living conditions in the world's metropolis. More than 2,000,000 persons live in disease-breeding homes and thousands of tenements are "not fit to house animals." Eighty-eight per cent of the people do not own their homes.

It is safe to say that the same proportionate conditions prevail in many other American cities.

These figures could be recalled by men who glibly talk about our "high living standards."

FRIEDMAN'S
Quitting Business Sale!
WE MUST QUIT -- OUR LEASE IS UP!

With considerable effort we secured an extension of time to enable us to dispose of the NEW SPRING SUITS JUST ARRIVED.

The order for these Suits was placed before our decision to quit business and were tailored to our requirements, therefore were unable to cancel this order.

This fine lot of desirable SPRING SUITS must be sacrificed — the time is short — DON'T DELAY! BUY NOW!

PANTS
The finest selected stock of Pants in the South. Every pair of Pants of the highest quality. About 725 trousers to select from—
Choice **$3.98**
Others from $1.00 to $2.89.

SPRING SUITS
New smart patterns—many dark shades suitable for year-round wear. WE ARE QUITTING!
For quick clearance, this entire lot has been grouped in two lots—
Lot 1—Nearly all with 2 pants
Choice **$14.88**
Lot 2—Nearly all with 2 pants
Choice **$19.88**

HATS
With Easter just around the corner, every man will doff the old headpiece and slip on a Spring Hat—in two lots—
Lot No. 1 **$2.19**
Lot No. 2 **$3.29**

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
A complete stock of men's wearables to be cleaned up without regard to former price or cost.

A FEW SPECIALS

SHIRTS
White, blue and fancy, fast colors, full cut Broadcloth Shirts—
Choice **68c**

50c Rayon Shorts and Shirts **33c**
35c Fancy Silk Hose— **19c**
All Shirts, formerly to $2.95 **$1.09**

PAJAMAS
Pullover, Jacket and Russian Blouse Style—full cut, Broadcloth fabrics—
Choice **$1.09**

ALL FIXTURES FOR SALE
Savings of 60% to 85% on every Fixture in this store.

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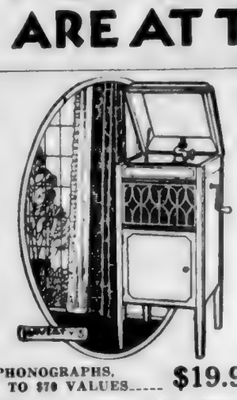

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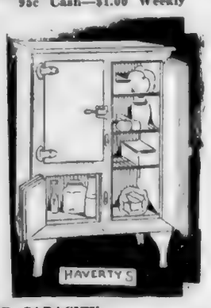
Here is a saving. These beautiful phonographs formerly sold for $40 to $70. You will readily recognize them as exceptional values.
95c Cash—$1.00 Weekly



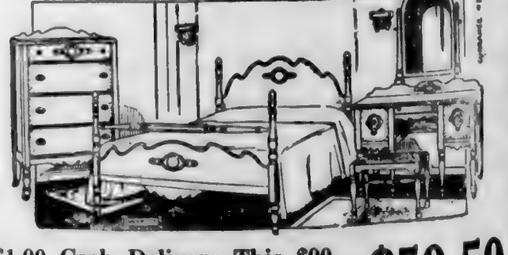
65-LB. CAPACITY STEEL REFRIGERATOR **$29.95**
New! — and attractive! Protect the health of your family with this fine refrigerator. Case is constructed of all steel. Finished in colors. Interiors are of porcelain finish.
$1.00 Cash—$1.00 Weekly

$40 COXWELL CHAIR **$19.50**
Exactly like the picture. Large, comfortable Coxwell chairs that would cost you at least $40 if they were not bankrupt stock.
$1.00 Cash—$1.00 Weekly

AUTOMATIC DA-BED AND FELT PAD, PRICED AT **$29.50**
Handsome daybeds. Cane paneled ends. These beds are of full automatic construction. Equipped with a 30-pound felt, ruffled pad.
Terms: 95c Cash, $1.00 Weekly

Anniversary Sale Special! This 2-Piece Mohair Suite.. **$89.50**
A decidedly new creation for the living room. Consists of two handsomely proportioned pieces upholstered in the finest angora mohair. Has reversible spring filled cushions. Buy now during Haverty's anniversary sale at 1931's lowest prices.
SPECIAL TERMS: $2.00 CASH, $2.00 WEEKLY

EXCEPTIONAL FIBER VALUES During HAVERTY'S ANNIVERSARY SALE
A special showing of beautiful fiber during this sale. We are offering a large beautiful finished suite at $39.50. Last year a suite of this size sold for $59.50. Consists of three pieces, three cushion settees and two rockers. **$39.50**
TERMS: $1.00 CASH, $1.00 WEEKLY



$1.00 Cash Delivers This $90 Bedroom Suite to Your Home **$59.50**
Here is a value that Haverty feels proud to offer you. One that we know cannot be equaled and on terms that we know cannot be equaled. This is your opportunity to furnish your bedroom attractively and inexpensively.
SPECIAL TERMS—$1.00 CASH, $1.00 WEEKLY

EXTRA SPECIAL!
End Table, Book Rack Combination **$2.45**
45c Cash, 50c Weekly

3 GENERATIONS HAVE TRUSTED THIS NAME HAVERTY FURNITURE CO. 46TH ANNIVERSARY SALE

HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

619 MARKET STREET — 620 BROAD STREET

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND Very Best Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.)—4 Lbs. 36c
COFFEE MAXWELL HOUSE (Limit 2 Lbs. — Pound 27c
TOMATO SOUP "Van Camp's" regular 10c size (limit 6 cans) 5c
PINK SALMON Tall 15c Size, Can 10c
CATSUP Van Camp's, Large 14-oz. 20c Size — Two Bottles 25c
SUGAR XXXX Powdered or the Browns, 1-Pound Cartons — Carton 7c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Awake Half the Night Weak and in Pain

"Night after night I could not sleep," writes Mrs. Mary J. Roberts, 117 West Franklin St., Raleigh, N. C. "I would lie awake half the night. I was dizzy and weak, suffered frequently with pains in my side and small part of my back.

"When I was a girl, my mother gave me Cardui, and it did me so much good, I thought I would try it again. I took five bottles, and I feel like a new person.

"I think it is fine. I would advise every woman who is weak to try Cardui, for it has certainly put me on my feet."

For Over 50 Years Women Have Taken CARDUI with great benefit

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

No. 44968
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Jessie Holley vs. C. H. Holley.
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. H. Holley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 6th day of March, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
P. Pros. Atty. 3-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44924.
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Mattie Whitaker vs. Roy Whitaker.
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Whitaker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 23rd day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
A. Wood, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44812
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Margaret Roth vs. Richard Roth
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Richard Roth is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This third day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Blume, Atty. 2-27

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
FOREIGN CARS—METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
BL&KR
Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B. & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

"They Wear Like a Pig's Nose"
UNION MADE

FINCK'S DETROIT-SPECIAL OVERALLS

2,000,000 men buy these Overalls every year. Made in a Union Shop. Every garment has sewed upon it the Union Label. Union Men, ask your dealer.

W. M. FINCK & CO., Makers
Detroit, Mich.

W. R. CANNON, Mgr.
Southern Branch : Dalton, Ga.

PARAGON CAFE
(Formerly Deuberry's)
11 West Ninth Street

Food Tasty Service Pleasing
Prices Right

You, Too, Will Be Delighted
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

EAT
—with—
H. L. TRAVIS
1429½ Market St.
HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

NEW YORK WORKLESS NEED TEN MILLION

New York.—One thousand representatives of welfare and relief agencies unanimously voted to request the city administration to appropriate $10,000,000 to provide jobs for unemployed heads of families.

Citizens contributed $8,000,000 for this purpose, but this fund will be exhausted April 1.

The resolution states that the number of idle and part time workers in this city is equivalent to 750,000 totally unemployed. The monthly wage loss is placed at $30,000,000.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

WOMEN'S BUREAU HEAD DENOUNCES LONG HOURS IN SOUTH AS MENACE

Workday of Women Danger to Health and Progress, Miss Anderson Tells Industrial Conference. Points Out Low Pay Tends to Depress All Wages.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Greensboro, N. C., March 19.—"A low wage for women not only maintains a low standard of living for the women concerned, but in addition tends to depress the wages and living standards of all workers," insists Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the United States department of labor. "The effect upon industry is also disastrous, since the low purchasing power of wage-earners has a continuous constricting influence upon markets for goods."

Miss Anderson was one of the outstanding personalities on the program of the southern industrial conference of the National Women's Trade Union League of America held here March 7 and 8. In addition to speaking on women workers in the textile industry of the south, she contributed to the conference a striking series of graphs, maps and illustrated charts that grew out of extensive and careful research work.

"Industrial development in the south," said Miss Anderson in discussing women in industry in the ten southern states, "will show certain imperfections, just as cloth woven of partly defective material, until all employers realize the importance to both capital and labor of shorter hours, fair wages and good working conditions."

Discusses Southern Industry.

Miss Anderson stressed the industrial importance of the south to the whole country and the significant contributions of women workers to the progress of this section. She discussed the findings of a survey of woman's place in industry in the ten southern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

"It is unfortunate," she felt, "that women, who constitute such a vital and indispensable factor both in employment and human relations in the south, are still, after a hundred years of industrial history in this region, working in so many instances under conditions characteristic of the initial stages of the factory system, when the fundamental necessities of the workers were so largely ignored.

"The danger of discussing the south as a section instead of as individual states must be guarded against. For example, although in the 40-year period from 1880 to 1920 the proportion of women in textiles had declined in three of the ten states, it had more than doubled in South Carolina, Kentucky and North Carolina.

Tobacco Workers Big Groups.

"Although the textile group constituted the greatest proportion of women in manufacturing in six of the ten states, in three others—Florida, Kentucky and Virginia—the largest groups of women were in cigar and tobacco factories. These numbers were largely responsible for the fact that in 1920 a third of the women in this industry in the entire country were in the ten states.

"The 'cheap labor' situation in the south was affected by the standards of an agricultural civilization which held sway for so long in this section. Moreover, the policy of paying low wages to women in mills is traceable to the fact that women first spun and wove by hand in the home without money payment."

Quoting figures compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, Miss Anderson revealed that the average full-time earnings of women in cotton mills in the several states in 1928 were as follows:

Alabama, $11.88; South Carolina, $12.32; Georgia, $12.77; North Carolina, $14.62; Virginia, $14.99.

The figures show a decrease in women's earnings in cotton mills in the period from 1924 to 1928 in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia of from 4 per cent to 16.6 per cent. An advance of 4.5 per cent was shown in Alabama.

Long Hours Termed Menace.

"The long hours of women still prevailing in the south are a menace to health and progress, the laws limiting hours for women being strikingly backward in most of these states, which suffer when compared with other sections of the country in regard to hour legislation.

"Two states, Florida and Alabama, have no hour laws, thus permitting employers to work women whenever and as long as thy please. North Carolina allows an 11-hour day for women, and Tennessee a day of 10.5 hours in manufacturing. Six states—Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina—a day of 10 hours. In the last two states, however, the law applies only to cotton and woolen mills. South Carolina sets 55 hours as the maximum in such mills and Mississippi the same limit in all manufacturing, while a 57-hour week is the maximum allowed for manufacturing in Tennessee. Five states permit a 60-houh week."

Fight in Ranks Of Miners Ended By Court Decree

Formal Order Signed by Judge at Springfield Lays Foundation for Peace in Illinois Coal Fields.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 19.—The foundation for peace in the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America in district 12, comprising the Illinois coal field, was laid March 6, when Judge Harry Edwards in the Sangamon county court in Springfield, Ill., signed a formal decree, ending the legal fight which has lasted for 15 months.

Terms of the decree provide that the international union, with headquarters in Indianapolis, is the only bona fide miners' organization on the North American continent; that John L. Lewis, Philip Murray and Thomas Kennedy are the duly elected and qualified president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the international union; that the international constitution adopted in March, 1930, is the constitution governing the miners' organization; that district 12 is a subordinate branch of the international union; that officers elected by the district in December, 1930, are the duly elected and qualified officers of the district and that the contract with the coal operators in Illinois was negotiated by the district officials.

The International Union of Miners, formed on March 10, 1930, at Springfield is without standing and does not represent the membership in the mine workers' organization, the decree states, and the slate is wiped clean in regard to dues and assessments paid to officials of the contending factions during the court battle.

Following the court decree all contempt of court cases instituted against John L. Lewis and district 12 provisional officials, as well as officials of local unions, were dismissed as was also a libel suit for $250,000 brought by A. C. Lewis, district 12 attorney, against President John L. Lewis.

Wage Cuts Opposed By Chicago Bankers

Chicago.—A warning against widespread wage cuts as an aid to business recovery is sounded by Business Observer, house organ of the Foreman-State National bank.

"The movement to reduce wages in the interest of business recovery appears to be unsound," the bulletin states. "By permitting wages to hold, while prices decline, purchasing power will be enhanced and such commodity prices as have already fallen beyond the general trend of prices will tend to be brought back in line, but only if wage costs entering into them are not reduced.

"On the contrary, if wage reductions were to become a widespread policy at the present time, it would undoubtedly intensify the commodity price recession, curtailing buying power still further and prolonging the depression."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Holmes Is Greeted By A. F. L. Head

Washington. — Associate Justice Holmes, of the federal supreme court, was felicited on the occasion of his 90th birthday by William Green, president A. F. of L.

Justice Holmes is known as "the great dissenter," and many of his minority decisions have been embodied into the law of the land.

President Green sent this message to the jurist:

"In behalf of millions of working men and women, I extend birthday greetings, and to this I add my personal felicitations. During all your many years of public service you have occupied a very large place in the hearts and affections of the masses of the people. Their admiration and respect for you has steadily increased to the point where you are held in the highest esteem by all those classified as common people. May you enjoy a happy birthday anniversary and may you be spared for many more years of usefulness and service."

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COME HERE
Men!
You Can Buy a Mighty
GOOD SUIT
For as Little as
$1.00
A WEEK
ASKIN & MARINE
904 MARKET ST.
Buy It Here On Credit!

KNOW
Your Union Label

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

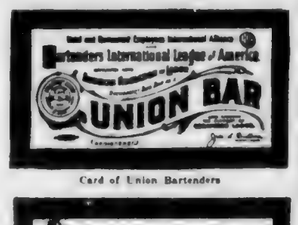
Glove Workers' Union Label

Bartenders' Button

Waiters' Button

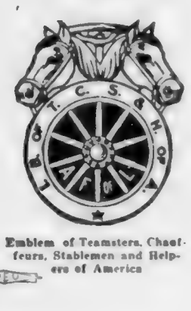
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp



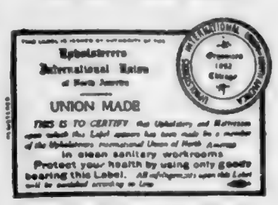
Card of Union Bartenders

Union Label of Tobacco Workers



Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Bookbinders' Union Label

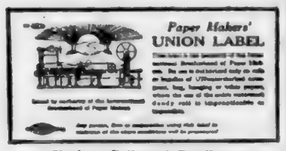
Coopers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

United Leather Workers Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks



Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Hatters of North America Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

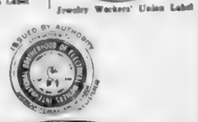
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label



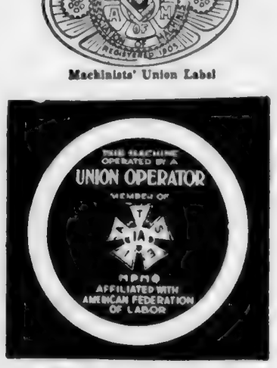
Union Labels of Electrical Workers

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

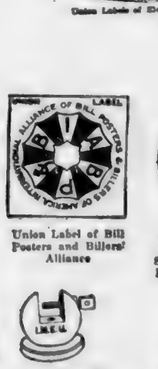
Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

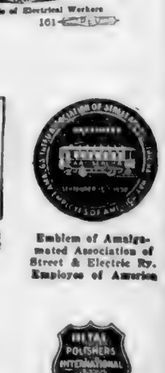
Local Typographical Union Label



Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators



Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance


Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

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6 WEST NINTH STREET
Between Market and Broad

R. A. WOOD
G. W. COKER
R. B. BUCKNER
BOB HIXSON
HAL DAVENPORT

A SANITARY
UNION BARBER SHOP
Your Patronage Appreciated
Phone 6-5938

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

Election week is over and the business men of Chattanooga go back to work and the musicians go back to loafing. The only one who seemed to benefit from the election was Frank Worthy, who took Dick Liner's job for a night or two.

* * *

The executive board seemed to be quite elated, either by the coming of spring or by the election, and got "plum rash," as Cooper Null would say. They passed the ruling that no unionists are to perform free gratis over the radio station.

* * *

Cavern Castle, situated on the side of Lookout mountain and the homeplace of those two great Americans, Goofy Liner and Allen Brown, plans to "try out" a number of local orchestras and to give the winner a 52-weeks' contest with a two-weeks notice clause. Line forms to the right.

* * *

In only a few weeks the Peruchi Players will depart and Earl Van Aradale can begin putting all his time on convention plans.

* * *

Bill Krug seems to be completely "well again" and was duly received at the Bijou.

* * *

We hear that Ellis Goodloe, rival of Ware & Ware, Hardie & Caudle, et al., will this spring receive his degree from the University of Chattanooga. Bravo! Ellis.

* * *

Herman Dodds says that he's a long way ahead of Jimmy Johnson. While Jimmy talks about playing with the Rhythm Kings, Herman has already done so.

* * *

Brantley Watson made a very nice speech last week at Summers-Washburn Music company on "Brotherly Love and Fraternity in Our Local." Ah! dear brothers, how could we do without you.

State Power Plants Urged in Wisconsin

Madison, Wis., March 19.—The state legislature passed the Loomis resolution for a constitutional amendment permitting the state to generate and distribute light, heat and power.

The measure is favored by Gov. Phil La Follette, son of the late Senator La Follette and brother of the present Senator La Follette.

The resolution must be approved by the 1933 legislature before it is submitted to the people.

The proposal has been bitterly contested by public utilities and attempted bribery of legislators was investigated by the senate, following charges by the governor.

TOO MANY PAPER MILLS BLAMED FOR IDLENESS

Montreal.—Paper companies built too many mills and unemployment is the result of this excess plant capacity, said John P. Burke, president International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, at its biennial convention in this city.

Asserting that there are at least 5,000,000 unemployed in the United States, Mr. Burke urged that if governments fail to provide work serious consideration must be given unemployment insurance.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE

Buy—
Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

BIJOU
Home of Spoken Drama
PERUCHI PLAYERS
Present for One Week Beginning Monday, March 23
GEO. M. COHAN'S
"Whispering Friends"
—with—
MR. GERALD ROWAN
Bargain Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Admission 25c and 35c
Nights, 8:15
Admission 40c and 60c
BIJOU CONCERT ORCHESTRA
DIAL 7-1286
"GET THE BIJOU HABIT"

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

An epidemic of sickness has struck the office. The following have been off from a few days to several weeks: J. H. Reneau, E. H. Dawson, J. R. Marshall, W. J. Griffitts, Frank Cook, Earl Miller, D. S. Spitzer, L. W. Lyons, C. E. DeRochemont and Subs Baker, Strader and Strickland.

* * *

R. M. Long was off Thursday attending the funeral of his brother-in-law, Squire T. A. Boone, who was shot by a negro hold-up man.

* * *

C. P. Connor was off a day or two attending to some planting.

* * *

F. W. Brooks was off a day on compensation. What he did is not known.

* * *

Hey, what is the difference between a bottle of whisky and a bottle of castor oil? Give it up? Well, one is a talkie and the other a movie.

* * *

Bids are going to be asked for the painting of the inside of the postoffice building.

* * *

Mr. Stewart was talking to a colored man who works for Davenport Bros. He was asked what they were going to do with that big building. He said maybe they would move the hosiery mill into it so the government could build the new postoffice. He was asked, "Have they bought it yet?" He says, "Yes, but they have not paid for it, have they? But they have mighty good credit." (Meaning the government.)

* * *

Supt. John S. Walker was off a couple of days farming.

* * *

We are looking forward to the summer Saturday short week day, which will be inaugurated soon.

* * *

A man was sent to the hospital and stayed quite a while. One of his friends met him and asked him if he was not pretty sick to stay so long. He says no; a pretty nurse!

* * *

T. H. Lane, of the Post, Cincinnati, O., who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lane, has returned to Cincinnati.

* * *

Inspectors are here checking up the Chattanooga postoffice throughout.

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

FARRELL'S
Volunteer
Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

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Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Our Advertisers are our friends.

George W. Lewis Dies Following Major Operation

Complications Fatal to Legislative Representative of Mine Workers—Was Well-Known in Chattanooga.

Washington, March 19.—George W. Lewis, legislative representative of the United Mine Workers of America, and brother of President John L. Lewis, of the union, died here at Emergency hospital on March 11, from complications following an appendicitis operation. Mr. Lewis was stricken two weeks ago and operated on immediately. He was 44 years old.

Mr. Lewis is survived by his wife, his mother, Mrs. Thomas H. Lewis, of Springfield, Ill.; two sisters, Miss Hattie Lewis, of Springfield, and Miss Edith Lewis, of Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and five brothers, all closely identified with the labor movement.

President John L. Lewis was in Washington during his illness. Other surviving brothers are Dennis Lewis, of the United States employment service; Howard Lewis, a mine superintendent of Buckner, Ill.; Thomas Lewis, also a mine superintendent of Springfield, Ill., and Raymond Lewis, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Lewis was educated in the public schools of that state, and for some time was associated with his brother John before he came here as legislative representative for the mine workers.

The body was sent to Springfield, Ill., for burial. It was accompanied by Edward F. McGrady, representing the American Federation of Labor.

Stationed in Chattanooga several months a few years ago, Mr. Lewis made many local friends, who will regret to learn of his passing.

Carmen Pay Tribute To Ollie D. Ramsey

Lookout lodge, No. 211, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, at its regular meeting last week adopted the following memorial to Ollie D. Ramsey, veteran member and official of the lodge, who passed away on Feb. 8, 1931:

"It is with deep regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of Brother O. D. Ramsey, which occurred in Tucson, Ariz., on Feb. 8, 1931.

"Brother Ramsey was a consistent, loyal and useful member of Lookout lodge, No. 211, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America. We knew him as a brother, a fellow-worker, and a friend, and we consider it a privilege to pay this tribute to his memory. We shall no more be greeted in our lodge by his smile; no more shall we receive his handclasp and look upon his face, but let us hope that in the great beyond whither we are all traveling, we may meet our comrade and friend who has preceded us.

"We realize that a valued member has departed from us, and we deplore the necessity which removed him from our midst in the vigor and strength of his early manhood, and at the height of his usefulness; and,

"Whereas in the death of Brother Ramsey, the B. R. C. of A. has lost a member who was an honor to his lodge, his church, and his community; and,

"Whereas, our long and intimate relation with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in this order makes it eminently fitting that we should record our deep sense of grief as well as our appreciation of his character.

"Brother Ramsey leaves to mourn his loss a loving wife and companion and two children. Brother Ramsey late in life embraced the Christian religion, and was affiliated with the Christian church. He was a good citizen valued in the community in which he lived.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that as a fellow-worker and an esteemed member of the B. R. C. of A., we shall ever hold in loving memory his services and counsel in behalf of this organization.

"Resolved, that we, his brothers, strive to emulate his virtues and cherish his examples as embodying the principles upon which our order stands.

"Resolved, that with deep sympathy for the bereaved family and relatives of our brother, we express the hope that this, our common loss, may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this lodge, and a copy be furnished to his family with the sincere sympathy of all members, and to The Labor World for publication.

"H. N. WADE,
"J. H. POE,
"G. W. FULLER,
"Committee."

Contract Is Upheld By New York Court

New York.—"Supreme Court Judge Collins' refusal to annul a contract between our brotherhood and the Bookbinders' Trade association is the best answer to scurrilous attacks on our organization," said John B. Haggerty, of Washington, president International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

"Our contract is with these employers, whose 2,500 workers were unorganized," said Mr. Haggerty. "The contract was indorsed by our last convention and yet our Bindery Women's local, Mary Murphy, president, asked Judge Collins to annul the contract. The plaintiffs claimed that their "property rights" were affected.

The contract calls for a reduction of hours from 48 to 44 hours within a year, with a gradual increase in pay. The plaintiffs had no members in these trade shops. They refused to organize them, said President Haggerty.

Judge Collins ruled that the brotherhood infringed on no one's rights, "although perhaps, it might, with warrant, have taken affirmative steps to rebuke the local or its officers for interfering with the contract."

"This decision," said Mr. Haggerty, "answers slanders circulated among North American trade unionists that our brotherhood officials were attempting to form a company 'union.'"

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

Salem, Ore.—The governor signed a free textbook bill that passed the state legislature.

MILITIA CAN'T BE USED TO GUARD STATE BANKS

Indianapolis.—The Indiana attorney-general ruled that the state militia cannot protect banks against robbery. The governor asked for an opinion on the legality of such action.

The attorney-general said that the use of state militia for this purpose was not contemplated by the legislature and that such use of the militia "would make of the guardsmen simply private watchmen."

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

El Paso, Tex.—The thirty-fourth annual convention Texas Federation of Labor will convene in this city May 18.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand,
Divided we fall."

IN REPLY TO THE MOTOR CARRIERS FOR HIRE

A Statement by the Railroads of Tennessee

The Tennessee Passenger Bus Association, the Smith Motor Coach Company and the Passenger Motor Truck Association have attempted to deny many facts relating to their use of the highways. The purpose of this further statement is to correct some of their misleading assertions.

Bus fares do not represent the whole cost of bus transportation. Extra width and extra strength must be built into our roads to care for heavy motor buses and trucks. The excess cost of this, according to competent engineering estimate, is not less than $20,000,000 in Tennessee—twenty million dollars, or more, spent by all of us, motorists and taxpayers, in order that some may ride at a saving estimated by the bus companies as $1,300,000.

Buses did not contribute "41 per cent of the maintenance cost of highways they use," nor any other important part of it. Highway maintenance cost Tennessee in 1930 $2,679,467.29. The total tax payments of all sorts and for all purposes by certificated buses was only $300,000. Such part of this as is properly attributable to highway maintenance is but a tiny fraction of the cost of keeping up the highways they use.

What Buses Get for Their "Taxes"

Buses pay 11 cents out of each dollar of their total revenue for taxes. This covers taxes not only for general purposes of government, but also for construction and maintenance of highways they use. The railroads pay about 33 cents out of each dollar for taxes and the cost of owning and maintaining their roadway. But taxes, they claim, are 75 per cent of their net revenue. Railroad taxes (including roadway and maintenance costs) were more than twice their net revenue. On the basis of either gross or net revenue, it appears that bus taxes should be THREE TIMES what they now are, if they are to pay in proportion to the railroads.

Weight considered, buses pay much less in taxes than the private automobile. A light one-ton passenger automobile runs 15 miles on one gallon of gas. This is 15 ton-miles for a gas tax of 5 cents. A heavy motor bus, weighing ten tons, runs about 5 miles on a gallon of gas. This is 50-ton miles for a gas tax of 5 cents. Therefore the small car pays for the use of the highway more than three times as much tax per mile run as the bus. Yet each heavy vehicle damages the highway perhaps as much as fifty light cars.

Robust "Small Boys"

The Coach Company likens the buses to mistreated "small boys." They are indeed robust youngsters, 33,300 of them operating in the United States over a highway mileage greater than that of all the railroads carried five hundred million passengers in 1929. It says "one local Tennessee railroad paid a 60 per cent dividend last year." It failed to say this was not a cash dividend, but was simply an issue of stock representing improvements made on the railroad during many past years. The railroad referred to, earned net last year about one per cent on the value of its property. This Coach Company says it has paid but one small cash dividend. Its last annual report to the Commission shows it has assets of about $500,000; took in about $647,000, and earned a net income of $182,000. This was 52 per cent on its capital stock, and it paid a dividend of 66 per cent, or $170,000. Should not a substantial part of these large earnings have been paid to the State for use of highways costing more than $100,000,000? Every government land-grant made all railroads has been repaid many times, and they are still paying. Is it any wonder that this Coach Company wants to "Save the Buses for the People?"

The investment in a transportation enterprise includes not only the vehicles, but also the roadbed over which they move. The public of Tennessee has so far spared the highway motor carriers for hire the necessity of making an investment, except in vehicles. Instead of being appreciative to the State for the opportunity of doing such a large business with such a small investment, these commercial agencies complain at an attempt to collect enough from them for the use of the State's highways.

All Taxpayers, Including Railroads, Pay for Roads

Prior to 1923, roads were built largely from property taxes. The cost of roads so built is a large contribution to present highways. The railways, prior to 1923, contributed through property taxes to all roads. Since 1923, they have contributed every year directly to road taxes collected by the counties. This contribution for The N., C. & St. L. Railway alone, in 23 counties, now runs about $100,000 per year. The payment of all railroads in the State directly to road taxes would perhaps exceed the gasoline and license tag tax paid by all buses. The Federal Government pays $15,000 per mile on Federal-Aid roads. The railroads therefore through direct and Federa ltaxes have contributed large sums to highways used by their competitors.

Freight trucks for hire have not been discussed in detail because of the lack of comprehensive public information, but what has been said about passenger buses applies with greater force to such truck operations. Excluding the gasoline tax, common carrier trucks in Tennessee would have to pay many times what they now pay to equal the tax which North Carolina requires of them.

The Interest of the Private Motorist

The railroads are making this fight not only for self-protection, but in the interest of every private motorist and the public in general. They favor good roads, but are also interested that those who use them as a "place of business" shall pay fairly for the privilege. This should ultimately reduce the taxes on the ordinary motorist, or build more good roads.

The railroads more than any other agency have contributed to the State's development. They are always among the first which the country calls upon in times of disaster. They have done more for farm interests in the State than any other private agency. Recently they have contributed more than $250,000 in reduced rates to farmers in the drouth-stricken area of this section. They are now carrying without charge supplies to be distributed by the Red Cross. Some of them paid their taxes before March 1st, although containing a number of items which they believe are illegally assessed. WHAT HAVE THE BUSES AND TRUCKS DONE?

The railroads are only asking for equality of treatment with their competitors—they are entitled to no less. Buses and trucks for hire in Tennessee are paying practically no ad valorem taxes to counties; they are paying no part of the cost of grade separation; they are not under proper requirements as common carriers; and they are not paying an adequate amount for the one hundred millions dollars of State highway used as a place of business, nor for the more expensive road made necessary by their heavy, fast vehicles; nor for road maintenance. Bills are now before the Tennessee Legislature to protect the public interest. You should ask your representative to support them.

This Legislation, If Passed, Will Not Increase Taxes on Private Motor Car or Truck Owners

nor restrict their ordinary lawful use of the highways about their own business or pleasure. Railroads are not opposed to highway development. The private motorist and the railroad have a common interest in the preservation and proper use of highways. If they are to be destroyed by abuse before they are paid for, it will be the private motorist and the taxpayers, including railroads, who will have to pay for the rebuilding. If they are to be turned into "tracks" for vehicles that try to approach the size of railroad freight cars and coaches, not only will the railroad suffer, but the private motorist will find his use of the roads inconvenienced and endangered. The interest of railroads and private motorists in this matter is the same—more good roads, legitimately used and protected from abuse.

This advertisement is paid for by the principal railroads in Tennessee

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA

THE LABOR WORLD

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 27, 1931 | Number 48

Workers Win Much New Legislation

Central Body Hears Labor Officials

VISITORS TELL OF IMPORTANCE OF TEAM WORK

Declare Workers Must Present Solid Front.

REGULAR SESSION PROVES LIVELY

Number of Delegates Placed in Nomination for Officers, to Be Elected at Next Regular Meeting.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council were treated, unexpectedly, Monday night to addresses by several men prominent in the labor movement of the nation and the south when W. C. Birthright, general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International union; H. H. Emmons, representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' International union; David Hanly, legislative chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor; John T. O'Connor, former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor; Paul J. Aymon, president of the state federation and representative of the American Federation of Labor, and W. J. Vaughn, inspector for the state board of barber examiners in the Nashville district, dropped in unannounced. Only a fair-sized audience greeted the distinguished guests, some forty delegates being present.

Addresses of the visitors dealt with present industrial conditions, and each sounded a warning that sanity and co-operation must rule if the organized labor movement is to continue its progress through the present depression and be in sound condition when business returns to normal.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICES FEATURE.

Nominations of officers for the next year, election to be held at next regular meeting, constituted one feature of the session, and indications were that unusual interest will be shown in electing the men to direct the destinies of the local movement during the coming term. M. H. Ortwein, who is completing his fourth term as president of the body, was nominated for another term, but declined, calling attention to the fact that he had served for years and pleading lack of sufficient time to conduct the affairs of the office. E. E. McDaniels was nominated.

Others placed in the various races follow: For vice-president, T. R. Cuthbert; secretary-treasurer, Matt Gerlach; recording secretary, A. C. Austin; sergeant-at-arms, J. T. McKinnon (declined), Leo Lee. The foregoing offices make up the executive board. For doorkeeper, H. D. Lee was renominated. For trustees, George Forbes, C. R. Ruggles, E. E. McDaniels, J. G. Burkes, E. F. Steiner and W. L. Wergin. For directors of the Labor World, W. F. Lange, W. E. Stanfield.

Secretary Gerlach read the call for the convention of the state federation of labor, and nominations for delegate were made. Paul J. Aymon, M. H. Ortwein and T. R. Cuthbert.

Nominations for all offices will remain open until the date of election. The following special committees were appointed:

To work out plans for qualification of all members of organized labor in future elections: Felix Hamil, F. C. Berger and W. F. Lange.

To act on request of International Allied Printing Trades for co-operation in a campaign having to do with textbooks: W. L. Wergin, E. E. McDaniels, W. L. Gardner.

To prepare resolutions of sympathy for C. R. Ruggles in the passing of Mrs. Ruggles: J. G. Schrock, Matt Gerlach and R. M. Cooke.

Secretary Gerlach was instructed to wire condolences to Jerome Jones, of Atlanta, who lost his wife recently.

A large amount of routine business was also transacted, and officers and committees will be kept unusually busy during the next two weeks.

GAS TAX FOR RELIEF.

Indianapolis.—Gov. Leslie signed a bill that authorized the state auditor to make advance payment of gasoline tax funds to counties for unemployment relief.

REJECT OLD AGE PENSION.

Indianapolis.—Gov. Leslie vetoed a bill that would establish an old-age pension system at the option of the counties of this state.

GUESTS OF CENTRAL BODY MONDAY NIGHT

W. C. BIRTHRIGHT
Secretary-Treasurer Journeyman Barbers' International Union.

DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

JOHN T. O'CONNOR
Former President Tennessee Federation of Labor.

JUDGE MILLER TO BE GUEST CIRCLE CLUB

Jurist Will Address Members at Monday's Meeting. Full Attendance Urged.

Officers of Circle club are urging a full attendance of members at the regular meeting Monday night, two reasons being assigned for their particular desire to see the smiling faces of each and every member of the club. The first of these is the fact that the Hon. L. D. Miller, judge of the second division of criminal court, will be the guest of honor, and will deliver an address which no member can afford to miss. Judge Miller was scheduled to favor the club members with a speech several weeks ago, but was unavoidably prevented from filling the engagement. Another reason for the presence of every member at this particular session is a business matter of importance which will be brought up for consideration of those present. Officers declined to state the nature of this matter, but declared the interests of the entire club are involved in its disposition, and expressed the hope that all would participate in the discussions.

The club will meet at the regular place, the Paragon dining room, formerly Deuberry's, 11½ West Ninth street, and will be called to order promptly at 7 o'clock.

R. L. House Returns From Convention

R. L. House, veteran Pullman conductor on the Southern, returned this week from Kansas City, where he represented the Chattanooga local at the national convention of the Order of Pullman Car Conductors. Capt. House said that, while his organization is small numerically, it has shown fine progress and has proved of incalculable benefit to its members.

Capt. House was loud in his praises of Martin F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, who addressed the convention, and intimated that should the opportunity ever present itself, he (Mr. House) would be delighted to nominate the genial international official for president of the United States.

APPROVE AGED PENSIONS.

Charleston, W. Va.—The house of representatives unanimously approved senate bill No. 4 which will create an old-age pension for needy persons under 65 years of age. Maximum payment would be $30 a month. The measure now goes to the governor.

TOO MUCH WHALE OIL.

Washington.—Hunting whales by machine guns on "factory" ships has resulted in an overproduction, according to the department of commerce.

Two More Locals Pledge Publicity In Miller Matter

Two additional locals have reported pledges to assist in the campaign of publicity respecting the attitude of the Miller Bros. company department store, the management of which, after enjoying for many years the patronage of organized labor, refused to join its competitors and agree to union operation of its barber shop and beauty parlor.

Several weeks ago Typographical union, No. 89, unanimously adopted a resolution pledging 100 per cent. co-operation with Central Body in its campaign of publicity regarding the sudden "switching" of the Miller firm against organized labor, and this resolution has been submitted to each local in regular session for its consideration.

A large number of locals have heretofore reported concurrence in the resolution, and Monday night action was reported from Local 79, Soft Drink Workers, and Lodge 1450, Machinists, each of which organization voted unanimously in favor of carrying out its provisions.

The Miller concern has as yet shown no indication of receding from its announced position, and plans are being made to give even further publicity to the matter.

John Alpine Named Employment Chief

Washington.—John R. Alpine has been appointed special assistant to Secretary of Labor Doak. The new official will have charge of the proposed expansion of the federal employment service to administer the emergency fund of $500,000 appropriated at the last session of congress.

The money is intended to extend the activities of the employment service, which would be superseded by a federal-states system if the Wagner bill were not vetoed by the president.

The new official served as a vice-president of the A. F. of L. and as president of the plumbers' international for many years. Since 1921 he has been connected with the Grinnell company, of New York, manufacturers of fire sprinklers on buildings, with special relationship to employment questions.

SHUN BOULDER DAM, WARNS GOVERNMENT

Washington.—There is no work for mechanics and laborers at the Boulder dam project, according to a statement issued by the department of labor.

"The contract was let today, but preliminary work will not begin for ninety days," the department states. "Thousands of applications for work are now on file. More than 1,000 unemployed are already on the ground. Do not go there except on recommendation of the United States employment service."

CALL MEETING OF CARPENTERS STATE COUNCIL

Twelfth Annual Session of State Body to Meet at Jackson March 30-31.

Twelfth annual session of the Tennessee State Council of Carpenters has been called to meet at Jackson, Tenn., Thursday and Friday, March 30 and 31, according to W. E. Cheek, of Nashville, secretary-treasurer, a visitor in the city Thursday.

Mr. Cheek told a representative of The Labor World the officers' reports will show that in spite of the unemployment situation his organization has more than held its own throughout the state. Unemployment, he said, has naturally caused some losses in membership, but gains in other cases have more than offset the declines. Wage scales also have been maintained, he said, and the year's record as a whole is very satisfactory.

Practically every Carpenters' local in the state will be represented at the Jackson session, Mr. Cheek continued. A representative of the United Brotherhood will be the guest of honor.

Vance Stamps, of Knoxville, is serving his first term as president of the carpenters' body, having succeeded J. L. Carpenter, of Chattanooga, who headed the organization practically continuously from its formation in this city twelve years ago until the annual meeting here last year.

Express Sympathy For C. R. Ruggles

Sympathy for C. R. Ruggles, for years an officer in Local 299, Sign Writers, and in Central Body, who lost his wife recently, is expressed in resolutions prepared by a committee named Monday night, as follows:

Whereas, Mrs. C. R. Ruggles, wife of our brother and fellow-worker, was recently called to her final reward after a long struggle to regain her lost health; and

Whereas, Brother Ruggles has long been identified with this body as a delegate and an officer, and has been faithful to our movement and to his friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to him and other surviving relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the family of Brother Ruggles, and The Labor World for publication.

J. G. SCHROCK,
MATT GERLACH,
R. M. COOKE,
Committee.

EMMONS STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING UNION LABEL

The power of the union label was apparently uppermost in the mind of H. H. Emmons, representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International union, when that official addressed the regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night.

Mr. Emmons, visiting the city in the interest of his own organization, as well as the movement generally, gave some sound advice to local unionists, and brought out some points which every working man and woman, union or nonunion, might ponder with profit.

Mr. Emmons' address, in part, follows:

"The Central Labor union assumes that the wage earners of this great city would welcome more wages and a greater degree of industrial independence. This lies, to a great extent, with the workers themselves, who are urged continually to join the union and be a part of the movement for their betterment. The chief factor in bringing wages to their present level in most industries is the union; all workers in your city, whether in the union or not, enjoy conditions and wages that they would not have were it not for the active presence of your Central Labor union with its affiliated unions. Higher wages and improvements in labor conditions can be brought about only through the union. But the union must become stronger in order to carry on the good work, and it is the duty of all who are ambitious for better things, and particularly the obligation of union men and women, to apply themselves to increasing the power and prestige of the union.

"It is not enough, Mr. Union man and woman, that you carry a union card with paid-up dues; it is not enough that you attend your meetings and comply with union shop rules. You must do more than that in order to protect your own craft interest and fulfill your duty as a good member. When we speak of the union, we refer to the organized labor movement of this country, centralized nationally through the American Federation of Labor. The weaker unions of the federation are a menace to your own best interest, no matter how strong your trade organization may now be. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link and many of the nationals affiliated with yours in the movement are growing dangerously weak through lack of support, which they have a right to expect from you. The stronger you make the entire movement, the greater will be the backing to hold wages in every trade and to promote labor's cause in all its phases through the increased power of national unionism.

"As a maker of things at your trade, you probably go after all you can get through your union, but whatever success you achieve in this way is as nothing compared with the results obtained by turning your purchasing power into a solid force to lift up the whole movement. The intense competition among merchants forces them to heed any and all demands from the buying public. It would not require a large per cent of the trade unionists of your city demanding union made goods to compel every store, large or small, to carry full lines of articles made by union labor. This tactic alone in your city and state would organize hundreds of factories throughout the country in order to meet the demand of the dealers for union made goods. The application of the vast purchasing power of trade unionists to union label articles would create the greatest economic strength ever achieved in the world's history of collective effort.

"More and more the trend is for concentrated manufacture and chain store merchandising. Already the great bulk of articles is turned out by a comparatively few large corporations, none of which will employ union labor and will discharge any worker who joins the union.

"It will need but a little more of this getting together of capital to create a situation associated with union hostility when many unions will disappear for the reason that the members will have no place to work.

"But the Union Label can and will compel the largest corporation ever conceived not alone to abandon its union hostility, but to seek the union agreement in order to qualify to meet your demand for union made goods."

FEBRUARY CONSTRUCTION GAINS THREE PER CENT OVER JANUARY

By RALPH F. COUCH

Washington, March 26.—Construction activity increased 3 per cent in February by comparison with January.

Contracts awarded in February rose to $235,000,000 for all classes of construction in thirty-seven states, according to reports received by the F. W. Dodge corporation. The total of January contracts was $228,000,000. In February, 1930, the value of all contracts was $317,000,000 or $82,000,000 more than in the same month this year.

The gain in February, 1931, over the preceding month was due almost entirely to increased construction of residential building. This class of work rose from $54,000,000 in January to $78,000,000 in February, an increase of $24,000,000. In February, 1930, residential construction contracts totaled $75,000,000 or less than the same month this year.

Contracts for utilities and engineering work fell off $16,000,000 in February, 1931, in which month the total was $79,000,000 against $95,000,000 in January. Other classes of work declined about $1,000,000, giving February, 1931, a net gain of $7,000,000 over the first month of the year.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT MAKES SLIGHT GAINS IN FEBRUARY

Washington, March 26.—Increases in factory employment in February are reported in surveys issued by the bureau of labor statistics of the department of commerce and the federal employment service.

Compared with January and based on returns from 42,383 establishments, the labor statistics bureau stated that the combined totals of fifteen major industrial groups showed an increase of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in employment and an increase of 4.7 in payroll totals in February. These groups had 4,575,149 employes, whose combined earnings in one week were $113,623,246.

Increased February employment was shown in four of the groups: Manufacturing, 1.4 per cent; anthracite mining, 0.4 per cent; quarrying and non-metallic mining, 3.4 per cent, and hotels, 1.9 per cent.

Decreased employment was shown in each of the remaining eleven groups: Bituminous coal mining, 2.6 per cent; metalliferous mining, 4.4 per cent; crude petroleum producing, 2.2 per cent; telephone and telegraph, 1.4 per cent; power-light-water, 1.4 per cent; electric railroad, 0.8 per cent; wholesale trade, 1.4 per cent; retail trade, 3.2 per cent; canning and preserving, 1.3 per cent; laundries, 0.6 per cent, and dyeing and cleaning, 1.7 per cent.

In manufacturing industries payroll totals increased 7.5 per cent. These figures were based upon returns made by 13,377 establishments in fifty-four of the chief manufacturing industries in the United States.

PRISON CEMENT FACTORY.

Oklahoma City.—The house of representatives passed a bill to provide for the establishment of a state cement factory, to be manned by prison labor.

The house also passed a free text books bill for children in grade schools.

CONGRESS GAVE HEED TO PLEAS FOR PROGRESS

Many Vital Measures Written Into Laws.

REPORT OF GREEN SHOWS ACTIVITIES

Representatives of American Federation of Labor Give Splendid Account of Stewardship.

The American workers gained an unusually large number of legislative victories during the past session of congress, despite the shortness of the session and the absolute necessity of debating many bills to permit the government to function.

Complete report of activities by the workers' representatives, with the results gained, is given in a communication to The Labor World this week, signed by President Green. Major victories were scored in many instances by the enactment into laws of remedial bills, and of no less importance to the toilers was the defeat of a large amount of proposed legislation regarded as inimical to the interests of the masses.

The report constitutes one of the most powerful arguments ever advanced for the efficiency and effectiveness of the American labor movement, and should be read and reread by every working man and woman in the United States.

It follows:

CONGRESS GAVE EAR TO LABOR.

Organized labor accomplished much while the last session of the Seventy-first congress was in session.

Despite the shortness of the session and the absolute necessity of passing many appropriation bills to permit the government to function and also farm relief measures, both houses of congress gave intense consideration to much of the remedial legislation proposed by labor.

For years we had urged the enactment of legislation that would require contractors erecting federal buildings to pay the prevailing rate of wages. Early in the session Senator Couzens introduced a bill providing for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages and the employment of local labor. This was placed on the appropriation bill as a rider but the house refused to give its approval.

Then a bill became a law providing for the prevailing rate to be paid on all public buildings in the United States and the District of Clumbia by contractors and sub-contractors. If the contracting officer and the contractor cannot agree on the proper wages to be paid the department of labor makes a decision and that is final. The bill was passed and signed by the president and the provisions of the law are being written in all specifications for public buildings.

Other measures that will have far-reaching effect are the Saturday half-holiday laws for more than 450,000 federal employes and the 44-hour week for 150,000 postal employes. When the proposals were first introduced they met with active opposition, but labor continued its agitation and the bills became laws. They will have a great moral effect on private employers.

Two of the three Wagner bills became laws after a most persistent agitation by labor. One of them provides for the advance planning of public works. In good times a commission will consider what public works are necessary and provide all the required plans and specifications. When there is evidence of a depression the plans will be carried out, thus giving employment to many thousands of workers.

The other Wagner bill which became a law provides for the collection of statistics regarding changes in employment, total wages paid, and the total hours of employment in the service of the federal government, the states and political subdivisions thereof. The Wagner bill to cre-

(Continued on Third Page)

"Greedy and Money Mad Bankers" Roasted As Communist Aides

Washington, March 26.—Representative Hamilton Fish, who as chairman of a house committee investigated communism in America, told a radio audience this week that American technical experts sent to Russia will cost America a loss of a billion a year in exports very soon.

Congressman Fish said the American wheat export market has gone and that it will be followed by the loss of four other commodity markets, including cotton. He paid his respects to pinks and others who befriend communism or advocate recognition of the soviet regime. He said the Scripps-Howard newspapers, on Russian affairs, might as well be edited in Moscow by Stalin, and declared "the only thing American" about the American Civil Liberties union is the use of the word in its title. "Its motto," Mr. Fish said, is, "'My country, right or wrong, I'm against it.'"

"Greedy and money mad bankers" who are helping the soviets by credits and in trade relations were pilloried by Fish as helping world communism and the destruction of democratic civilization.

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NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1931

THE EDITOR'S GOOD; THE EDITOR'S BAD

Here's a Fine Combination of a Boost and a Knock—From James G. Schrock.

In connection with the following communication, The Labor World desires to acknowledge several similar complaints. The list of union labels published occasionally was furnished by our International Service, and for some reason possibly a half-dozen were not included. This paper does not have the "cuts" for these labels, and has no way of securing them directly. If the various secretaries will write to their internationals, however, they may themselves secure cuts for insertion along with the others. Just write your headquarters to send you a small cut of your label, explaining what it is to be used for. Then fetch it down and the editor will be tickled pink to insert it with the others.

Now here's how our old friend "Kid" Schrock expresses his feelings:

Editor Labor World:

In the last issue of The Labor World (March 20) you displayed the familiar countenance of Clarence E. Swick on the first page, with comments from the Typographical Journal — something about a southern gentlemen, adding sage advice to the Typos, etc. We agree with the Journal's comments and thank the editor of The Labor World for reprinting it. We believe the editor of The Labor World means well, but he is either absent-minded or "something." Why in H—ll don't you find some small space in those columns of forty-five union label displays and add the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America? Local 226 is not sore, but wholly sympathetic with

Yours truly,
J. G. SCHROCK.

ATTENTION, HOUSEWIVES!

Editor Labor World:

Do you know? There is a helova lot of misguided ginks in this old world, who claim to be cooks, and are paid real money for such services to others who should be in jail for obtaining money under false pretenses!

Having suffered long and grievously because of the above distressing fact, I feel it my bounden duty to try and tell my poor suffering fellow critters about a couple or three good things to eat that are simple and easily made, even by an old "batch," who can get to some sort of a stove with something to cook it in. In my case, it's a plain iron frying pan. And even for those of us who may have wives to cook for them I can feelingly recommend that they request their wives to try the following recipes:

(I thank you, in advance, for your heartfelt appreciation and thanks.) I don't know the name of this first dish, except "Stewed Tomatoes," and it is to be used for a sauce or any boiled "greens," okra, or even fried corn, and is simply canned or fresh tomatoes (with skins scalded off) stewed down, without bread crumbs, and with only a teapsonful of sugar to a large can or quart of fresh tomatoes, with salt to taste and plenty of black pepper, and, when done, add a lump of butter the size of a walnut to a can or quart. This also makes a tasty fill for a cold sandwich for the kids and is good for them.

No. 2 is identically the above stew of tomatoes, with 10 or 15 cents worth of chipped beef (chop fine with scissors) added at start, being careful about the salt, or, if preferred, stew in small slices of nice tender boiled ham. These two dishes are delightful for a luncheon dish, and for sandwiches for the kids, eaten cold, on return from school.

No. 3. Ah! Now we come to the "piece de resistance," or whatever you call it. It's a South Carolina dish, I admit, and is called a "pine-bark stew," simply because the proper way to cook one is out in the woods, over a pine-bark fire in a pot, hung on a tripost. Preface, beforehand, plenty of tomatoes, good smart onions and small pan-fish, as nearly boneless as you can get them, and a lemon and some Worcestershire sauce. Place alternate layers of tomatoes, onions and fish in the frying pan until it is most full (you will wish the pan was larger later!). Salt to taste, plenty black pepper, cover to top with water and have open to air and cook slowly and do not stir it at all until the top slices of fish are done. Add to one gallon pan of it the juice of one lemon and two tablespconsful of the Worcestershire sauce and let it stand for a little longer. And, in the meantime, on the side, you will have cooked a sizable pot of boiled or steamed rice, properly salted, until it is thoroughly done. To serve, use soup plates; place rice in the plate first and carefully serve the other poured over the rice, with fish on top, as hot as possible, so it won't cool too much, before you remove all bones from fish, serving plenty of juice to each plate and with fresh crackers. You have to mix it and eat with a spoon!

H. F.B.

I notice more and more substantial evidence in sight every day that the ladies (God bless 'em!) are eating much more, these days, than ever before, since I began to observe.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

TENNESSEE'S SHAME.

Conditions at the Brushy Mountain branch prison, revealed by the penal institutions committee in its report to the Sixty-seventh general assembly on March 17, are a disgrace to the fair name of the people of Tennessee.

It is inconceivable that a commonwealth made up of intelligent citizens will longer tolerate the evils existing at Brushy Mountain. The committee, on page 13 of the report, states conditions there approach those "which prevailed in the Siberian prisons under the old Russian regime."

The prison contains 976 white and colored prisoners, for the most part engaged in mining coal from three mines. What part of the coal is not used by state institutions is thrown upon the market in competition with coal from private mining enterprises, thereby working not only a hardship on private mine owners but the miners as well.

The main prison building is a four-story inflammable wooden structure built thirty-five years ago in an emergency to house about 300 or 400 men, but today housing every night close to a thousand souls. Only recently were some inadequate fire escapes erected.

On its visit to the branch prison the committee found 138 prisoners sick of flu and pneumonia on the fourth floor, shut up at night with about 400 other prisoners on that same floor. Seventy other cases of flu were found scattered promiscuously among the prisoners elsewhere in the building. Eight sick prisoners were found in an old shack dubbed a "hospital" located near the main building.

About 70 per cent of the prisoners at Brushy Mountain are young men from 18 to 30 years of age. No means are available where these young men can be housed separately from the old, hardened, criminal type of prisoners, and this contact has developed a condition too horrible for description.

The death rate at Brushy Mountain, the committee reports, is extremely high—being about sixteen times as high as at the main prison in West Nashville. Stabbings are frequent, about 300 of the prisoners carrying dangerous dirk knives fashioned from files and other materials.

The financial loss during 1930 at Brushy Mountain prison, the committee reports Commissioner of Institutions R. H. Lyle as stating, was $85,000, due in most part to the fact that the prison is not self-supporting. The committee therefore recommends the purchase of a tract of land located near the branch prison. Both the present warden, W. H. Nelson, and Commissioner Lyle told the committee that if this property were purchased, the price being about $50,000, the prison could return to the state of Tennessee the cost price of the land in about two years because of the amount of produce the prisoners could raise. The committee further states there is enough sandstone on present state property at Brushy Mountain to furnish stone for new buildings if the state would only furnish tools with which to work the sandstone. The committee states that the prison has been furnished few tools so far and what the prison has are of the poorest quality.

Concluding its report on Brushy Mountain, the committee suggests that either conditions be remedied at this prison or the prison be abolished, the state's holdings sold and the state get out of the mining business altogether.

The report is signed by W. Y. Boswell, chairman; C. L. Johnson, secretary; Senators G. C. Ault and W. P. Monroe; Representatives Dr. J. B. Cross, R. B. Neely, Chesley Alexander, A. M. Moore, Joe George, H. G. Tull, L. F. Stone and W. A. Dyer. A copy is on file at The Labor World office.

SHORTER HOURS MUST COME.

It is an illusion that has been difficult to dispel so far that unionization of some crafts and activities of social agencies has already secured the eight-hour day for the majority of the working people of this country.

It is a matter of record in 1919 only 26 per cent of those employed in manufacture and transportation had the eight-hour day. Today about 38 per cent enjoy the privilege. In restaurants and department stores the arrangement of shifts is often such that, while the actual working time is 10, 11 and 12 hours, the time spent by the waitresses and clerks on the job and between shifts amounts in time value to from 14 to 16 hours! The workers in industries without number work from 9 to 12 hours per day, and in some lines of employment toilers working these long hours must return on Sunday for an equally long stretch.

It has been estimated that if the mechanization of industry continues and the length of the work day is not reduced it will be a general thing for only forty men to be required to do the work of seventy-five, and that formerly required one hundred. Since 1920 the output of American industry has increased enormously and the hours for the workers has, in a majority of cases, remained about the same. Here is a company turning out 10,000 pocket-knives a day, with machines on which 700 knife blades are ground every hour by one operator. Here is an electric light bulb making concern producing 75,000 bulbs every twenty-four hours. Here is a wheat producing area utilizing machinery requiring only 20,000 men to do work that formerly gave work to 50,000. And here are machines used in concrete sewer work that need only thirty-three men, aided by twenty-seven ditchmen, to do the work of 7,000 pick and shovel men. Have the hours on these jobs, picked at random from many like them, been reduced? Not on your life! As a nation we are still on the 10-hour basis in spite of gains made in some lines of industry. Government employes and organized labor have the eight-hour day; a great many workers have the nine-hour day, but for the vast majority they are on the job ten hours or longer.

If the present depression has taught us anything, we have learned at least the full meaning of the misery and suffering that comes out of low wages, mechanization of industry and long hours. Will the lesson be a good one—as well as profitable to us?

DO WE "TURN THE CORNER?"

Our faithful International Labor News Service tells us, in a New York dispatch prepared with obvious care and after obvious research, that industry has "turned the corner" on the basis of the known facts and is headed toward improvement. The dispatch aims to tell wage earners of the situation four months in advance of the usual speed with which such information would reach them.

Another news story tells us that if the modest sum of 75 cents a day were added to the payroll of New England alone it would equal the volume of export trade of that section. Putting these "two and two" together leads to interesting conclusions, though not new ones for us.

A lurching, staggering buying power is beginning to require new goods. That's one point. The other is that with a proper adjustment of wages and hours of work there never needed to have been a depression and there never needs to be another.

We add the third point, which is that we shall never have such a wise and sound adjustment until labor-haters get over their fever and sit down with labor to work things out.

PROGRESSIVES IN CONFERENCE.

The progressive conference held in Washington has agreed on a number of planks, reserving its power plank for further consideration. Naturally, the progressives support anti-injunction legislation, which has also been supported by the American Bar association and which was first demanded by the American Federation of Labor.

The progressive conference surely went a considerable distance down the road with organized labor, even though a beet sugar representative was likewise a member under instructions.

What labor always does is to urge every friend to exert himself to the utmost for progress, for a better life and a fuller life and for more of freedom. Up to this point it no doubt clings to the same viewpoint. We hope, with all the rest of hoping humanity, and we shall throw our hats high in the air when achievement is recorded.

BUSTED!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

A $75,000,000 big business octopus, doing business under the name of the Bolt, Nut and Rivet Manufacturers' association and controlling 95 per cent of the industry, has been dissolved by Federal Judge F. J. Coleman. That blow which made this immense bolt, nut and rivet combine fly into pieces was the Sherman anti-trust act, which proves again that along with this law all that is needed is a judge who, when a case subject to the discipline of this anti-trust law is brought into his court, doesn't become stone blind all of a sudden and unable to read the law books in his library. We can't expect to have laws enforced without officers possessing enough integrity to do their duty—we can't expect right decisions in the interpretation of laws without judges on the benches of law courts courageous enough to live up to the title of the office they occupy as public servants—and we can't expect officers of the law to do their duty or judges to rightly interpret laws unless there is a public as strong for law enforcement and as fair-minded as they expect their law officers and judges to be! The public must always make up its mind what it wants and then make its demands known. The Sherman anti-trust act and no other act or law protecting the people's interest would never have been enacted by congress had there not been behind the acts and laws presented to that national body the sentiment and wishes of a majority of the citizens of this republic.

What Next!

The present method of making motion pictures may be completely revolutionized by the new film recently announced by Eastman Kodak. This new film is three times as sensitive to light as that formerly employed. As a consequence many pictures can be made without any artificial lighting, and those where it is used will not require the expensive lighting effects with their attendant heat and glare, that are now essential.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XIX.
QUARREL OVER AN ESTATE

The Gospel of Mark, the nearest to the events it records, says in the twelfth chapter, verse, 37, that "the common people heard Him gladly." Social agitators have seized upon this and similar statements in all the Gospels to bolster up their propaganda attacking what they term "social wrongs," attempting to show that Jesus Himself was chief of all social reformers through having come to earth solely as the champion of the downtrodden. But when we consider the above quoted statement in exactly the same sense in which it was written and without removing it from its historical context, this statement, as well as others like it in the Gospels, do not prove one thing about Jesus' actual mission as the Christ. Such statements merely describe some of the people among whom Jesus moved, their state of mind, expectations, etc. Follow Jesus step by step from the beginning of His ministry to its end, you will not find one single hint in the Gospels that He proposed to array one class against another—the poor against the rich, not even the righteous against sinners. Nor at no stage of His ministry did the Master suggest the leveling of all men's ambitions to one common plane. Further, He had no word of condemnation of slavery, offered no system of economics, gave no specific for governing capital and labor, announced no law for the equal distribution of national wealth, gave no advice on the conduct of the home, did not urge the acceptance of any suggestions for housing the aged, the sick and the unfortunate, uttered no brief on behalf of equal suffrage, and so on, ad infinitum. Then what in the world, someone asks, did Jesus do that could be of any service to a world in which these are the real problems of actual living? The answer is: In all His preaching He was careful to lay down not just principles of a social reforming nature or principles of a purely idealistic and aspirational nature, but basic ethical principles. And they were principles not for any one class of men, but ethical principles the application and expansion of which would establish moral sovereignty in every walk of life. Jesus' moral law is summed up in "Be this," not "Do this." The old Mosaic law proclaimed "Do right"—the principle taught by Jesus says "Be good and you will do right." Luther caught His idea: "Precepts show us what to do, but do not impart to us the power to do it." Ovid also: "I perceive the better and approve it, I follow the worse." A Chinese sage voiced it: "I talk about virtue; I cannot rise to perform a single righteous act." A writer in the Talmud was groping for the same truth: "The real and only Pharisee (purist) is the one who does the will of the Father because he loves Him." When a man who was engaged in a dispute with his brother over the division of the estate left to them jointly asked Jesus to be a judge between them—in other words, when Jesus was asked to adjust a "social wrong" (a social wrong in that it was the unjust appropriation of the part of a property that belonged to another) He looked not on the surface of things, where men are wont to look, but looked discerningly, as was always His custom, through what was proclaimed as the wrong and found the cause of the wrong itself. In a few well chosen words and illustrated for further clearness by a parable He disregards the argument between the brothers and uncovered what lay at the root of the whole matter. What did Jesus see?

(To Be Continued)

WM. L. MOSS

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Here and there are enlightened employers who see the utter folly of wage cuts in this time of depression. One of these is a Rhode Island textile factory which has been running at capacity, which says in a letter to the Boston News bureau:

"We think wage reductions that are being put into effect are short-sighted, inadvisable, and futile, and will serve no purpose except to strike another blow at returning confidence."

This view is in refreshing contrast to the action of other Rhode Island textile mills, which have been cutting wages since the first of the year.

* * *

"Need women work these hours?" asks the United States women's bureau, in pointing out that the average working week for 76,393 industrial women in North Carolina during the two-year period from July 1, 1928, to July 1, 1930, was one of 58.5 hours, according to the biennial report of the state child welfare commission, which administered the factory inspection laws. Of course there is only one answer to the question of the women's bureau and that is a great big negative.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—In the slang of criminals, what does the word "noble" mean?

A.—This is a word used by modern racketeers to describe a guard for strikebreakers.

* * *

Q.—Have Florida and Alabama any laws regulating the hours of work for women?

A.—No. Employers may work women as long as they please in these states.

* * *

Q.—Will Canadian and American labor meet in the same city this year?

A.—For the first time, the Trades aud Labor Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor will have their annual convention in the same city this year. Canadian labor will meet at Vancouver Sept. 21 and the A. F. of L. will open its convention there Oct. 5.

PRINTERS HOLD LINES.

Rock Island, Ill.—Tri-City Typographical union (this city, Moline and Davenport) renewed an agreement with newspaper publishers.

CITY WAGE IGNORED.

Worcester, Mass.—This city is paying workers $2 a day, according to the Central Labor union's unemployment committee. A city ordinance provides that the hourly rate be 50 cents.

"BURSTING HEADACHES"
Dizzy Spells

Mrs. Cora Moshier, of 601 North New Orleans Ave., Brinkley, Ark., writes:

"I was so constipated until I was just sick. I could not stand to take strong medicine, so I decided I would take Black-Draught, and I found it to be all right.

"I would have such dizzy spells, and such bursting headaches, until I could hardly go. But after taking a few doses of Black-Draught, I would feel just fine. It is a good medicine, and I recommend it to all who suffer as I did. It is very easy to recommend a medicine that has done as much for me as Black-Draught has done."

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught
For CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS
E 103

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

CHATTANOOGA AAA TENNESSEE AUTOMOBILE CLUB

Join Your Auto Club

Every automobile owner should be a member of the Chattanooga Automobile Club, which is a non-profit civic organization devoting its entire resources to bettering conditions for its members.

Each membership also receives a membership in the American Automobile Association.

There are twenty-two services which you receive in your yearly membership in the Chattanooga Automobile Club. Among these are Free Towing Service, Tire Changing, Mechanical First Aid, Free Brake Testing, License Service, and Touring Information. All of which you receive for $10.

Your club also promotes legislation and good road building. Call 6-4937 or write

CHATTANOOGA AUTOMOBILE CLUB
Hotel Patten
for further information

Here's an Unusual Offer

$10 Allowance for Your Old Stove and $17.85 Off on a Cabinet Range With Heat Control

$10
Trade-in Allowance During Sale

IT is only by reason of a special arrangement with the manufacturer of a large lot order that this unusual offer is made possible. Just think of it—$10 for your old stove and a $17.85 price cut on an enamel finished Roper Range with heat control. You'll save $27.85 by acting promptly. Such a proposition cannot last long.

$17.85
Price Reduction On a Limited Number

Free Connections to Existing Piping

Come in and See This Beautiful Range

Oven Heat Control
Porcelain Lined Oven
Lifetime Cooking Chart
Automatic Lighter
Right or Left-Hand Ventilated Oven

Only $89.50
For Short Time Only. No Carrying Charge.

THE heat control on this beautiful range is a truly wonderful time and labor saving feature. However, it is only one of many Roper features that make the good cook the rule rather than the exception. In addition there is the spacious porcelain-lined oven, the automatic lighter and the lifetime cooking chart, and many others. Just imagine cooking with this beautiful glistening white range.

Just $4.75 down
Then $1.25 Weekly. Come in Tomorrow!

This offer is limited, so place your order at once!

Chattanooga Gas Co.
"Public-Be-Pleased Service"

Pale and Weak

"I think Cardui is a wonderful medicine, for I improved greatly after taking it," says Mrs. A. W. English, of R. F. D. 4, Roanoke, Va. "When I was just a girl of 13, my mother gave this medicine to me, and it did me a great deal of good. I was weak and run-down. After I had taken Cardui awhile, I felt much better.

"In 1924, my health was poor. I felt miserable, and hadn't enough strength to do my housework. It took all my willpower to keep up. I was pale and weak.

"I got Cardui again and took it. My improvement was wonderful. I can recommend Cardui to others, for my health was so much better after I had taken a course of the Cardui Home Treatment."

E-162

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness. Only 1 cent a dose.

TAXI

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Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of

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at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."

Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

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HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

SLICED or UNSLICED---
Colonial Bread
"IT'S TWISTED"
Our new process produces a loaf of an entirely new quality.
It makes the finest loaf you ever tasted.
LOOK FOR THE BREAD WRAPPED IN BLUE
Ask Your Grocer!
"IT'S TWISTED"

"They Wear Like a Pig's Nose"
UNION MADE

FINCK'S
DETROIT-SPECIAL
OVERALLS

2,000,000 men buy these Overalls every year. Made in a Union Shop. Every garment has sewed upon it the Union Label. Union Men, ask your dealer.

W. M. FINCK & CO., Makers
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W. R. CANNON, Mgr.
Southern Branch : Dalton, Ga.

PARAGON CAFE
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11 West Ninth Street

Food Tasty Service Pleasing
Prices Right

You, Too, Will Be Delighted
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

BONDS QUICKLY SOLD.

New York.—Money will come out of hiding places in these days of depression when profits are assured. This was shown by the record-breaking sale of $100,000,000 New York City gold bonds in less than half an hour. The issue was heavily oversubscribed.

MORE ABOUT LEGISLATION

(Continued from First Page)

ate a federal employment service passed both houses, but was vetoed by the president.

RECORD SHOWS MUCH PROGRESS.

Bills of especial interest to labor which passed congress and became laws are those providing for:

1. Prevailing rates of wages on public buildings.
2. Saturday half-holiday for more than 450,000 federal employes.
3. Advance planning for public works to be constructed during depression.
4. Four-hour day on Saturday for 150,000 postal employes.
5. Creation of a department of labor in Porto Rico.
6. Extension of provisions of the vocational and rehabilitation act to Porto Rico.
7. Retirement act for Panama canal employes.
8. Increase in wages for employes in the custom service.
9. Appropriating $500,000 additional to increase the border immigration patrol.
10. Appropriations of nearly a billion dollars for public works and highways.
11. Appropriation of $178,000 to collect complete statistics of changes in employment, total wages paid, and total hours of employment in the service of the federal government, states and political subdivisions thereof.
12. Modernization of three battleships in the government navy yards and arsenals.
13. Requiring all work on eleven new destroyers at a cost of $51,700,000 to be performed in the navy yards and arsenals when it does not cost appreciably more than by contract. Ten million dollars appropriated to begin construction.
14. Extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigration inspectors and other employes of the immigration service.
15. Books for the adult blind.
16. Appropriating an additional $500,000 for improving the United States employment service.
17. Increase of $200 in wages for railroad locomotive, bureau of safety and hours of service inspectors.

ACTIVITIES BLOCK OBNOXIOUS BILLS.

Several obnoxious bills were defeated through the opposition of labor. The bill providing for the unification of the immigration and customs border patrol passed the house, but failed of passage in the senate. This was opposed by labor on the ground that the object was to enforce only one law—the Volstead act. It was not believed that our immigration service should be contaminated as was the coast gurd.

A bill providing for waiving of trials by jury in the district courts of the United States passed the house but was not acted upon by the senate. A jury trial is a right guaranteed by the constitution and labor will insist upon its retention.

Because of congestion in the senate, Senator Norris and other senatorial friends of labor recommended that no effort be made in the last session to press our anti-injunction bill. Senator Norris thought it would be best to let it go over until the next session when there would be a better chance for its favorable passage. As Senator Norris is leading the fight for our anti-injunction legislation we accepted his advice. No man in the senate has more knowledge of what can and cannot be done than Senator Norris. He is also well informed as to the proper time to press our legislation.

MANY DISPLEASE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

Several bills supported by labor passed congress but were vetoed by the president. An increase of $100 per year for 926 underpaid village letter carriers met with the disapprovel of the president. It was given a pocket veto. The Muscle Shoals bill which provided a practical method of disposing of that great project and would give work to thousands of unemployed met with a veto.

Maternity and infancy bills passed both houses, but failed of passage because the filibuster in the senate prevented discussion of amendments.

The house passed the immigration quotas of 90 per cent. The same percentage also applied to countries in the western hemisphere. The bill reached the senate during the filibuster and despite frequent efforts to have it taken up and acted upon it failed to pass although a great majority of the senators would have voted favorably.

One bill that would have passed the house by a large majority was not permitted to come to a vote through trickery. This was the seamen's bill which had passed the senate. It provided that a vessel should take as many seamen away from the United States as it brought here. It is the practice to smuggle immigrants into the country by passing them off as seamen. A ship will bring in from 25 to 100 immigrants as extra "seamen" and they will remain in this country. Many of these are Chinamen and others from the barred zone. The big shipping interests both foreign and domestic fought the bill. Representative Free, of California, gave great assistance to the shipowners to defeat the bill.

A bill providing for the industrial education of persons who lost their jobs through the introduction of machinery so that they may engage in some other occupation passed the house but was lost in the filibuster in the senate.

The Saturday half-holiday bill for all employes of the government except in the postal service, passed the house March 2 after most earnest efforts to have it put to a vote. The chairman of the civil service committee had been promised by the speaker a few days before that he would recognize him to move to suspend the rule to pass the bill, but it was not until March 2 that the recognition was given. Besides civil service employes of the government the employes of all federal courts come under the law.

"EQUAL RIGHTS" BILL MEETS OPPOSITION.

Hearings on the objectionable equal rights amendment to the constitution of the United States were held, but the opposition was so great in both houses of congress that no action was taken. If the proposed amendment would be ratified by the states all state laws to protect women would be made void and congress thereafter would enact all laws in relation to women. This would be a burden at which members of congress rebelled. Labor opposed the proposed amendment vigorously.

Efforts to increase first-class postage rates were unavailing as the secretary of the postoffice department could not find a congressman who was willing to introduce a bill to that effect. They took the same stand as labor, that the postoffice department was created for service not for profit.

The Howell home-raid bill which permitted the raiding of homes without a warrant was killed in the senate.

Another bill that passed the house and was lost in the filibuster in the senate provided copyright legislation.

Earnest efforts were made by the American Federation of Labor to prohibit the importation of manganese, lumber, matches and other goods, wares or merchandise, manufactured, mined or produced wholly or in part by convict, forced or indentured labor. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor appeared before committees of both house and senate and also the bureau of customs and urged this legislation.

Owing to the increase in the importation of crude oil which made 100,000 oil workers idle the American Federation of Labor advocated an embargo on that product. This legislation failed, owing to the influence of the oil companies that import the oil.

Radio legislation granting WCFL a clear channel failed because Representative White, chairman of the merchant marine and fisheries committee, refused to call a meeting of the conferees to act upon amendments made in the senate. The senate had amended the bill to grant WCFL a clear channel.

ALL VETERANS' BILLS WERE SUPPORTED.

All bills in the interest of farm relief and for the relief of ex-service men were supported by the American Federation of Labor. Some of them became laws.

Hearings on old-age pension legislation were held by committees of the senate and house and representatives of the American Federation of Labor explained the attitude of the American Federation of Labor.

Companion bills for the Sunday closing of barber shops were introduced. The senate passed the bill and the house reported it favorably, but a vote for its passage was not taken.

Bills to permit credit unions in the District of Columbia were reported favorably in both houses but only passed the senate. Bills that would prohibit loan sharks and protect persons who are in need of small loans were reported favorably in both houses but failed of passage because of the congestion.

Labor supported a bill introduced by Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, providing for a five-day week for all government employes. This will become a leading issue in the next congress.

It will thus be seen that labor was unusually active in support of social justice legislation, and while some of the bills urged met with defeat most of these passed one house. At the same time most objectionable legislation was defeated.

Owing to the fact that the next congress will be almost evenly divided politically, and the presidential election will occur in 1932, we have every reason to believe that we will succeed in our efforts to secure additional remedial legislation.

The officers of the American Federation of Labor deeply appreciate the support which practically all the officers and members of national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies gave in the efforts we put forth to secure the enactment of the legislation herein enumerated.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

No. 44988
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Jennie Holley vs. C. H. Holley.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that C. H. Holley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 5th day of March, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 3-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44924.
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Mattie Whitaker vs. Roy Whitaker.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Whitaker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 23rd day of February, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Gus A. Wood, Atty.

KNOW Your Union Label

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Cigars' Union Label

United Leather Workers Union Label

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Glove Workers' Union Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Machinists' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Card of Union Bartenders

Card of Union Waiters

Bookbinders' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Union Label of Electrical Workers

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Label of Steel Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Label of Staple Makers

L. P. of L. Label

Cigarmakers' Union Label

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

POWELL'S
BARBER SHOP
6 WEST NINTH STREET
Between Market and Broad

R. A. WOOD
G. W. COKER
R. B. BUCKNER
BOB HIXSON
HAL DAVENPORT

A SANITARY
UNION BARBER SHOP
Your Patronage Appreciated
Phone 6-5938

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

Having been down, but not out, will do a little short-wave broadcasting:

* * *

Duncan has moved again. R. F. D. No. 1.

* * *

We have A. Butler also.

* * *

L. L. Lowe says he is just marking time.

* * *

We are soon to have an election, also.

* * *

C. Coffer says just loosen up the brakes and things will be better.

* * *

Vance Tallent and family are on the sick list.

* * *

J. G. Stancel said some folks would kick if they had both legs cut off.

* * *

W. P. Howard has reported planting a garden.

* * *

L. D. Vaughn tried to fence in Billy Goat hill and it made him sick, but is improping.

* * *

Jack Frost has requested a tonic that would help a fellow grow a little taller. Send it C. O. D.

* * *

Bill Williams said he was up all night Tuesday. Hope no one was sick.

* * *

Red says free speech doesn't get any gas.

* * *

Grady McArthur says he's THE checker player.

Industry Turns Corner, Figures For March Show

"Worst Hole Since Gay Nineties" Begins to Lose Horror—Sixty Industries Record Gains—Key Indicators Turn Up.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, March 26.—The output of automobiles, steel, cotton cloth, petroleum, electric energy and freight car loadings each rose during the first week in March.

If the rate of increase for the first two weeks should continue throughout March the month's total would show a gain several times as great as is to be expected solely on seasonal grounds.

When the most important March returns are in, the advance guard of economists and statisticians will be pointing out that business is soundly on the upgrade. But by time the business public becomes convinced of this fact it will be May—from two to four months after the big corporations have adjusted their plans to the public's requirements.

The question all ask is whether business actively and as a whole has begun to rise out of the worst hole it has been in since the "gay nineties." The best over-all measure of industrial activity is probably the index of the federal reserve board during winter and early spring. This shows the composite daily average production during each month of sixty leading industries, taking the average of the years 1923 to 1925 as 100. The December index read 78, January 82 and February would indicate a further increase. Standard Statistics shows an increase of 2 per cent from January to February. These points would indicate that the bottom has been reached, industrially speaking, and that we are on the upgrade.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND Very Best Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.) — 4 Lbs. 36c
COFFEE MAXWELL HOUSE (Limit 2 Lbs. — Pound 27c
PINTO BEANS Nice, Clean, Fresh Stock — Pound 4c
TOMATO SOUP "Van Camp's" regular 10c size (limit 6 cans) 5c
SNOWDRIFT The Better Shortening, 6-Lb. Pail 79c
MILK Carnation or Pet. Small Can 4c Tall Can 8c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

SOLE OWNER'S
HOT SHOTS
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

GREEN CABBAGE Pound 2c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE Lb. 27c
PILLSBURY FLOUR 24 Lbs. 79c
TOMATOES No. 2 Can, 3 for 18c
NORTHERN TISSUE Paper, 3 for 18c
MEAL Bolted or Unbolted; 6 Pounds, 14c; 12 Pounds 27c
BUTTER Clearbrook or Cloverbloom, Pound 30c
OCTAGON SOAP Large Bar 5c
MATCHES Red Head, Box 2c

When Buying Meats Look for This Card
IT INSURES SANITATION, COURTESY and HONEST WEIGHT

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

BACON Sugar Cured, Rindless, ½ Lb. Celophane Pkg., each 11c
CHEESE Fancy Wisconsin, Pound 17½c
PURE LARD (4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs. for 39c
PURE PORK SAUSAGE Pound 12½c

SOLE OWNER
CLARENCE SAUNDERS
OF MY NAME

No. 1—609 Market
No. 2—Market Square
No. 3—1608 McCallie
No. 4—3909 St. El. Av.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Chattanooga's Best Entertainment

BIJOU
Chattanooga Owned and Operated

ALL NEXT WEEK

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
... in ...
"City Lights"

Inaugurating our policy of Super Motion Pictures at prices everyone can afford to pay.

Prices: 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. 35c
After 6 p.m. 50c
Children . . 15c

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Several of the boys are off on account of sickness. Sub Carrier McGill has been off for several weeks. Frank Cook, who has been off some time, is still unable to return to work. Met J. H. Reneau on the street and noticed he had discarded his cane and is feeling much better and hopes to be able to return to work by the first of the month (he is a good advertisement for the osteopath). Clarence Oakes was off Thursday; am unable to say what for. H. B. Massey was off the week-end on account of sickness in his uncle's family, who lives up the country. J. H. Johns returned to work Thursday morning after a week off with his feet. Earl Miller and W. J. Griffitts got back to work. The old Scotchman, Tom McPherson, was off a day or two this week.

* * *

Ask J. L. Turner if he has used up that case of eggs yet.

* * *

Supt. John L. Walker bought a can of syrup and Massey, Echols and Lawrence Miller got some bread and sopped the syrup until Mr. Walker beat them off. He had to strain it to get the crumbs out.

* * *

During the recent city election M. Echols said the News said that Bass ought not to be re-elected mayor and the Times said Landress should not be, so as he heard no one berate the communist candidate he just voted for him.

* * *

Oakes tells this one as having happened on his route. A man rushed in to a store asking to use the phone. The grocer thought he wanted a doctor or ambulance, pushed the phone over to him and, calling the police station, he asked that they send a load of policemen up there, as a man had caught him with his wife and was going to kill him.

* * *

A bride, after the ceremony, asked her friend if she appeared nervous. Her dear friend says, "A little at first, dear, but not after George had said 'Yes.'"

* * *

After ringing for a bellhop for ten minutes, one came and asked, "Did you ring, sir?" "No, indeed. I was just tolling; I thought you were dead."

* * *

"My son," said the fond mother, "you must not shoot craps, for life is just as precious to the poor little craps as it is to us."

COME HERE

Men!

You Can Buy a Mighty

GOOD SUIT

For as Little as

$1.00

A WEEK

ASKIN & MARINE
904 MARKET ST.
Buy It Here On Credit!

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

FARRELL'S
Volunteer Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

Supports(?) Wife And Several Kids On $7.50 Per Week

But Drug Clerk Only Has to Work 79½ Hours for That Sum—Complaint Would Mean Loss of "Position."

Greensboro, N. C., March 19.—He works in perhaps the oldest drug store in the city of O. Henry's birth. It is hardly daybreak these early spring days when his little wife rouses him from slumber to begin the day's grind. He goes on duty early and dispenses "dopes" that have very little syrup and very much ice water until eight-hour workers have long since turned their thoughts to the evening's movie or other entertainment. At home several kiddies and a sad-eyed little wife await his return.

In other days the chap ended the week with exactly $15 in his pay envelope. Came the depression of the past winter and now he finds a scant $7.50 in that pay envelope. But he works a full 79½ hours for that.

Perhaps his case is a singular one. More likely, and almost surely, if common reports are true, he is just another pitiful victim of the epidemic of wage cutting that is running the length and breadth of North Carolina.

Can he protest now that his wages will not stretch over rent, fuel, clothes and food for himself and that little wife and those kiddies? What chance would he have. Plenty of men, hungry men eager for a chance to get acquainted with a dime or a quarter, are walking the streets. Complain, and one of those hungry men from the streets will be found behind his marble counter in the morning. The soda jerkers and clerks of Greensboro have no union for protection.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 44812
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Margaret Roth vs. Richard Roth

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Richard Roth is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This third day of February, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 2-27

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Tenth Surrender To Union Cheers Hosiery Strikers

Fashion-Made Mills Make Settlement and 150 Workers Return to Jobs in Big Philadelphia Walkout.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Philadelphia, March 26.—With the Fashion-Made mills in this city, employing some 150 workers, settling up, making the tenth settlement since the big strike of full fashioned hosiery workers began more than a month ago, the spirit of the 2,500 strikers still out is high. The agreement was made in an exchange of letters with officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Despite bad weather, with a driving snow some of the time, heavy picket lines have been maintained. On the country roads around the city the wind has blown pretty keenly at 6 o'clock in the mornings when the first pickets have arrived at the lines, but the girls and young fellows have not been daunted by the miserable weather or the earliness of the hour. There were no breaks in the ranks as the fifth week of the strike began.

Friday, the 13th, was one of the record-breaking days for arrests, about 200 persons being arrested at two different mills. At one plant Maj. Schofield, director of public safety, said he was refusing to let anyone picket for several days because a riot had taken place earlier in the week. He did not mention, however, that the riot was caused solely and simply because his own cops charged a group of peaceful pickets and beat them so badly that three had to be taken to the hospital. When the union found that pickets were being refused permission to parade volunteers were asked for and arrests kept up all day until the cops got fed up.

At another plant about one hundred arrests were made before the pickets had properly reached the line. The strikers were arrested as soon as they came near the plant and bundled into the Black Maria. Magistrates discharged everybody, although one officious judge kept a crowd of 90 cooped up in his court for two hours while he was supposed to be investigating a complaint against some one in the crowd.

"It means so much to the children"

Consider for a moment how much your name in this book will mean to you and your family. Your position in your community, your family's social activities, your opportunities to enjoy life require that you be always within quick and easy reach of your friends and business associates. A telephone in your home provides for these contacts.

"Frank and I always felt that we could get along without a telephone—it actually took the children to show us what we have been missing."

"Since the children have entered high school they have made a number of friends and they missed not being able to talk to them over a telephone of their own. Most of their friends have telephones and use them to arrange their social activities—parties, theatre, visits. So Frank and I decided that we must have a telephone and when we found how little it cost we ordered one installed at once."

"Of course we said that we were doing it for the children, but I was in for quite a surprise. I believe I actually use it almost as frequently as the children."

There's no need for any family to do without a telephone nowadays—its small cost is more than offset by the comfort and convenience it brings. For immediate installation call the Business Office—or see any telephone employe.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 3, 1931 — Number 49

KEEN INTEREST DEVELOPED IN STATE MEETING

Jackson Convention Seen as Vital Gathering.

MANY LOCALS PLAN REPRESENTATION

Legislative Program Given Added Impetus by Unusual Conditions.

A regrettable error in last week's issue of The Labor World gave the date of meeting of the Tennessee State Council of Carpenters as March 30-31. Trades unionists generally know that the Carpenters' body holds its sessions each year just prior to the convening of the State Federation sessions, in the same city in which the federation meets. The Carpenters will therefore hold forth in Jackson on Thursday and Friday, April 30-May 1.

Unusual conditions which face the organized labor movement of Tennessee, as well as of the nation, are responsible for keen interest in the coming sessions of the state federation of labor, whose annual convention will be held at Jackson beginning Monday, May 4, and lasting probably three days.

From all sections of the state come stories to the effect that while many craft organizations have been hard hit financially by unemployment of their members, arrangements are being made to insure representation of scores of locals, in order that discussion of the many problems may have widest scope, and action taken the fullest effect.

Central Body will choose its three representatives at the regular meeting one week from next Monday night. Local unions are expected to elect at their regular April meetings, and it is believed that Chattanooga will be well represented, as usual.

Gravity of the situation was pointed out in the call issued last week by President Aymon and Secretary Birthright, and the necessity for a full attendance was urged. The fact that the legislature will reconvene on May 25 has given renewed importance to the annual labor session, due to the large number of vital measures in the interest of the masses to be considered by the general assembly. President Aymon has recently spent considerable time in Nashville assisting the joint committee of the federation and the rail brotherhoods, of which he is a member. The legislative program will therefore constitute a considerable part of the convention's deliberations.

Basis of representation is given as follows:

Basis of Representation

Article III, Section 3. The Tennessee Federation of Labor shall be composed of one delegate from each trade union and labor organization in the state. Trades and labor councils and district bodies shall be entitled to three delegates. All bodies must be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Section 6. No delegate shall be admitted to a seat in the convention whose organization is in arrears for dues or assessments to this body or who is not a qualified voter.

Section 7. No proxy shall be allowed in the convention.

Article X, Section 8. No delegate shall be seated in the annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor unless the organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; this shall not apply, however, to fraternal delegates from farmers' unions. Nor shall a delegate be seated who does not wear union-made clothes, if same can be obtained in the community in which he lives, nor any delegate who is in charge of any work that can be done with union labor who does not use same, when charges to this effect are sustained. Credentials are enclosed herewith in duplicate. The original must be filled out and given the delegate to be presented at the convention. The duplicate must be filled out and mailed at once to W. C. Birthright, secretary - treasurer, 307 Polk avenue, Labor Temple, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mrs. James A. Ball Back From Florida

Mrs. James A. Ball and children returned last week from an extended visit with relatives in Florida. "Jim-Jam," popular tonsoral artist at the Broadway shop, has begun to smile again, and customers express themselves as highly pleased with the return of his "sweet disposition," as George Forbes would describe it.

LABOR'S HOPE IS UNIONISM, EASTERN BISHOP'S ADVICE

Fall River, Mass., April 2.—"The cotton operative is being forced into a condition very little removed from servitude," declared Bishop James E. Cassidy, in a series of articles in a local newspaper.

The clergyman quoted this passage from the 1891 encyclical of Pope Leo XIII:

"A small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the laboring poor a yoke little better than slavery itself."

Bishop Cassidy said that the cure of Fall River's industrial ills is "universal and unanimous and united unionism among employes."

The clergyman deplored the lack of unity between labor, and made a spirited plea for trade unionism.

"How these divisions between workers must gladden the hearts of the manufacturers," he said. "I am not going to dwell unnecessarily upon the short-sightedness of men and women who are so blind to their own interests as to fail to recognize that battling, as they must battle, for right, they are un-united and unorganized, beaten before they begin—and that their only hope for obtaining anything like justice lies in their ability to present a united and unbroken front.

"I am cognizant of the treacheries of the past, but a betrayed cause is not a lost cause, if it is righteous.

"I am not going to fitly, as I might, characterize the conduct of the worker who, declining to unite, lets union workers do all the fighting and get all the punishment—and then steps in and profits and prospers with the 'boss' as 'non-union.'"

Bishop Cassidy said he appreciated the forces arrayed against unionism—the present inability to pay dues, the diversity of tongues and racial animosities.

"Yet, I am convinced," he said, "that the cotton operative must unite. He must not be deterred by any illegal or unconstitutional attempt to prevent him from joining any lawful organization he may think is for his betterment."

Central Labor Bodies to Help In Label Drive

Are Ready to Push Big Campaign During April in Many Cities—Keen Interest Shown All Over Nation.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 2.—Keen interest is being shown in the nation-wide campaign during April for the union label, shop card and button and the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is kept busy responding to requests for union label literature and information on the drive. From present indications, the campaign will be the most successful ever carried on under the direction of the Union Label Trades Department.

Central labor unions in every section of the nation are manifesting great enthusiasm for the label campaign and a long list has already made arrangements to co-operate.

Secretary-Treasurer John J. Manning, of the Union Label Trades Department, urges that all central bodies take part in the campaign. He points out that all affiliated local unions will be greatly benefited by it.

Plumbers Postpone State Conference

Convening of the State Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, scheduled to be held at Nashville Sunday, April 5, has been postponed until the 19th, according to E. S. Stacy, vice-president. Mr. Stacy said the organization, formed last December, would discuss in the coming meeting matters of interest to all these craftsmen in the state, and he expects all locals to be represented at Nashville on the date last agreed upon.

Judge Miller Talks To Circle Members

The Hon. L. D. Miller, judge of the second division of the criminal court, was a guest of honor at Circle club Monday night, and addressed the members along general lines having to do with court procedure and other matters. The jurist was well received, and his remarks were enjoyed by the small number of members present.

Unemployed Relief Urged by Workers

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A trade union mass meeting, called by the Central Labor council, indorsed the State Federation of Labor's unemployed relief program. The plan provides for a state appropriation of $10,000,000.

Philip Murray, vice-president United Mine Workers of America, declared that an examination of conditions in this country "reveal the inadequacy of local relief organizations to meet the situation.

"Here is a condition where thousands of men and women willing to work cannot find employment of any kind," said the miners' official. "The cry of the dole system is going to be used to keep food out of the mouths of our starving people."

John A. Phillips, president State Federation of Labor, said that the A. F. of L. recognized trends toward present conditions as far back as 1925 and warned employers that purchasing power must be increased.

"That warning was disregarded," said President Phillips, "and now we are in the midst of the greatest crisis in our history. President Hoover, late in 1929, called in industrial leaders, employers and union representatives and employers agreed to discontinue wage reductions. Yet there have been more wage reductions since that meeting than at any other time during the past ten years."

Minister Urges Church Take Lead In Human Welfare

Utter Foolishness to Talk of Freedom of Contract Without Collective Bargaining, Clergyman Tells Conference.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Greensboro, N. C., April 2.—Talking a mile a minute and raining ideas like bullets, the Rev. Ronald J. Tamblyn, pastor of Grace Methodist Protestant church and former president of the Greensboro Ministerial association, told the southern industrial conference of the National Women's Trade Union League of America that he felt the church has definite contributions to make in the industrial processes of the day, since human relations as well as machines are involved in industry.

Tamblyn told of being informed by a Greensboro industrialist recently that he could have no interest, as pastor of his church, in the industrialist's employes. Applause greeted his statement that he was determined to make it his business.

Tamblyn, who mixes brains and courage with startling success, pointed to the tradition of the church in taking a lead in matters relating to human welfare. He said he felt that certain changes must be made in the church itself.

"If you don't have a piano now, you will get one in the next world."

That is a beautiful thing to say to people who have been disinherited, Tamblyn remarked.

The speaker termed it utter foolishness to talk of freedom of contract without the addition of collective bargaining and he described the individual worker seeking freedom of contract by himself as a "pathetic little figure."

6,050,000 Workless, January, This Year

Washington.—There were 6,050,000 able bodied persons in this country out of work, and seeking employment, the latter part of January, this year, according to figures released by the census bureau.

This estimate is based on the census bureau's special count of unemployed that started Jan. 15 in nineteen of the larger cities. A house-to-house canvass was made by 4,700 enumerators.

The 6,050,000 unemployed did not include persons having jobs but who are laid off without pay. Workers laid off have no income, but they were not in this count.

Members of congress declare that the figure reveals the necessity for an extra session.

Senator Wheeler said: "If these official figures had been known before congress adjourned on March 4 the session would not have ended without doing something for general relief."

Mr. Wheeler added that congress might have adopted either his program appropriating $100,000,000 for relief, or the plan of Senator Walsh (Mass.) to use a like sum in connection with appropriations by the states.

Secretary of Commerce Lamont, before sailing to Bermuda for a vacation, expressed gratification that "conditions are getting no worse."

"Of course," he continued, "I am an optimist that the ranks of those out of work will be reduced—one must be an optimist over such a condition."

A week before the census bureau count started, the chairman of the president's employment committee announced that the number of unemployed was "between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000."

Prior to this statement lower estimates were periodically made.

None of these estimates include farm laborers and government officials refused to classify as "unemployed" those who have a job, but who are laid off.

Speaking of endurance flights, a local man has been up 48 hours. The baby has the colic.

COAL MINERS SEEK HAVEN OF FEDERATION

Kentucky-Tennessee Workers Plan Organization.

DISCUSS CONDITIONS AT MASS MEETINGS

Will Seek Arbitration of Differences With District Mine Operators.

That long-suffering and patient coal miners of Kentucky and Tennessee are on the verge of an industrial rebellion against conditions which defy description, forced upon them by greedy operators, and are determined to seek the protection of the United Mine Workers of America and the trade union movement in general, is indicated in stories coming from the heart of the Tennessee and Kentucky mine districts. Mass meetings which have been held in various centers during the past few weeks have developed the fact, it is said, that the "worm has turned" and the coal diggers are pleading for aid from the only source possible—their fellow workers.

Charging that twenty coal miners had been fired for attending a mass meeting held in Pineville, Ky., three weeks before and declaring that the 1,000 miners before him faced the wrath of the operators and possible discharge for their presence, William Turnblazer, president of the Nineteenth district of the United Mine Workers of America, stirred his hearers at a meeting recently at LaFollette to a high pitch and paved the way, it is believed, for a general organization of mine workers. Key men are to be sent out in a few days to enroll miners in the union, it was stated.

Turnblazer told his audience that Joe Stonecipher, superintendent of the Blue Diamond company, at Eagan, was said to have threatened to discharge any man who attended the LaFollette meeting, and that when he telephoned Stonecipher in regard to the report, the latter had replied, "It's none of your business."

"There is one company in Campbell county that is charging its men $1.50 a month for shower baths in violation of the state law," Turnblazer charged, "while another company is charging men 7½ cents a day for the use of electric lights when the miners do not use them."

An article from the Knoxville News-Sentinel was read, in which an official of the Southern Appalachian Coal Operators' association was quoted as denying any wage reduction in this district.

"Is that true?" Turnblazer demanded of his audience. A thundering "No" rolled back in answer.

"Are you forced to trade at company stores and to pay a bath tax and an electric head-lamp tax?"

Again came back a mighty "Yes."

Capt. Percy Tetlow, of Columbus, O., personal representative of President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, and president of the United Mine Workers of Indiana, declared that 30,000,000 persons were suffering because of "unsound economic conditions," with "hunger existing in the face of plenty." He said that the miner was producing 40 per cent more coal than ten years ago, yet wages were cut 50 per cent, and that unsound wage-cutting ideas had rendered the workers unable to purchase in proportion to what they produce.

"If you will get in the union and back it up, the things for which it stands, you will find the remedy for your situation," Capt. Tetlow declared. He said that northern miners received almost 'twice as much as was paid in the south. "Up there we are organized," he said, "and although we are not getting rich, we are faring as well as could be expected under present conditions.

"There is going to be an awakening among you southerners some day—just how soon I cannot say, but just as soon as you realize you must help yourselves. The power rests entirely with you and must come from you."

The speaker said the purpose of organization should not be to agitate strikes or to start fights, but for the privilege of arbitration with mine operators and government representatives.

STATE CHILDREN'S CARE CAUSED BY DEPRESSION

Albany, N. Y.—The marked increase in the number of children cared for by the state is a direct reflection of the economic depression, according to a report of the state board of social welfare.

At the end of 1930 there were 80,000 children under care in institutions and family homes throughout the state, of whom 48,000 were cared for in their own homes on mothers' allowances and 10,000 boarded in family homes.

WAGE CONTRACTS RENEWED.

Cleveland. — Organized carpenters and building laborers renewed wage agreements with employers. There will be no change in rates or working conditions.

SLICK BOOKKEEPING HIDES BONUS PAID FAVORED STEEL "INSIDERS"

New York, April 2.—The Bethlehem Steel corporation was so clever in concealing $31,800,000 secretly voted to officials that the money could not be discovered by "the most astute analyst."

This statement is contained in a letter forwarded to 80,000 stockholders by a committee who ask that they be given proxies to vote in opposition to the secret bonus system at the annual meeting of the company on April 14.

"The amount of the bonuses is most unseemly and improper," the committee states. "The president, Mr. Grace, it now appears, received in the year 1929 a bonus of $1,623,753, and in the year 1930 a bonus of $1,015,591. During the period (1917-1930) in which these bonuses for executive officers have been in force, and up to the close of 1928, there has been taken out of the corporate treasury for this purpose $31,878,255, as against $40,886,996 paid to common stockholders.

"In the four years 1925-1928, inclusive, when not a dollar of dividends was paid to common stockholders, $6,800,524 in bonuses was paid to these few favored directors and other executives. The president (Grace) alone took $3,105,963 as bonuses during these years. Although the company in 1930 failed to earn its dividend it nevertheless paid a bonus of $1,015,591 in that year to its president."

Charles M. Schwab, chairman board of directors, publicly defends these bonuses. The committee says Schwab's statement is "far removed from the truth."

Stockholders have started a suit in the Newark (N. J.) federal district court to secure the return of these funds. The committee was forced to secure a court order compelling the officers to give them a list of stockholders.

The secret bonuses were exposed at the recent court suit in Youngstown, Ohio, that blocked a proposed merger of the Bethlehem concern with Youngstown Sheet and Tube company.

Green Advocates Heavy Taxes on Big War Profits

But Labor Head Opposes Conscription of Private Property, in Testifying Before War Policies Commission.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 2.—Recapture of excess profits made during wartime through heavy taxes was advocated by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in testifying before the war policies commission. He voiced opposition to wartime conscription of private property.

Mr. Green said that he recommended no legislation or constitutional amendment for "taking the profits out of war." He opposed a suggestion, previously made, that the commission recommend a constitutional amendment providing for confiscation of property, saying, "In my judgment the government already has the power to commandeer private property in wartime, so the amendment would be unwise."

"Have you a plan for taking the profits out of war?" he was asked by Secretary of War Hurley.

Regulating Profits Difficult

"How to control and regulate economic forces disturbed by the emergency of war is a very difficult problem," replied Mr. Green. "No rigid policy could be pursued in regulating prices, and you must regulate prices in order to regulate profits. **I think the best way to regulate is for the government to recapture excess profits through heavy war-profit taxes.**"

Capital conscription was opposed also by E. J. Lovell, legislative agent and vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

"The World War taught us the necessity of increased efficiency," he said, "and although we hope there will never be another war, this commission has a large opportunity in eliminating the undue profits and undue suffering of future wars."

Efficiency Urged

In the last war, he said, millions were spent which, with added efficiency, could have been avoided.

Mr. Lovell recommended that the commission make an effort to co-ordinate the manufacture of supplies of war so that in the event of war supplies could be obtained without the adoption of a "cost-plus" plan.

He expressed himself as strongly opposed to the conscription of labor.

Police Chief Fails To Force Wage Cut

Philadelphia.—Hosiery workers in this city and in other sections of Eastern Pennsylvania report gains in their strike against wage reductions. The strike is handled by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, a unit of the United Textile Workers.

Organized labor aroused public opinion against strike-breaking efforts of Director of Public Safety Schofield. More than 500 pickets were arrested in less than a week, but the union met Schofield's thuggery with a courage that equaled his lawlessness.

Seven of the non-union mills in this city reached an agreement with the union and guarantee union wages, hours and conditions.

The anti-union employers conducted an advertising campaign in the local press, and the union asked for an investigation of conditions. Mayor Mackey appointed a commission, which was accepted by the unionists. The employers failed to appear.

One mill manager sneered: "Rabbis and college professors don't know anything about the hosiery business." This mill manager has failed to induce an equity court "to protect my workers so they can come back on the job."

Jack Kugelman, manager of the anti-union Artcraft mill and holder of a year-old injunction against the union, presented the typical anti-union view of the mayor's committee: "It's O. K. with me if it doesn't mean arbitration."

Hosiery Bosses, Desperate, Lie To Avert Defeat

Employers Embark on Vicious Campaign to Beat Union, as State-wide Victory for Workers Looms.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Philadelphia, April 2.—Desperation has become the lot of the hosiery manufacturers as the union's strike sweeps on to increasing victory all over the state.

So effective is the struggle of the members of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers against the yellow dog contract, long hours and wage cuts, that the manufacturers from Stroudsburg to Philadelphia have thrown pretense to the winds and embarked on vicious, illegal and lying attempts to avert their inevitable defeat.

Eleven settlements placing 1,200 workers under union conditions have been effected in the Philadelphia general strike while the manufacturers have resorted to injunctions, police suppression and subterfuge to keep the facts of the strike from the public.

Appearing before Mayor Mackey's fact-finding committee for the second time, Arno P. Mowitz, attorney for thirty open shops, gave the committee headed by Dr. William H. Fineshriber no concrete facts concerning wages or hours in any mill.

Assailing the union's national agreement with union manufacturers as a contract "socializing the industry and placing the union in control of the mills," the attorney presented the committee with a meaningless jumble of figures which he contended proved that non-union workers are the best paid in the land.

"Compare their wages with workers in other industries," he told Dr. George Wharton Taylor, authority on the hosiery industry, but was shocked when Taylor suggested comparing the open shop payrolls with union hosiery mill payrolls. "That wouldn't be fair," Mowitz moaned.

The success of the Philadelphia strike is emphasized by Mowitz's admission that the Apex mill, the largest in the city, has decided not to place its case before the public through the fact-finding committee.

U. S. Bureau Resists State Minimum Wage

Madison, Wis.—Gov. La Follette's effort to establish a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for laborers on state road work may be nullified or Wisconsin may lose its annual $3,000,000 federal aid road appropriation.

The Wisconsin highway commission, at the request of Gov. La Follette, will insist that contractors on road work shall base estimates on a minimum of 40 cents an hour for laborers.

"Failure to observe these regulations," the resolution declares, "will remove such contractor from the approved list of contractors."

The United States bureau of public roads is opposed to the Wisconsin plan and has forwarded this telegram to the state highway commission:

"The federal road bureau is opposed to insertion of minimum wage stipulations on federal aid projects. Would favor wage prevailing in community where work is performed."

"The opposition expressed in this telegram," says the Capitol Times, "constitutes a threat to the present successful establishment of the 40-cent per hour minimum on Wisconsin road projects which receive federal aid.

"If this opposition becomes active, Wisconsin will either be forced to abolish its minimum wage requirement, now included in road contracts, or lose its annual $3,000,000 federal aid appropriation. The former would nullify Gov. La Follette's efforts, which have been successful, and the latter would wreck Wisconsin's highway program."

HUGE SUMS IN BANKS' VAULTS; TOILERS STARVE

Idle Money Should Be Used, Says Banker.

BUYING POWER IS STAGNATED

Use of Available Cash for Wages Would Hasten Return of Prosperity.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York, April 2.—There's at least a billion dollars idle in banks that should be put to work at once, some in dividends, some in assurance of a weekly minimum wage to employes, releasing enormous buying power and hurrying prosperity back.

So says Bertram O. Moody, vice-president of the First National bank of Amherst, Mass., slamming right crash bang through the middle of the wage cutting idea fostered by that other banker, Albert H. Wiggin, of the big Chase National of New York.

Banker Moody, in the Bankers' Association Journal, says there is at least a billion in idle money, held by various corporations that retired their bonds and preferred stocks in the prosperous years, and financed the increases in their plant capacity chiefly by the issue of "rights" to their stockholders. Some of them even secured money by this means far beyond their reasonable needs, and were in a position to become lenders instead of borrowers. They put much of their money into the call money market during the boom, money which their stockholders had borrowed at the banks in order to get the "bargain." This money is in the banks—and nobody seems to have any use for it.

Mr. Moody now suggests:

"Let us suppose it were possible for corporations with excessive cash resources to distribute over a period of, say, the next year, enough cash to bring their current asset position down to a comfortable figure. This distribution might be in the form of dividends to stockholders, or an assurance of a weekly minimum wage to employes as long as possible, or both.

"Probably a billion dollars could be released by this action — possibly more.

"It is interesting to follow the possible results.

"First would come a reduction of money held by corporations in banks and a like increase in money held by individuals. Much of this money would in turn be used by individuals to reduce their bank loans, largely secured by securities purchased at much higher prices than now prevail, and which are now being liquidated by the slow and painful process of taking money from current earnings month by month in a period when earnings, in many instances, are curtailed.

"The reduction of collateral loans would release frozen credit in the banks, and they would resort to the bond market, the commercial paper channels, and the call money market, all of which would be far more liquid than collateral loans.

"Furthermore, when business again started to expand, the corporations, not being so heavily endowed with money, would turn again to their banks and to the commercial paper market for funds, and the banks would have outlets for investment on a profitable basis. They would then be utilizing their resources as was originally intended—for the granting of commercial loans.

"But not all the money so released would go toward the reduction of collateral loans.

"Many people would buy securities; others would reduce mortgages on homes; others would buy life insurance or put money in the savings banks, and—what is still more sorely needed—there would be a tremendous amount of buying power released for the purchase of necessities and luxuries of all kinds. We need not go into a discussion as to what a portion of a billion dollars in buying power could accomplish in restoring prosperity."

Government Wheat Clogs Warehouses

Washington.—How will the government dispose of its 200,000,000 bushels of wheat that the federal farm board bought in a futile attempt to hold wheat prices?

This question is being discussed by Washington officials.

There are two problems connected with the wheat issue: How to dispose of this grain without a loss to the government, and how can it be disposed of without jamming the 1931 market.

The department of agriculture has called for drastic reduction in this year's wheat planting if a congested market is to be avoided. If government wheat is thrown on the market disaster is predicted.

The federal farm board has abandoned the plan to buy wheat in an effort to hold prices. The scheme has failed and the board notifies farmers that the only way to hold prices is to produce less.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1931.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

WITH something like twenty billions of human beings living on the earth today about 4 per cent of this number control all the wealth. Of the 4 per cent about 2.98 per cent live free of every care in life. The larger proportion of the twenty billions, or 96 per cent, are busily engaged in life as wage-earners in the production of the goods necessary for the daily sustenance of, not only themselves, but for the enrichment as well as sustenance of the 4 per cent.

Of the 96 per cent something like 10 per cent ("the submerged tenth") live in what human society has always designated as poverty. During the last three decades a slight change has come about in this estimate of the number of poverty-stricken folks in the world and it is more correct to say about 9.50 per cent of the world's people are living in poverty.

Theoretically, humankind prides itself on its self-made dictum: "Every man must work if he eats." From a practical standpoint, this is made to apply to only the 96 per cent of the human family mentioned above. From time immemorial human beings have been aware of the fact that no man can live apart from his fellow-creatures. Like an unending chain, what one man lacks another must supply. Our life's existence, then, depends, in the last analysis, on the presence of other persons in the world. And so men have always pooled their efforts to wring from the earth their food and through exchange pass it along to one another. For ages humanity has worked shoulder to shoulder for what is supposed to be the common good—production of the necessities of life. Thus there has been created what we shall hereafter refer to in this series of editorials as Industry.

Now, out of this gigantic, world-wide, unending moil and toil, out of this ceaseless grind on the part of 96 per cent of the world's inhabitants to keep up production, and making its presence known by its focalization at millions of different points every day, has arisen what we shall call the Industrial Problem.

Painful Condition

"WHEN I was just a girl at home," writes Mrs. B. F. Riggan, of Baird, Texas, "I took Cardui for cramping and pains in my side and back, and it helped me at that time.

"After I was married, I found myself in a weak, run-down condition. I suffered a great deal with my back, which was so weak it hurt me to get up or when I would stand on my feet. I fell off in weight.

"A friend of mine, seeing how bad I felt, advised me to take Cardui, which I did. By the time I had taken two bottles, I felt stronger and better than I had in a long time."

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
J 114

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness

EAT
—with—
H. L. TRAVIS
1429½ Market St.
HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

WAGE CUTS NO REMEDY.

One of the largest business statistical institutions in the country (Standard Statistics Company, of New York) makes this observation:

"Ultimately, we look for a realignment to the relative balance of the pre-depression status on a permanently lower basis of dollar values. Living costs should then give wage-earners command of at least as large a volume of goods as formerly."

This company does not indulge in propaganda. It interprets trends in business.

Workers should note that lower living costs "should" give them "command of at least as large a volume of goods as formerly." There is no intimation that living standards before the depression will be raised—or even held.

Under this plan the forces that caused the present depression will continue to operate. Automatic machinery and mergers will displace workers with increasing speed. As more wealth is created workers are informed that they "should"—not "will"—have a purchasing power "at least" equal to pre-depression standards. The controllers of wealth have learned no lesson. Their sole objective is to get out of the present slump and ignore the future.

The plea for methods to compile lists of unemployed for use in the "next depression"—as the New Hampshire unemployment emergency committee recommends—indicates their refusal to face facts. Their position is identical to public officials during a typhoid epidemic, who are interested in compiling the number of deaths rather than removing the cause of the scourge.

The depression cause and its removal should be the nation's major issue. Every alleged remedy should be subjected to the acid test: How will this increase the people's purchasing power, and how will it place more workers in employment by shortening hours?

Lowering wages as living costs drop is no solution. This is the bread basket theory that would maintain a rigid standard of life for wage-earners. The bread basket theory ignores constant displacement of workers by automatic machinery, chain stores and farm corporations.

These forces centralize wealth and enlarge the unemployed army. If the bread basket standard is accepted, man's development ceases and the depression cause is untouched. The inevitable result will be that our next "good-times" cycle will be shortened and our next business depression will be more acute.

THE WENDELL WILL.

The will of the last of the Wendell family of New York City was filed for probate the other day. Real estate valued at something like $100,000,000, which had been accumulated by a family whose motto was "Buy but never sell land," has been given to the cause of charity.

The most striking thing about the will is not the magnitude of the fortune but the character of the donations. The principle gifts are to a society for the relief of the ruptured and crippled, a home for children, a hospital, a theological seminary in New Jersey, etc.

The wealthy usually desire to perpetuate their names by establishing libraries, colleges, universities, and such like institutions, or by aiding educational institutions already in existence, the terms of their wills frequently demanding the name of the institution be changed to that of the donor of the money.

The Wendells do not seem to have been moved in their giving by the appeal this kind of fame has for many of our wealthy philanthropists. Rather, they seem to have sensed the real and pressing needs of humanity—the necessity of healing broken bodies and building up the waste places in our social moral field—and through their fortune they have made it possible for these wants to be taken care of immediately. To those who crave it, the Wendells have left all the glory attached to founding and assisting institutions that will serve to perpetuate the munificence as well as the name and memory of the benefactor!

JOBS GO BEGGING.

When is a job-seeker with civil service status unwilling to accept employment?

Director Grant, in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, says it's when the job calls for the vigorous manipulation of pick and shovel in helping to iron out the deep-cut wrinkles on the face of a roadway.

A call from Director Grant for thirty men to be sent him by the civil service commission brought the men, alright. But the men brought along with them a sudden stop to the whole procedure. Something illegal, you ask, in the action of either Director Grant or the civil service commission? Nope! Not at all.

The jobs—plain old pick and shovel variety, often seen in the backyards of perfectly normal folks, especially in the springtime, good at any time for the liver and whatever ails you—the jobs called for not only manual labor but for workers with civil service status. And the men with this civil service rating wouldn't have the jobs. And furthermore, several other applicants were turned down, though ready to go to work, because they had no civil service standing!

It can't be denied that it takes intelligence to write a civil service law such as we have covering government employment, but it most certainly didn't take any intelligence to place under civil service regulation such jobs as Director Grant had to offer thirty men the other day.

Retreating!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

That great army of Mexican day laborers which for several years has overrun the western states at last has been defeated by General Depression in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona and southern California. The Mexs are re-crossing the border into their own country of hot tamales and chili con carne in double-quick time! Their native country's own consul, Senor Y. M. Vacques, stationed at Denver, says so. And just to cite you one particular instance, let me tell you that Vacques says that 5,000 of Colorado's former 22,000 Mex population have already returned home. Altogether 30,298 of this former Mex army in the west have joined in the return march, and they are still leaving. Well, who'll keep them from going back home? Certainly not the thousands of American-born citizens whose jobs they took when they came into the United States from Mexico! Most assuredly not the wives and children of these same American workmen—women and children whose mouths have been denied food and their backs robbed of clothes because of the dearth of Mex laborers in the west. Before they have a chance to return after business gets better here in America let's shut the door so this Mex army of laborers can't come back.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What United States senator recently said: "America will never accept the bread line as the solution of unemployment?"

A.—Robert F. Wagner, of New York.

* * *

Q.—What was the American Federation of Labor first named?

A.—The Federation of Trades and Labor Unions. The name was changed to American Federation of Labor at the conference in Columbus, O., December 8-12, 1886.

* * *

Q.—Where can information on the big national union label campaign in April be obtained?

A.—From the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer, 202-204 A. F. of L. building, Washington, D. C.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Stanley B. Mathewson, executive personnel director of Antioch college, at Yellow Springs, O., has conducted a survey of industrial employment which shows that many unorganized workers in the United States "soldier" on the job to prolong employment and prevent wage rate cuts.

While making his survey, Mathewson worked as a laborer, machine operator, bench assembler, conveyor assembler and skilled mechanic and lived with working people. Six other workers aided him in gathering facts and data.

Mathewson said that the trade unions are commonly blamed for deliberate restriction of output by workers, but he found the practice in "open shops," where other workers advised him "not to work so fast."

Enemies of trade unionism have delighted in charging that union workers loaf on the job to restrict output, despite the fact that there was no proof of the charge. The investigation of Mr. Mathewson shows that the charge has no more basis than lots of other accusations made against trade unionists.

* * *

It is beginning to seep into the public consciousness that the order of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde permitting the use of corn sugar in food products without the fact being stated on the label is a danger to the pure food laws. It is being asked, if corn sugar can be used, without any notice to the consumer, who can't the use of other products, perhaps not so wholesome as corn sugar, be authorized?

The case against Secretary Hyde's order is well stated in the following editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

"Mr. Hyde has now completely reversed himself. He says corn sugar is a wholesome food product. Nobody questions it. He cites the necessity of stimulating the use of corn and thus helping the farmer. Nobody questions that fact; on the contrary, everybody agrees with it earnestly and sympathetically. But his own unanswerable objection to the proposal remains unanswered—that this executive order will legalize deceptive labels, that it violates the basic principle of the pure-food law, that it is an invitation to other interests to ask for the same privilege, which, in his own prophecy, they will be sure to do; that it is the opening wedge which, in the end, will mean 'effective repeal' of the pure-food law.

"The prospect is disturbing."

* * *

Opposition of a group of Bethlehem Steel corporation stockholders to the payment of huge bonuses to a small number of the corporation's executives throws light on why the corporation does not pay higher wages. Bethlehem Steel is not the only corporation that pays large sums to its executives, under the guise of salaries or bonuses. It is a common practice. So much goes into dividends and "gravy" for the big boys at the top that there is too little left for wages.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY

"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XX.
QUARREL OVER AN ESTATE
(The Parable: Lk. 12:16-20)

"And he spake unto them a parable, saying: The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully, and he reasoned within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have not where to bestow my fruits? And he said, This will I do: I will pull down my barns and build greater, and there will I bestow all my grain and my goods. And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease—eat, drink, be merry. But God said unto him, Thou foolish one, this night is thy soul required of thee, and the things which thou hast prepared, whose shall they be?—Lk. 12:16-20.

WM. L. MOSS

One of two brothers came to Jesus and asked Him to act as judge in a dispute between them over an estate, but Jesus in unmistakable words flatly refuses to accede to the man's request. Turning to the people gathered to hear Him teach, Jesus then gives them the above parable. And how true a picture does Jesus draw in that parable of the modern world! We make some money, then we set out to make some more, and so on. In our money-making we see our money making more money for us. Realizing the power inherent in money to reproduce itself we come to feel that its power is unlimited—money is the big thing in life is our conclusion. This is just exactly the point the rich man in the parable had reached when Jesus tells us he said, "What shall I do, because I have not where to bestow my fruits?" He is gloating over the accumulative power of his money. The man is slapping his soul on the back and telling it how happy he is over the increase of his wealth. He is congratulating himself that he is in a position to snap his fingers at the world and dull care! But at the next point in the parable Jesus displays the marvelously transcendent ability as a Teacher He so frequently gives evidence of, examples of which, scattered throughout the Gospels, fairly scintillate like the shimmering flashes of an exquisitely cut diamond. He makes use of the unexpected and dramatic imagery of God's voice interrupting the rich man's exulting conversation directed to his soul. God says to the man: "Thou foolish one, this night is thy soul required of thee!" Jesus reminds us of this appalling truth because He wished to point out that the rich man's conceit and self-sufficiency, his staking all on the power of his money, was, in the face of cold reality, a pitiful tragic comedy! Here is a man, Jesus tells us, rejoicing over a life that consists, so he thinks, of an abundance of material possessions. The truth is, and Jesus, happily, brings it out clearly and unmistakably, the man's conception of things was nothing short of foolishness—it was altogether a gross miscalculation, because this is a world in which the unseen hand of death is forever upraised to snuff out life as if 'twere nothing but a candle.

(To Be Continued)

What Next!

"Mr. Vocalite," described as the most advanced mechanical man or robot thus far developed, has been placed on public display at St. Louis. Responding to spoken commands, he stands, seats himself, talks, sings, smokes cigarettes and performs various other acts. "Mr. Vocalite," developed by J. M. Barnett, Westinghouse engineer, differs from previous robot models in that only ordinary words, instead of whistled signals, are required to control him. He is also capable of more operations. Instructions to the robot are transmitted through an ordinary telephone mouthpiece, but there are no electrical connections between the transmitter and the mechanical "brain." Electrical impulses caused by the spoken orders instead are carried by a beam of light to a sensitive cell, which relays them.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45113.
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

J. R. Aldridge vs. Alice Lleualla Aldridge.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alice Lleualla Aldridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty.

CIRCULATION

Wednesday—"All Fools' Day"—the Times printed a full-page advertisement challenging "any other Chattanooga newspaper" to print circulation figures. "Are the figures of any other Chattanooga newspaper ready—If not, why not?" it asked.

April Fool day having come and passed, The Labor World desires to state that the B. V. D. bureau of international auditors has just completed checking our figures, and they are available to any interested party. However, due to the bitter political campaign just closed, we believe the public is fed up on newspaper controversies, and we prefer to confine our business activities to the counting room.

RELIEF PLEAS GROW.

New York.—The number of applications in this state for relief under the old-age security law has passed the 50,000 mark, according to the state board of social welfare.

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
BL&KR
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT EFFICIENT SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS—METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

FRIEDMAN'S
Quitting Business Sale!

For more than twenty years the Friedman label has adorned the attire of the well dressed man Easter morning. This is our farewell Easter. By reason of quitting business we are prepared as never before to attire the man who wants Quality Clothes at moderate cost.

A wide selection awaits you at our Farewell Easter Sale.

PANTS
One of the largest pants stocks in the south.
Quitting Business Prices
$1.00 to $3.00

SPRING SUITS
We are Quitting Business! Our entire stock grouped in two lots for quick selling—
Lot 1—Nearly all with 2 pants
Choice $14.88
Lot 2—Nearly all with 2 pants
Choice $19.88

HATS
Every shade and style to complete the Easter outfit.
Quitting Business Prices
Lot No. 1 $2.19
Lot No. 2 $3.29

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Every Item of Men's Apparel at Quitting Business Prices!

A FEW SPECIALS

SHIRTS
Broadcloth, fast color, full cut shirts. Plain and fancy colors. Special—
Choice 68c

Pajamas
$1.69 Pajamas . $1.09
$1.95 Pajamas . $1.29

50c Rayon Shorts and Shirts 33c
35c Fancy Silk Hose—19c
75c Union Suits—49c

ALL FIXTURES AT SACRIFICE PRICES

FRIEDMAN'S MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHES SHOP
812 Market St Chattanooga, Tenn.

STATEMENT
of the
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

In Response to Comptroller's Call at the Close of Business, March 25, 1931

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts		$14,537,594.83	Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Overdrafts		6,641.63	Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,422,020.98
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,087,766.82	Dividends Unpaid	680.00
Bank Building (five offices)		1,461,241.63	National Bank Notes Outstanding	2,000,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures (five offices)		119,556.52	Contingent Liability Account, Letters of Credit	13,260.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		97,500.00	Acceptances Executed by this Bank for Customers	16,243.50
State, Municipal and Other Bonds		741,528.53	**Deposits**	**20,339,560.48**
Other Real Estate		50,526.55		
Customers' Guarantee Account, Letters of Credit		13,260.00		
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		16,243.50		
U. S. Bonds Other Than Circulation Requirements	$1,461,159.95			
Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	**5,198,745.00**			
		6,659,904.95		
TOTAL RESOURCES		$25,791,764.96	TOTAL LIABILITIES	$25,791,764.96

Member Federal Reserve System

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given by the Commissioners of Election of Hamilton County that the regular City Election will be held in the various Wards and Precincts in the City of Chattanooga on Tuesday, April 14, 1931, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. for the purpose of electing a Commissioner for the City of Chattanooga.

Special attention is called to Officers, Judges, Clerks and Registrars that the law requiring service and that the Commissioners of Election will invoke the law against any official named who shall fail or refuse to appear at his or her proper precinct for service.

The following have been appointed to serve as officers, judges, clerks and registrars for said election:

First Ward, First Precinct—Courthouse.

Officer—W. M. Nixon.
Judges—W. F. Bowling, George Hitchcock, Robert N. Sloan.
Clerks—Maggie Lynn Peoples, James N. Pearson.
Registrars—Mrs. J. N. McCutcheon, Mrs. George Grosham.
Assistant Registrar—C. H. Webb.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Courthouse.

Officer—Fred Fox.
Judges—John Hallberg, Ed Bork, J. H. Watkins.
Clerks—Mrs. T. J. Davis, J. C. Stickney.
Registrars—Mrs. L. M. Burkhart, Miss Kate Williams.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. George Ring.

Second Ward—607 Broad.

Officer—W. J. Counts.
Judges—Lee Allen, E. M. Prigmore, Dave H. Shaw.
Clerks—Effie McCullough, Mrs. Martin Greer.
Registrars—Mrs. Carrie M. Alexander, Mrs. W. C. Girton.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. E. Bridge.

Third Ward—Carter Street Fire Hall.

Officer—J. M. Alper.
Judges—Charlie Contor, Dan Garvin, C. H. Kerr.
Clerks—Pearl Contor, Sarah Gordon.
Registrars—F. J. Hoge, C. B. Magrill.
Assistant Registrar—John McMahon.

Fourth Ward—Newton Normal School

Officer—Ben Cash.
Judges—James Scott, H. V. Keith, Joe Lowry.
Clerks—Thomas Burkeen, Curtis Bradley.
Registrars—Young Abernathy, Elias Mathon, Jr.
Assistant Registrar—Henry Harris.

Fifth Ward—Sixteenth and Broad Sts.

Officer—Lyttleton Richardson.
Judges—Jamej H. Landis, J. P. Nolan, S. W. Lord.
Clerks—S. W. Sims, Neal Lynch.
Registrars—Mrs. Edith Worthy, Mrs. Mary E. Bailey.
Assistant Registrar—C. E. Baker.

Sixth Ward—City Hall.

Officer—T. S. Wilcox, Jr.
Judges—L. G. Wilson, M. J. Robinson, J. Bates.
Clerks—T. P. McMahon, A. L. Dodson.
Registrars—Catherine Long, John T. Chilcutt.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Stella Warren.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct—708 McCallie Ave.

Officer—Isham Magee.
Judges—Ken G. Whitaker, O. J. Kubbuch, Lon Smartt.
Clerks—R. R. Gaffin, Charles L. Teppenow.
Registrars—Mrs. Alf Handman, W. F. Campbell.
Assistant Registrar—W. W. Sullivan.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct—Corner Flynn and Central Aves.

Officer—Charles S. Whitcomb.
Judges—John McDaid, G. T. Haney, Edwin Hepworth.
Clerks—Mrs. George W. Martin, Mrs. A. J. Ellis.
Registrars—Gus Woods, Mrs. W. W. Sullivan.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. M. H. Joyce.

Eighth Ward—2614 Broad St.

Officer—F. L. Dorsey.
Judges—C. R. Wallace, Charles J. Krug, J. C. Slaten.
Clerk—Mrs. Byrtine Wallace, Mrs. Willie L. Oakes.
Registrars—Mrs. Walter Lane, Margaret Lee.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Mildred Henegar.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct—Corner Chamberlain Ave. and Hickory St.

Officer—Ben Cash.
Judges—James Scott, H. V. Keith, Joe Lowry.
Clerks—Thomas Burkeen, Curtis Bradley.
Registrars—Young Abernathy, Elias Mathon, Jr.
Assistant Registrar—Henry Harris.

Tenth Ward—Main St. Fire Hall.

Officer—A. M. Gifford.
Judges—F. R. Axmacher, S. E. Brannon, R. Holland.
Clerks—Mrs. W. E. Hallmark, S. O. Barry.
Registrars—Mrs. Leonis Potter, Mrs. Rosa David.
Assistant Registrar—J. E. Mosier.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct—Corner Dodds Ave. and Main St.

Officer—J. E. Darr.
Judges—J. H. Campbell, Mrs. Carl Wilson, J. Littleton.
Clerks—Mrs. J. E. Darr, Mrs. R. E. Tripplehorn.
Registrars—Mrs. Jessie Hargraves, A. B. Cohen.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. George H. Fritts.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—Corner Main and Basket Sts.

Officer—George Bender.
Judges—J. H. Eads, F. P. Kampschafer, C. Barnefield.
Clerks—C. B. Sharp, Mrs. J. L. O'Rear.
Registrars—Cecile Bender, Mrs. C. H. Barnefield.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Kelso Rice.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—Walton Building.

Officer—C. A. Epperson.
Judges—O. F. Walton, W. A. Clark, James Joy.
Clerks—C. R. Singleton, John Bragg.
Registrars—Mrs. A. H. Clark, Mrs. John Dover.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Thelma Bowden.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—Corner Stewart St. and Dodson Ave.

Officer—J. A. Cordell.
Judges—W. A. Ware, W. P. Brown, J. G. Clarke.
Clerks—Mrs. R. E. Mosley, J. P. McGrew.
Registrars—Mrs. J. S. Kemmler, R. S. Arnold.
Assistant Registrar—John J. McDonald.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—Cate's Store.

Officer—Lee Burns.
Judges—Mrs. Fred Elder, James Stanfield, Mrs. Roy Lee.
Clerks—Richard Austin, Mrs. P. K. O'Neal.
Registrars—Mrs. Barney Strickland, John Tinker.
Assistant Registrar—L. C. Walker.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—Corner Hickory and E. Third Sts.

Officer—John O'Rear.
Judges—J. C. Richards, C. L. Holder, Bismark Tolbert.
Clerks—W. H. Tolbert, R. H. Craig.
Registrars—Thomas Elder, Mrs. Nettie James.
Assistant Registrar—Sam Lawson.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Clarence Jones' Garage.

Officer—Clarence T. Jones.
Judges—Soly Josephs, Fred C. Butler, Mrs. Fred Dearing.
Clerks—Mrs. M. F. Valentine, Mrs. S. L. Showalter.
Registrars—Mrs. Clarence T. Jones, Miss Lois Dearing.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. B. A. Delzell.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct—Caruther's Store.

Officer—Paul Caruthers.
Judges—J. W. Meadows, C. L. Whited, F. E. Sadley.
Clerks—Mabel Meadows, J. R. Dome.
Registrars—Mrs. R. J. Shasten, Rhoda McCalla.
Assistant Registrar—F. D. Hight.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Junior Order Building.

Officer—Charles F. Collier.
Judges—W. B. Smith, Gilbert N. Boyd, J. J. Anderson.
Clerks—W. B. Cummings, F.W. Prince.
Registrars—Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Anna Meier.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. F. Simpson.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—4726 Roesville Blvd.

Officer—John A. Arnold.
Judges—J. H. Potter, B. C. Allison, M. R. Woodall.
Clerks—Mrs. George Cochran, Mrs. W. P. Willbanks.
Registrars—Mrs. Charles W. Clark, Mrs. H. H. Cook.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. B. McClain.

Fourteenth Ward—Mission Ridge Fire Hall.

Officer—M. L. Dillard.
Judges—Sam LeClercq, W. R. Jones, H. L. McFarland.
Clerks—Will Allen Wilkerson, Mrs. L. V. Luckadoo.
Registrars—Mrs. Harold Smartt, Mrs. H. C. McCalla.
Assistant Registrar—T. Rudd Loder.

Fifteenth Ward—117 Brainerd Road.

Officer—Scott Swafford.
Judges—Mrs. Charles Weigle, Mrs. G. R. Fox, W. E. Crowe.
Clerks—Mrs. L. O. Goode, Mrs. Hugh Moore.
Registrars—Bessie Jones, Mrs. Clarence Cofer.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. W. Gillespie.

Sixteenth Ward—Riverview Service Station.

Officer—H. C. Thompson.
Judges—Mrs. F. F. Blakeley, Hunter Jones, Mrs. C. G. Pullen.
Clerks—Louis Goldstein, Mrs. J. G. Crisp.
Registrars—Mrs. Bertie Gannaway, Mrs. T. J. Tullos.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Doris Smalley.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct—Odd Fellow's Building.

Officer—J. F. Conner.
Judges—E. E. Sloan, Stephen R. Reddy, J. E. Bacon.
Clerks—Mrs. Arlyngton Smyth, Mrs. Sarah B. Sherrell.
Registrars—Mrs. W. L. Gordon, Mrs. R. C. Stewart.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. E. Sherrill.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct—14 Frazier Ave.

Officer—Henson W. Schoolfield.
Judges—David Knox, Frankie Dugger, Mrs. E. Kennedy.
Clerks—W. O. Mitchell, Mrs. J. F. Dobbs.
Registrars—Mrs. Lula Frank, Mrs. T. W. McDowell.
Assistant Registrar—Flora Bennett.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct—Fire Hall.

Officer—Burnett Siser.
Judges—W. D. M. Chambers, F. Nethery, O. C. Mahon.
Clerks—Mrs. R. T. Hill, J. W. Hall.
Registrars—Mrs. O. L. Hayes, Mrs. J. B. Watson.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. M. Byers.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Corner St. Elmo Ave. and Thirty-eighth St.

Officer—W. B. Rollins.
Judges—G. W. Krichbaum, Ray Miller, J. W. Thomas.
Clerks—H. E. Briggs, Mrs. D. L. Coffey.
Registrars—Mrs. Burt Elliott, Mrs. Grace Hester.
Assistant Registrar—Atlee Hudson.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct—Gymnasium Building.

Officer—John Bauml.
Judges—J. P. Jolly, G. D. Morgan, J. B. May.
Clerks—Mrs. E. B. Moser, J. Murphy Stewart.
Registrars—Mrs. E. C. McCormic, A. H. Baker.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. V. Robinson.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct—1016 W. Thirty-third St.

Officer—J. T. Capley.
Judges—John Dillard, Charles Wilson, George Jackson.
Clerks—W. H. Gant, Mrs. Katherine Lenard.
Registrars—Mrs. Edith Rush, Miss Rebecca Friedman.

This March 31, 1931.

WILEY COUCH,
P. H. THACH,
GUY LANDIS,
Commissioners of Election.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

INTERNAL REVENUE

Little Willie is a funny
And eccentric little waif—
Swallowed all his sister's money,
Said that he was playing safe.
—H. F. B.

* * *

You can swat an insect pest when it goes to buzzing around you, but the law protects a human pest and you have to stand for it buzzing around until it leaves you of its own accord.

* * *

Lawyer: Mr. Peck, your wife has been arrested and is being held incommunicado. But the police chief is easy and a little money . . .

Henry Peck: Fine, fine, and tell him that there's $10 for him for every day he can keep her that way.

* * *

Some folks are too good to be true, and too cheap to be good.

* * *

Client (just acquitted on burglary charge): Well, goodbye. I'll drop in on you some time.

Lawyer: All right, but make it in the day time, please.

* * *

Foreman: Now, Murphy, what about carrying some more bricks?

Murphy: I ain't feelin' well, guvnor—I'm tremlin' all over.

Foreman: Well, then, get busy with the sieve.

* * *

Charles: And you are absolutely sure that you love me?

Irene: Heavens! Do you think I'd be sitting here letting you bore me like this if I didn't?

* * *

Sincerity is more important than genius or talent.

* * *

Father: Isn't that young man rather fast?

Daughter: Yes, daddy, but I don't think he'll get away.

* * *

One man we know of who goes to church occasionally spent a half an hour searching the New Testament for the story of the landing of the pilgrims, when we could have told him all the time it was in the Old.

* * *

Mrs. Goodbody: And how long were you a prisoner?

Tramp: Five years.

Mrs. Goodbody: But the war didn't last five years.

Tramp: Who's talking about the war?

* * *

There are birds still so dumb they think mistletoe is a foot disease.

* * *

An angler who had been trying to hook something for the past six hours was sitting gloomily at his task, when a mother and her small son came along.

The Youngster: Oh! Do let me see you catch a fish.

His mother (addressing the angler): Now, don't you catch a fish for him until he says "please."

Minimum Wage Law Is Probed by State

Boston.—The Massachusetts minimum wage law, heralded as "an advanced step" several years ago, is being probed by a legislative committee.

The law has no penalties and is based on the theory that when the commission makes its award an enlightened public opinion will demand its acceptance.

The scheme has not worked. Commissioners plead that all they can do is to advertise low-wage employers, but newspapers will not accept these advertisements.

A former investigator testified that "the delay of the commission to act against Harvard university for underpaying its scrubwomen is only one of the numerous instances which took place when I was in the division."

Two Million Wage For Tobacco Heads

New York.—The annual wage of George W. Hull, president American Tobacco company, is computed at more than $2,200,000.

Under the stock subscription plan, approved by shareholders of the company, Hull will pay $25 a share for 13,440 shares of company stock, which has a market value of $116 a share.

Under this system each of the vice-presidents received more than $500,000 last year in addition to salary.

These payments rival that of Eugene C. Grace, president Bethlehem Steel corporation, who, in 1929, received $1,623,753 in addition to his salary. Grace, last year, received a bonus of $1,015,591.

Stockholders of both concerns have brought suits against these inordinate payments. Both corporations are anti-union and block every attempt by workers to unite and raise their living standards.

STATE COMPENSATION URGED BY UNIONISTS

Boston.—Members of the state legislature are urged to vote for state workmen's compensation by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The unionists declare that employers should care for injured workers "without the penalty of paying millions of dollars each year into the coffers of profit-taking insurance companies."

UNIONIST IS LABOR CHIEF.

Austin, Tex.—R. B. Gragg, of this city, was appointed labor commissioner of Texas by Gov. Sterling. The appointee is a member of Typographical union.

COAL MINING DEADLY.

Harrisburg, Pa.—One life was lost for every 160,000 tons of anthracite coal mined in this state last year.

FIGHTING "YELLOW DOG."

Columbus, Ohio.—Large delegations of trade unionists attended a legislative hearing on a bill that would outlaw the "yellow dog." Opposition comes from the Ohio Manufacturers' association.

Large Newspaper Collection

What is said to be the largest collection of newspapers in the world has been opened to the public in a newspaper museum at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. Among its collection of 150,000 newspapers are curiosities from all over the world, including an Eskimo paper from the middle of last century.

Hebrew Money

The monetary system of the Hebrews was based upon the Babylonian system of weights. The ratio of the value of gold to silver was 1:13 1-3 and prevailed over all western Asia.

Gigantic Structure

Herodotus estimated that 100,000 men were engaged for 20 years in building the Great pyramid.

A continuous demand for the union label, shop card and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of trade unionists

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Labor Should Be Paid When Made Workless

Baltimore.—"If inventors and efficiency engineers produce labor-saving machinery from which society derives benefit, society should be willing to aid the laborers made idle by the machinery," said David J. Lewis, congressman-elect from the Sixth Maryland district, in a speech in this city.

"The world owes no man a living, but the world does owe a man a chance to earn a living," said Mr. Lewis.

He drew a parallel between the opening of streets and the throwing out of work of laborers. If a street is widened, the city must pay damages to property owners, and it is only proper, he argued, that a similar practice be followed when labor-saving machinery is installed and men are laid off.

This viewpoint is not yet accepted, said Mr. Lewis, but it is no more unusual than when workmen's compensation was first urged. Forty years ago, he said, if a Maryland coal miner was killed, although through no fault of his own, the company expressed regrets while they wrote down the loss of mules and coal cars as contingent expenses.

STUDY OF INSURANCE OF JOBLESS BEGUN

Washington.—A senate committee to study unemployment insurance will begin hearings on March 31. The committee was created on resolution by Senator Wagner, of New York. Private plans and government systems abroad will be investigated.

Members of the committee are Senators Wagner, Glenn (Ill.), and Hebert (R. I.).

PARAGON CAFE
(Formerly Denberry's)
11 West Ninth Street

Food Tasty Service Pleasing
Prices Right

You, Too, Will Be Delighted
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 6-3658

CARMEN
the UNION-MADE Favorite
CIGARETTE

Made by John Weisert Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

ERNEST L. BLAIR
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

KNOW Your Union Label

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

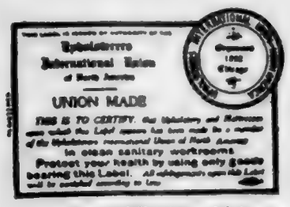
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Card of Union Bartenders

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters



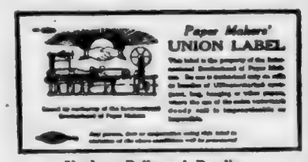
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Bookbinders' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Coopers' Union Label



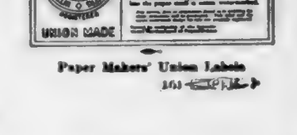
Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

United Hatters of North America Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label



Paper Makers' Union Labels

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

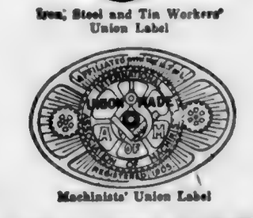
Screen and Wind Motor Union Label — Jewelry Workers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Allied Printing Trades Label



Machinists' Union Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Cigarmakers' Union Label

"Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Buy by the case

Felt Bad After Eating

"Before I started taking Black-Draught, three years ago, my health was very bad," writes Mrs. C. C. Carson, 945 Concord St., Beaumont, Texas. "I suffered constantly from constipation. I had headache when I got up in the morning, and I felt dull and sluggish. I hardly ate a meal that my food agreed with me. Frequently I would have gas on my stomach, and felt awful.

"I read about Black-Draught, and I thought it might help me. After I had taken it a little while, I felt much better. It relieves constipation. I keep it on hand so when I need a laxative I will have it. In the three years I have been taking it, I have never found anything as good for constipation."

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught
For CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS
Costs Only 1 Cent a Dose

E-165

WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take CARDUI. Used for over 50 years.

Chattanooga's Best Entertainment

BIJOU

Chattanooga Owned and Operated

MONDAY — TUESDAY — WED.

"FIFTY MILLION FRENCHMEN"

PATHE SOUND NEWS

"CONGO JAZZ"
A LOONEY TUNE CARTOON

"HENRY SANTRY'S Orchestra"
"CRIMES SQUARE"
VITAPHONE VARIETIES

THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SAT.

JOE BROWN
in
"GOING WILD"

PATHE SOUND NEWS

"THE NIGHTINGALE"
"LET'S MERGE"
"THE PAINTER"
VITAPHONE VARIETIES

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

Rail Trainmen May Join A. F. L.; Plan Discussed at Joint Meeting

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 2.—A conference at A. F. of L. headquarters, called by President Green, discussed jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and several A. F. of L. affiliates.

Differences are being adjusted preparatory to the Brotherhood's action at their Houston convention next May on proposed A. F. of L. affiliation. The Brotherhood has a membership of more than 185,000.

Other conferences will be held prior to the Houston convention and it is predicted that understandings will be reached.

President Green served as chairman of the conference. Other A. F. of L. executive council members present were: Frank Morrison, secretary; A. O. Wharton, sixth vice-president; G. M. Bugniazet, eighth vice-president.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and directly interested international unions and their representatives were:

Brotherhood—A. F. Whitney, president, and S. R. Harvey and J. A. Farquaharson. Railroad Telegraphers—E. J. Manion, president. Street Car Men—Wm. B. Fitzgerald, first vice-president, and P. J. Shea. Switchmen—T. C. Cashen, president, and James B. Connors and John Lundergan. Teamsters—Daniel J. Tobin, president, and J. M. Gillespie. Railway Clerks—W. J. Chapman.

The conference will prove historic, and is the result of many discussions between President Green and A. F. Whitney, president, and other officials of the railroad brotherhood. President Green, two years ago, attended the Montreal convention of these rail workers and a few days later President Whitney returned the courtesy by addressing the A. F. of L. convention at Toronto. At that time Mr. Whitney said:

"I don't know of any reason why this great organization, the B. of R. T., should be on the outside looking in on this, the greatest labor federation in the world. I am happy to say that even before Brother Green addressed our meeting in Montreal the other day, 103 chairmen of our general comimttees and fifteen grand lodge officers went on record in favor of the B. of R. T. affiliating with the A. F. of L., if your federation sees fit to accept us. That action was unanimous, and after Brother Green made his wonderfully inspiring and illuminating talk every fellow felt that he had made no mistake."

WILL EMPLOYMENT FIGURES LESSEN NEXT BUSINESS SAG?

(By International Labor News Service.)

Concord, N. H., April 2.—Accurate figures on unemployment can forestall "serious conditions" in the next business depression, said the unemployment emergency committee of New Hampshire in a report to Gov. Winant.

The committee says there is a noticeable resentment by the average citizen that America, along with its industrial development, has failed to make provision against "such extreme conditions" as have prevailed the past year.

There is no reference in the report to causes of business depressions and the need for higher purchasing power and shorter hours to take up the unemployed slack.

The committee's solution for "the next depression" is to make an accurate count of unemployed. There is no suggestion of remedies for "future depression" after this data is secured. The figures, it is stated, will serve as "a basis for comparisons."

"While conditions have been severe," the committee states, "their exact degree of seriousness has undoubtedly been exaggerated for want of reliable information. Lacking the facts, there has been fear, which always exaggerates and leads to hysteria, hampering an orderly recovery."

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Still quite a bit of sickness among the force. C. P. Connor was off Monday. J. E. Whitman was off Monday on account of illness in the family.

* * *

Expect to start the Saturday short work day today.

* * *

Well, I guess they will begin work on the new postoffice soon. I hope they rush work on it.

* * *

C. C. Oakes is building an electric line for the Tennessee Power company so he can have the pleasure of paying them for the use of it. I understand he gave them a right-of-way through his property, and now he has to build his own line. Some financiers, says I; they asked me to put up $95 to make connections for an electric stove. I told them to go to h—.

* * *

Brother Dailey is suffering from an abscessed tooth.

* * *

It rained Tuesday, so Bill Myers laid off.

* * *

H. B. Lewis laid off Thursday evening to see the Babe slam the ball over the fence. Yes!

* * *

J. H. Reneau, of East Lake, has bought a home in Highland Park.

Teachers' Union Holds Convention June 29-July 3

Chicago, April 2.—The call for the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers has been issued. The convention will be held at the Congress hotel here June 29-July 3.

This year when the schools of the land and many teachers personally have suffered under the chaotic economic conditions, the deliberations of this convention will doubtless be of marked significance.

Teachers who have been brought into daily contact with the most disastrous of all effects of unemployment, poverty diseases in children, will give earnest consideration to the problem. Decrease in property values with the consequent reduction in public revenues has produced financial problems in school systems which have been met by decreasing salaries, increasing the number of pupils per teacher and general reduction of the efficiency of the schools. These problems will be before the convention together with those of certification, tenure and unemployment among teachers.

The American Federation of Teachers believes that in organization of teachers is to be found the only effective method by which dangers to our schools can be averted and hence will consider ways and means of extending its protection still more broadly among teachers in every field of education.

British Labor Party Doubles Welsh Vote

London.—The labor party doubled its 1929 majority in an "off" election at Pontypridd, a mining section 20 miles from Cardiff, Wales. The liberal vote dropped to such proportions that it has alarmed leaders of that party.

Pontypridd was the scene of the famous Taff Vale decision, thirty years ago, which resulted in the formation of the present labor party.

Railroad workers on the Taff Vale railroad, that runs in the Taff river valley, suspended work.

The company sued the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and individual members for $150,000 damages. The house of lords, England's highest court, held for the company. Trade union agitation secured legislation that exempted trade unions and damages, because of their character as a voluntary association.

WIRE MEN STRIKE.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia Power company discriminates against organized electrical workers and several hundred of these unionists throughout the state suspended work.

Radio Trust Looms By Bureau Rulings

Washington.—"Radio is the last great public domain that has not been given over to the trusts," said Edward N. Nockels in an address to the non-partisan conference in this city.

Mr. Nockels is A. F. of L. legislative representative and general manager labor's radio station WCFL, Chicago.

"The radio act of 1927," said Mr. Nockels, "prevents vested or property rights of the air, but the federal radio commission is setting up arbitrary rules which virtually give property rights of the air to a radio monopoly.

"This radio trust has invested large sums in equipment and property, and will eventually claim that on account of their property investment and development of the art (because they also have a monopoly of the patents) that they have a right to ownership of the ether.

"The judiciary is the ace in the hole for this monopoly. Should some court give property rights to say one station, the precedent is established. From that time on there will be no opportunity for the public, the workers, the farmers, educators or any other independent group, to obtain suitable facilities on the air to broadcast their views on great public questions. When the radio trust gains a monopoly it will be censor of the air."

In urging that labor's broadcast station secure a cleared channel, Mr. Nockels said:

"Radio is the greatest implement of democracy yet given to mankind.

"Great commercial interests of this country, through chains and mergers, have secured a practical control of the press of this nation. So far as the people are concerned, they are inarticulate through the columns of the daily newspapers. Is it not of great importance, then, that the voice of the people be heard through this newly discovered art?"

PENNY PINCHING HARMS POSTOFFICE SERVICE

Washington.—"Postoffice efficiency is being destroyed by Postmaster-General Brown's curtailment of delivery service," said Congressman Kendall, of Pennsylvania.

The lawmaker, for twelve years a member of the house postoffice committee, said reports show that mail service is poorer than at any period in recent years.

"The postal service is the life blood of the nation and it should not be curtailed for any cause," said Mr. Kendall. "This service should not be considered from the standpoint of postal deficits or revenues, but because of its daily contact with every section of the country, it should be maintained so as to give the best possible service."

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Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

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PLANS SHAPING FOR CONVENTION OF MUSICIANS

Local 80 Hopes to Entertain President Green.

ADDRESS BY WEBER TO BE BROADCAST

Committees Busy Arranging for International Gathering in June.

JOSEPH WEBER
President American Federation of Musicians.

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will in all probability be a visitor to Chattanooga during the sessions of the American Federation of Musicians, which convenes in this city early in June for a two-weeks conclave. Officers of Local No. 80 were optimistic regarding the probabilities of inducing the labor chieftain to join a large number of his fellow-international officials in visiting the big convention, and stated they believed with the assistance of Central Body and other local unions they would be successful in this feature of the program. Other specially-invited guests of the convention, which will meet at the Memorial auditorium, will include officers of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and representatives of the southern organizing committee.

Local officers told a representative of The Labor World this week that this will be the first time in twenty years that the musicians have met in the southland, the delegates having been "sold" on Chattanooga through some excellent work at the last convention as well as the previous one by Harry S. Kennedy, then president of Local 80, and C. L. Park, chairman of the Chattanooga convention bureau.

Pre-convention arrangements are proceeding at a rapid pace, it was said, and it is the purpose to offer a real Chattanooga welcome to the visitors, who will come from all parts of the country. Morning sessions will be devoted to business, while the afternoons and evenings will be given over to entertainment, including a dance at Hotel Patten, which will be headquarters; several luncheons for the ladies, an organ recital at the Memorial, a sightseeing trip to Lookout mountain, barbecue and dance at Sigmund mountain, dinners for officers and official visitors, etc.

The opening address of President Weber will be broadcast over the Columbia broadcasting chain.

Convention committees are as follows:

General Chairman—Harry S. Kennedy.

Finance and Hotels—Lester Cohn.

Ways and Means—Ralph Miller.

Entertainment — Johnny Mahoney.

Transportation—Earl VanArsdale.

Badges—Alex Rankin.

Registration—Dick Park.

Printing—Wallace Cash.

Officers of Local No. 80 are:

President—Ira Summers.

Vice-President—Lester Cohn.

Secretary—Alex Rankin.

Treasurer—George R. Vandale.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Harry Kenney.

Readers of the past two issues of The Labor World have missed Editor Cooke's prize column—we refer to that part of the paper that you are always reading. The reason for Melody Cooke's absence has been the terrible weather, that spring has held us. We promise not to offend again.

* * *

The execution board had another stormy session last week and finally decided that local orchestras could broadcast free of charge. However, it must be kept a deep, dark secret as to who is doing the playing. Herman says the reason for this ruling is to keep some of our "artists" from being shot.

* * *

The automobile show is the big attraction scheduled for next week at the auditorium. Three local orchestras will furnish music on alternate nights.

* * *

Frank Worthy says that he has a brand new name for his orchestra. Henceforth it will be known as the Commanders. Frank said he picked this name because he commanded the least amount of work in town.

* * *

Local No. 80 welcomes as a new member Mr. George Ryerson. George performs on the saxophone and will make the society a valuable member.

* * *

The Patten hotel has made the local a very attractive offer in letting Ralph Miller and his ways and means committee use its ballroom for a big dance. Ralph promises everyone a huge time and we are of the opinion that he is right.

* * *

Johnny Mahoney has added Pat Brenizer and Ellis Goodloe to his entertainment committee and they sure ought to be able to help a lot.

* * *

Shelley Sands wishes to announce that all members whom he has engaged to play at the opening baseball game at Engel stadium should be on hand promptly at 1 p.m. Tuesday, April 14, inside the field, dressed in dark suits and shoes, four-in-hand ties, regulation A. F. of M. caps. Be sure to remember to bring your music racks and instruments, adds the professor.

NATION'S WEALTH IN 19 YEARS IN HANDS OF 200 CORPORATIONS

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York, April 9.—At the present rate of increase, 80 per cent of the nation's non-financial corporate wealth (industry, transportation, mining, power, etc.) will be in the hands of 100 corporations by 1950, or nineteen years from 1931.

This conclusion is reached by Gardiner C. Means in discussing a statistical survey, conducted by the Columbia Social Science Research Council, on the part being played in American life by large corporations.

Mr. Means shows that corporations with assets in excess of $80,000,000 are increasing their power and now control four-fifths of the assets of corporations whose stock is regularly traded on the New York Stock exchange.

During the period 1909-1927 the assets of these corporations grew more than twice as fast as the assets of all other non-financial corporations, and at this rate they will own 80 per cent of all non-financial corporate wealth in 1950.

"The huge corporation, the corporation with $80,000,000 of assets or more," said Mr. Means, writing in American Economic Review, "has come to dominate most major industries, if not all industry, in the United States. A rapidly increasing proportion of industry is carried on under this form of organization. There is apparently no immediate limit to its increase. It is coming more and more to be the economic unit under which American economic, social and political life must deal."

All U. S. Building Now Under Law On Prevailing Wage

Act to Stop Rate-Slashing Effective on Vast Government Program—Secretary of Labor Has Final Word in Case of Dispute.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 9.—Yesterday the new prevailing rate of wages law, signed March 27, became effective throughout the United States.

Under the new law contractors are required to pay the rate of wages prevailing in the community where the work is to be done. Advance determination of wages is not provided for, but in the event the contractor does not pay the rate deemed by the employes to be the prevailing rate, appeal may be taken. In event of dispute the secretary of labor is responsible for determination of the prevailing wage. He is the final judge.

Inquiries at the department of labor from contractors have been met with the statement that no advance rulings can be made. If complaint is made against any contractor and the complaint is found valid the contractor then will be ordered to pay a wage determined upon by the secretary of labor.

"Responsibility for taking the prevailing wage scale into consideration in making their bids rests squarely on the contractor and not on the government," Hugh L. Kerwin, chief of the division of conciliation of the labor department, said. "Contractors have to take the details of specifications into consideration and stand responsible for their computations expressed in bids and the same thing applies to wages.

"It simply is another factor the contractor will have to take into consideration and familiarize himself with. The contractors, incidentally, brought this new law on themselves. There were many instances in which contractors imported labor and completely upset the wage scale and labor market in communities where conditions had been stable."

300,000 IDLE IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Canada.—Unemployment in Canada was estimated at 300,000 during a debate in the Dominion parliament.

PETER J. CONLON, MACHINIST OFFICIAL, DIES SUDDENLY AT 61

P. J. CONLON

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 9.—Peter J. Conlon, general vice-president of the International Association of Machinists and one of the best known trade unionists in the United States, died suddenly on April 1 at Georgetown hospital, Washington. He leaves his widow and six children. His home was at Mt. Ida, Va.

Mr. Conlon was born Sept. 23, 1869, at Brooklyn, N. Y. His father was a locomotive engineer. He went to work as an apprentice plumber at the age of 14, serving two years. Later he served an apprenticeship as a machinist with the Cotton Belt railroad at Pine Bluff, Ark. He was a machinist from 1885 to 1901.

Mr. Conlon was a member of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists from 1895 to 1916, having joined the union Feb. 12, 1889. From 1916 to 1921 he was in charge of the organization department of the union and made an enviable record. He had been general vice-president since 1921.

During the World war, Mr. Conlon served as assistant to B. M. Jewell, president of the Railroad Employes' Department, American Federation of Labor. He wrote many articles for the Machinists Journal. He was active in the progressive political movement.

Labor Holds Its Wage Level High Despite Bankers

Big Business-High Finance Drive for "Deflation" of Payrolls Seems Flattening Out, According to Bureau Findings.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 9.—The big business banking drive to "deflate" wages seems fizzling.

The February report of the bureau of labor statistics summary shows, among other things, that the number of wage-earners on the payrolls of the reporting establishments registered a bare increase—less than one-tenth of one per cent—over the preceding month.

The summary also shows that the total amount paid in wages increased over the previous month by 4.7 per cent.

Labor is just a little more than holding its own on the matter of total payroll in proportion to number of employes.

WORLD DEPRESSION HITS BRITISH JOBLESS PAY

Princeton, N. J.—England's unemployment insurance system was never intended to cope with a business depression such as marks that country, as well as other sections of the world, said Rev. T. A. E. Davey, canon of Liverpool cathedral, who is visiting Princeton university.

Canon Davey said he favored unemployment insurance measures as a matter of sound economics, but pointed out that the depression has made an unusual condition, which shows up badly for the insurance system.

REASON ROUTS ARGUMENTS OF WAGE-CUTTERS

Figures Show Decreases Are Not Necessary.

BUSINESS SURVEY GOES INTO HISTORY

Former Depressions Met Without Destroying Standards.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 9.—The argument that wages should come down because of the decline in wholesale prices is strongly attacked by the American Federation of Labor in its April survey of business.

Present advocacy of wage cuts comes largely from banking circles, the federation says, adding that it is claimed wages must come down to compensate for losses from price reductions.

Price Falls Outstrip Wages.

Wage rates have never varied proportionately with price changes, the federation declares, and in most depressions the decline in wage rates in general has been very small, if any, though price declines have often been drastic.

"In the long depression of 1894 to 1897, prices fell 17 per cent from 1890 level, but wages declined only 3 per cent in 1894, and immediately increased again so that by the end of the depression they were again at the 1890 level," the federation continued. "In the depressions of 1866, and 1884, and the mild depressions of 1911 and 1927, wage rates either rose or were maintained at the same level although prices declined from 8 to 14 per cent and once as much as 37 per cent.

Wage Cuts Not Necessary.

"In only two depressions were there wage declines amounting to as much as 10 per cent—the five-year depression of 1874 and the depression of 1921; in the first, wage rates declined only 10 per cent while prices fell 23 per cent, and in 1921, wages were reduced 11 per cent and prices 37 per cent. These two wage declines are outstanding exceptions; they occurred with unusually severe price declines. The price decline of 1930 was only 11 per cent. Clearly if sixty-five years' experience has weight, wage cuts are not necessary now.

"Undoubtedly there were wage reductions in former depressions, but they did not reach the sweeping proportions of 1921. They were not large enough nor widespread enough to affect the general wage level seriously. Conditions then were different; industry was not so closely interrelated. Wage cuts now would be far more serious because industry is more dependent on workers' buying power than ever before.

Pay Losses Not Considered.

Assailing the argument that the "cost of living has declined, therefore workers could buy as much even if wages were cut," the federation points out this argument does not take account of wage losses because of part-time work and unemployment. It continues:

"For the last four months our reports from unions show that from 18 to 20 per cent of the membership have been working part time each month. Judging from our unemployment figures and the report of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, it seems probable that from 34 to 45 per cent of American wage-earners have been victims of either part or full employment each month this winter. Since the calamity does not strike the same individuals each month, it seems probable that comparatively few families have escaped during the past year.

"It has been estimated that wage losses in 1930 amounted to about ten billion dollars. The loss of this huge sum cannot but cripple retail trade and hold back industrial production. Now is no time to reduce buying power still further by wage cuts. Also, the effect of wage cuts will last into the future and limit buying power after depression is over. After the 1921 wage cuts it took eight years for wages to rise again to the 1920 level.

Decline Checked.

"Reliable trade indicators show that the business decline has already been checked. Wage cuts were not necessary to accomplish this. They are even less necessary now that the decline is checked. Hard as the adjustments of depression are, they can be accomplished without wage cuts, as past history shows. We are in a new era; mass production depends on mass buying. Wage cut philosophy is out of date. The question of wage cuts is largely psychological. If business men expect wage cuts and wait for them, recovery will of course be delayed. If executives accept the present standards and adjust accordingly, business recovery will proceed without wage reductions. Wage cuts were fewer in February, but there were still a very large number. In January 335 firms cut wages, affecting 43,507 workers; in February, 228 firms, affecting 39,096 workers. Cuts averaged 10.3 per cent in February.

"Profits rose to a high peak in 1929, increasing 35 per cent in two years. Most of the increased earnings of these plants went to pay higher dividends to stockholders; some were held as a reserve. Dividends increased 26 per cent, wages only 8 per cent. When depression came in 1930 profits declined to a point below the 1927 level. Nevertheless, dividend payments were continued at the high 1929 level. But wage payments were cut 19 per cent. Keeping reserves for wages would solve much of the unemployment problem."

Bottom Reached, Is View.

The survey says that the first quarter of the year ends with a firmer conviction that business has reached the bottom of depression and that "in the fall we may look forward to the beginning of a more definite climb upward toward prosperity."

"Business sentiment is continually improving," the survey says. "The situation this spring is very different from last, for this year more of the fundamental adjustments have been made and business men have their feet more firmly on the ground."

DEPRESSION AIDS SHORT WEEK; STRIKE FEAR FORCES WORK GAINS

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 9.—Poor business conditions have been an impetus to the five-day week, according to Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner federal bureau of labor statistics. The cost of operating for four hours on Saturday is another factor, while the fear of strikes "has induced" many employers to improve working conditions.

"Obstacles have been removed from the path leading to the adoption of the shorter working week by the lack of sufficient work, in many instances, to keep plants busy more than three days a week," said Mr. Stewart.

"There will, of course, be a certain percentage of establishments operated by persons with backward ideas of business management which will revert to the five and one-half or six-day week when business gets back to normal," continued the statistician. "But the majority of plants which have been forced to go on the reduced schedule will keep it reduced, as the feasibility and economic soundness of the five-day week may now be said to have been successfully demonstrated.

"Night work and Sunday operations in such industries as the cotton mills will be found to have declined, also, when conditions again become normal, it is believed.

"The beneficial effects of shorter hours on the employment situation have not been noticed, as yet, because of the fact that operations have been cut down so greatly. When enough orders are received, however, to keep factories busy six days a week, it will become necessary for those retaining the five-day week to add more workers to their payrolls than they formerly carried.

RAILROAD HEAD SAYS CAPITALISM IS FAULTY IN PROVIDING OF JOBS

DANIEL WILLARD

(By International Labor News Service.)

Philadelphia, April 9.—Speaking at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, criticized a system under which millions of men are unable to find employment.

"A system—call it what you will—under which it is possible for 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of willing and able-bodied men to be out of work and unable to secure work for months at a time, and with no other source of income, cannot be said to be perfect or even satisfactory," Willard said. "On the contrary, it can be said to have failed in at least one very important detail.

"I can think of nothing more deplorable than the condition of a man, able and anxious to work, but unable to secure work, with no resources but his labor, and perhaps with others even more helpless dependent upon him. Unless he is willing to starve and see those who justly look to him for support also starve, his only alternative is to seek charity and, failing in that, to steal.

"While I do not like to say so, I would be less than candid if I did not say that in such circumstances I would steal before I would starve."

Rail Workers Suffer But Dividends Hold

Montreal, Quebec.—The annual report of the privately-owned Canadian Pacific railroad shows "business as usual" for stockholders, but unemployment, part time and wage cuts for labor.

Large numbers of these workers have been laid off and some shops are working but 32 hours a week. Working expenses were cut $23,934,265 last year, according to the annual report.

The usual dividends to stockholders were paid and the company's profits from all sources are practically the same as in 1929.

The company's "special income" from steamships, hotels, telegraphs, lands, mines, etc., amounted to $20,042,923, a new high record and more than $5,000,000 above the 1929 figures.

Employment In Trade Unions Gains Slightly

Small Improvement Noted in March Encouraging as Showing Normal Seasonal Trend, President Green Says.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 9.—Employment of trade union members improved again slightly in March, according to figures received by the American Federation of Labor from affiliated unions. The gain in March was about the same as that in February. The weighted unemployment figures showed 18.2 per cent unemployed in March, as compared to 19.0 per cent in February and 19.8 per cent in January.

Commenting on the report, President William Green, of the federation, said:

"Although the improvement from February to March is small, it is quite in keeping with the usual seasonal gains at this time of year. Last year, unemployment in March was worse than in January; after the hard winter of 1928 the improvement from January to March was less than it has been this year. Only in the prosperous year of 1929 was there a greater gain than this year.

"While the March figures are encouraging in that they show a normal seasonal gain, no industry as yet shows a definite upward tendency in employment of more than seasonal proportions. Employment has improved in metal trades since the February peak, but 28 per cent are still out of work and 27 per cent on part time. In clothing and textile industries, employment gains were substantial, as is usual at this season, but 25 per cent were still out of work in March and 40 per cent on part time. In manufacturing and on railroads there were very slight improvements.

"In some other trades, however, adjustments are still in process. In trade and service industries this is marked, for street transport trades and our miscellaneous trade and service group both showed more out of work in March. In printing, unemployment increased again and reached a new high peak; there has been no substantial improvement in printing since January, 1930, and unemployment has been growing almost steadily worse. In building, the spring pick-up which sometimes begins in March had not yet started in March of this year, and 52 per cent of the building trades membership were still without work.

"These reports show that unemployment is still at a very high level with no prospect for more than gradual improvement in the near future. On the basis of the government census of unemployment in nineteen cities in January, Secretary Lamont estimated that 6,050,000 were without jobs and from 250,000 to 300,000 on temporary lay-off, making a total of about 6,300,000 without work. Considering the small improvement since January the number out of work is probably still near the 6,000,000 mark."

Cloak Union Wins Extra Pay Dispute

New York.—Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman of the cloak industry, ruled that when an employer pays a wage rate above the minimum scale, that rate cannot be changed without the consent of the worker and union.

Manufacturers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union established the impartial chairman to adjust disputes.

Under the wage contract there is no definite agreement of existing rates above the scale, but as higher rates are paid to exceptional workers, these rates cannot be changed at the employers' will, the chairman held.

TAXI DRIVERS WIN.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Taxi Drivers' Union No. 640 secured their first signed agreement—from the California Cab company.

INTEREST KEEN IN ELECTION BY CENTRAL BODY

Delegates Will Select Officers Monday Night.

STATE CONVENTION RACE TO FEATURE

Local Unions Expected to Be Represented at Annual Meeting at Jackson.

Annual election of officers will feature the regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night, and although nominations made at last meeting were somewhat less in number than is customary for this preliminary, increasing interest indicates that most of the various offices to be filled will find more than one aspirant for the honor.

M. H. Ortwein, who has served the council as president for the past four years, declined to stand for re-election, and E. E. McDaniels, of the Electrical Workers, was placed in nomination for that office. Other nominations already made are: For vice-president, T. R. Cuthbert; for secretary-treasurer, Matt Gerlach; recording secretary, A. C. Kamin; sergeant-at-arms, R. L. Lee; trustees, George Forbes, C. R. Ruggles, E. E. McDaniels, J. G. Burkes, E. F. Steiner and W. L. Wergin; directors of Labor World, W. F. Lange, W. E. Eckenrod.

Nominations for delegates to the state federation convention, three to be elected, are Paul J. Aymon, M. H. Ortwein, T. R. Cuthbert. Unusual importance of the convention this year will in all probability bring out a number of candidates before the lists are formally closed Monday night.

The convention, which meets at Jackson, is expected to consider unemployment conditions, the situation in the state government, the legislative program and other important matters, and officers are making an urgent appeal that every local union in the state which is possibly able have their representative present.

Indications from other sections are that a good attendance will be present, despite industrial conditions, and it is believed that Chattanooga will have something like the usual number of delegates. However, but two local unions so far have reported their selections to The Labor World, Lodge 56, Machinists, having named W. F. Lange and the Typos R. M. Cooke.

Mrs. Susan Sneed Goes to Reward

Mrs. Susan Sneed, mother of Floyd Sneed, active member of Lodge 56, Machinists, passed to her reward Sunday afternoon, at the age of 74. Mrs. Sneed is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Z. Z. Sherrill, of Memphis; Mrs. H. E. Boise, of Massillon, O.; Mrs. Annie Moore and Mrs. B. G. Holland, of St. Elmo; two sons, W. J., of Flintstone, and Floyd, of St. Elmo; twenty-one grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren. Funeral services were held Monday afternoon, with interment at Forest Hills cemetery.

The Labor World offers condolences of the entire movement to Brother Floyd Sneed and the other surviving relatives in the loss of their loved one.

Plumbers Indorse Cotter and Laws

The following, signed by the secretary and bearing the seal of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, is published in accordance with the policy of The Labor World:

April 6, 1931.

Labor World,
310 West Eighth Street,
City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, have unanimously indorsed Brother J. T. Cotter and Brother G. D. Laws for the positions of chief plumbing inspector and assistant plumbing inspector, respectively.

Both brothers are members of Local 43 and both have been employed by the city for some time.

We are asking that these brothers be indorsed by Organized Labor of Chattanooga.

Fraternally,
G. F. CHAPIN.

WOULD CURB JOB AGENTS.

Albany, N. Y.—The Gates bill, that would regulate private employment agencies in this state, passed the senate.

Senators from New York and Buffalo, in which virtually all of these agencies are located, opposed the measure. The usual "home rule" plea was made.

THE LABOR WORLD

310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

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THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1931.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

An order to show that modern industrial life is something which does not take into account the worker except as a "producing unit"—giving rise to the term "wage slaves" by radical thinkers—and to make clear that in their present state of mind those who control industry do not purpose to let the workers share in the profits of industry we shall give a brief resume of the historical development of industry.

Under feudalism the serf received his food, shelter, etc., in return for his labor and his services during war. We might term him more or less as a partner in "the concern," although his master took the largest share of the crops. But at last the feudal system began to break up. The peasantry were driven off the land, farms were turned into sheep-runs and multitudes forced to become vagabonds or driven to seek their livelihood in the towns. And thus what we define today as the "proletariat," or industrial working class, made its forced and tragic entry into history.

While the feudal system was breaking up there gradually developed in the towns and cities the guild system, with its apprentices, journeymen and masters. At first there were no labor problems, no conflicts between "capital and labor" in the guild system. "For the hard-working journeyman," as Prof. W. J. Ashley says, "expected to become an independent master. While in remained a journeyman there was no social gulf between himself and his employer. . . . The journeyman earned at least half as much as his master." This untroubled condition, though, did not last over 300 years at the most. As the guild system developed and spread it brought an attendant "labor problem."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Are the national economic councils in France and Germany supported by organized labor?

A.—Yes. The councils were almost entirely the result of the initiative and agitation of the trade unions and they now give their full support to them.

* * *

Q.—Have diamond workers a union?

A.—Yes. It is the Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America.

* * *

Q.—How can the constitution of the American Federation of Labor be amended?

A.—The constitution can be amended or altered only at regular sessions of the convention, by two-thirds vote.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Head and Back Quit Hurting

"A FEW years ago, I found that I was very weak and nothing I ate seemed to give me any strength," writes Mrs. R. B. Douglas, 704 South Congress St., Jackson, Miss.

"I suffered intense pain in my head and back. At times I would have to hold to something to steady myself, so as to do my little work. I was worried about my condition.

"My mother told me that I should take Cardui. After taking two bottles, I felt stronger, but I kept on taking it until my head and back quit hurting. I took about six bottles in all, and have never quit praising Cardui."

CARDUI

USED BY WOMEN FOR OVER 50 YEARS

E 106

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness.

WHAT PRICE PROSPERITY?

Officials of the department of labor at Washington and of the American Federation of Labor, with figures covering 12,367 industrial establishments to back them up, have openly charged some of the bankers of the country are fostering an effort to put wage scales back to where they were in 1913.

The wage-cut figures of the department of labor reveal that over 40,000 workers to date have received an average of 10.3 slash in their total earnings and that in a vast majority of cases where employers of men whose wages have been cut asked their bankers for lower rates of interest they were curtly advised to "cut wages to the bone"—there wasn't going to be any lowered interest rates. These bankers are advocating what amounts to nothing less than a "dog-eat-dog" policy in industry.

It is an established fact that wage cuts mean a drop in living standards, and any lowering of living standards puts a crimp in the purchasing power of the mass of the people, the ones who after all supply the volume of buying so necessary to stable profits. Wage cuts may lead employers to believe they are really lining their purses but in reality wage cutting is a sure strangulation of the consuming public. An employer who cuts wages is creating a sort of one-sided, selfish form of "prosperity" over in his little corner of the earth, but he is missing a mighty big opportunity to help everybody, in business and out of business, by taking just a little less profit and keeping wages at their normal level.

JOBLESS APPLE SELLERS.

Dear Lord, in the battle that goes on through life
I ask but a field that is fair,
A chance that is equal with all in the strife,
A courage to strive and dare.
—Barton Braley.

After Thursday, April 15, there won't be any apple vendors on the downtown streets of New York City. With regrets the police commissioner of the Big Village on the Hudson has issued an edict forbidding the sale of apples by the unemployed on certain streets. It seems organizations composed of business men complained to the police department that the apple vendors obstructed the freedom of movement of pedestrians and interfered with the business of the stores along the main downtown thoroughfare.

Just a few months ago these jobless men and youths had regular jobs. Then one day—well, they were told to move on. The men who gave them their "pink slips" didn't say so, but the gist of the whole matter was they were interfering with somebody else's profits. Now again they are deprived of a chance to earn something for their own and their families' assistance. Again they are told to move on—they're interfering with another somebody else's profits.

Is it a fact that the selfishness of some of our business men is so blind, their hot pursuit of gain so fierce and intense, the hardness of their hearts become so adamant that they will deny jobless men the lowly privilege of selling apples in front of or near their places of business? Have they gone off on a tangent so far from their inherent sense of sympathy for the jobless that they assert the streets of our largest and richest city are too narrow to give room to all who would do business on them? Does the lure of profits really turn men into everything else but human beings? When a part of society robs men of their chance to earn a livelihood should that same part of society harass or protect the men without jobs? When all they asked was "a field that is fair" and showed they had the "courage to strive and dare" even though having lost their jobs, are jobless men being treated right when they are denied the right to engage in selling apples wherever they please to tide them over a period of unemployment?

"Mellonism"

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Just what is the real, honest-to-goodness meaning of all this sudden talk about United States government finances—the talk lately about the contemplated issuance of additional treasury securities, of the fall in income tax collections to the tune of $224,673,000, of an estimated deficit of $700,000,000 in treasury funds at the end of the fiscal year June 30 of this year, and of "a sweeping tax increase on lesser incomes," etc., etc.? It all started because, in common street parlance, your Uncle Samuel isn't as rich as "he uster be." But that is only one-half of the answer you are entitled to. The other half is that the whole business from beginning to end is Mellonism! Now you've got the biggest half of the answer. Notice how this Mellonism plays downright hard on a "sweeping increase on lesser incomes?" Know what that means? In plain English it means Secretary Mellon has advocated to President Hoover that hitherto untaxed incomes of married men supporting wives and families with incomes of, say, from $2,000 to $3,500 will be taxed when this "sweeping increase in lesser incomes" goes into effect. The big, coupon-clipping fellows with bulging pockets are going to be left alone—they're after the little guys now. The gentle, home-making, family-loving sort, you know. They are making too much, wages are altogether too high—it's time to teach those home-makers a little patriotism. Now that their Uncle Samuel is hard up they must help him out. Why not? They've got the money to give or they wouldn't have been able to establish homes!

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XXI.
AGAINST SORDID ANXIETY
(Lk. 12:22-31)

WM. L. MOSS

"And he said unto his disciples, Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat; neither for the body, what ye shall put on. The life is more than the meat, and the body more than the raiment. . . . Consider the ravens, for they neither sow nor reap . . . and God feedeth them: how much more are ye better than the fowls? Consider the lilies . . . They toil not, they spin not, and yet . . . Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. If then God so clothe the grass . . . how much more will he clothe you, O ye of little faith? And seek not ye what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, neither be ye of doubtful mind . . . But rather seek ye the kingdom of God, and all these things sall be added unto you."—Lk. 12:22-31.

In the verses quoted above I have merely given the words of our Lord that will best serve our purpose in studying sordid anxiety and tracing covetousness back to it. Read the entire 12th chapter of Luke and drink in at first hand in their complete form the rare beauty and rich teaching of our Lord's utterances contained in this chapter. But what is the significance of His words quoted above? First, we must note their connection with what precedes them. Jesus had just been talking on covetousness. He had been prompted to do so by the request of one of two brothers who had come to Him and asked Him to act as referee in a dispute over an estate. Jesus refused to accept the office of judge in the matter and at once unburdened His mind of what He saw as the basis of the whole dispute—the desire to possess, or covetousness. But does the Master stop there? Not hardly! The work which lay close to Jesus' heart was His wish to set free men's moral life. As Wernle says: "The central desire of Jesus is to awaken the conscience and set before it the thought of eternity. . . .One can understand Jesus only when one recognizes this desire in Him." So after disposing of the brother's request that He act as judge in a dispute over property the Master rises to the full height of His powers as a Teacher by the use of almost simplicity itself! He deepens and broadens the tenor of His preaching, yet in simple and beautiful language pictures clearly for us what ought to be our attitude in life. He strikes at sordid anxiety, for after all it is this extreme anixety (a form of fear) that blindly leads men on to give way to their acquisitive nature and become covetous.

(To Be Continued)

Strong Back; Weak Mind!

Editor Labor World:

The issue of The Labor World for last week carried an editorial pertaining to the recent ruling of the United States civil service commission now requiring that pick and shovel jobs be placed on the list of civil service registration status. This ruling, so the commission asserts, was for the purpose of raising the standard of intelligence among the forces employed by the government; also to assure a higher degree of Americanism among the personnel, etc.

I took this examination last year, and for the benefit of prospective applicants for pick and shovel jobs under Uncle Sam, will say that so far as I know, the two main requisites for registration under this phase of civil service requirement are: A strong back and a weak mind. I was required to stand with heels clicked together and shoulder a sack of dirt weighing 125 pounds Avoirdupois—this much for the strong back. As to the mental test I was required to write an ordinary business letter and to perform certain elementary evolutions in arithmetic involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. In addition to this examination, the government conducted a registration campaign for the jobless.

I registered under this campaign and later applied for work, only to be told that jobs were doled out to fathers of families, and as the registration records indicated that I had but two children dependent on me for support, the office had nothing to offer me at that time, and could not forecast anything for the future.

While this occurred in the state of Indiana, I cannot help but compare it with the methods pursued by the manufacturers' association some five years ago, when they were wont to broadcast through the newspapers (I guess the association uses the radio now) such popycock that there was plenty of work in Chattanooga, thereby causing many a poor devil to leave the plow, or a fairly good job at home and rush to Chattanooga to help swell the number of the already unemployed. I have been away from Chattanooga more than five years, having just a few days ago "blew in," and I was surprised to find free soup kitchens being operated by the city.

I contend that there are three classes of slaves, viz.:

The common dirt farmer.
The common day laborer.
The common school teacher.

In my more than half a century of sojourning in this land of sin and sorrow and past due bills, I have filled all of the three classes as listed, and am at present an humble tiller of the soil. When in trouble one may always find sympathy in the dictionary, but my deepest sympathy is extended to the short-sighted laborer and the benighted teacher, yet, both these classes have in their hands the tool of independence if they would but use it—the Union. There is no hope for the farmer along this line, for he has not sense enough to unionize, and must continue to be in the future just as he has been in the past, a hewer of wood and drawer of water.

Some weeks ago I sat in the library of "Marse Henry" Watterson and these lines from a verse of his came to mind, which I think about covers the present situation:

"Things have come to a hell of a pass
When a man can't wallop his own jackass."

A GEORGIA CRACKER.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Trade unionists have a lot of fun these days watching business and industrial leaders rushing to indorse labor's program for the prevention of unemployment. Once upon a time business and industrial leaders were sure that higher wages and fewer hours of work would ruin the nation. Now they see with organized labor that higher wages and fewer hours are the only thing that can prevent ruin.

Typical of recent utterances backing up labor's view is that of Michael B. Schaler, of Philadelphia, an authority on production and consumption.

"In the last decade the United States produced 25 per cent more than it consumed," Mr. Schaler said. "Production increased by 42 per cent, though there was a reduction of 7 per cent—or 585,000 in the number of men and women engaged in industry."

Mr. Schaler believes therefore that the remedies for unemployment lie in the following directions: Higher wages, shorter hours, legislation in behalf of unemployed and measures against unemployment by industrial and social agencies.

Only in such fashion will the United States be able to make prosperity a reality again, he points out.

* * *

Investigation by the New York state department of labor reveals that the 72-hour working week is by no means unknown in beauty parlors in New York City, the 60-hour week is comparatively frequent and overtime is very common. Probably hours are as bad or worse in cities all over the country.

With these hours, it is hard to see how the beauty shop operators' workers can preserve their own beauty, since there is nothing harder on beauty than excessive toil.

It is plain that beauty shop workers are badly in need of trade union organization or regulation of their hours of work by law. New York, despite the high standards of its labor code, doesn't extend the protection of its laws to beauty shop employes. Some other states are more progressive in this respect, among them being Massachusetts and Connecticut, which now have hour laws specifically covering employes of beauty parlors.

* * *

During 1930 fire losses were appreciably greater than in 1929. And, if the present trend continues, 1931 will register another large advance. According to the national board of fire underwriters the loss for January totaled $44,090,449—an increase of $1,746,414 over the same month last year.

At a time when business depression and unemployment are two paramount issues, the tragedy of fire becomes more than ordinarily apparent. Another structure can be built to replace the one ruined—but there is no compensation for lost lives, for lost opportunity, for lost jobs, for lost business. Every fire amounts to throwing a wrench into the wheels of progress.

The United States has proven itself to be particularly callous to fire. It listens to the lesson of fire prevention and observes a "Fire Prevention week"—then continues to countenance hazards that lead to disaster. One wonders how many billions in property values and how many thousands of lives will be destroyed in the future before we, as citizens, do the little things, go to the petty expense, that would make fire prevention a reality instead of a hope.

Five-Hour Work Day Urged by Lawmaker

Vancouver, Canada.—The five-hour work day, or two shifts of four hours each, as a solution for unemployment was urged by Col. Nelson Spencer, member of the British Columbia legislature from this city.

Col. Spencer's drastic proposal is especially significant because he is a leading conservative. He said the five-hour day can be generally applied without disturbing industrial conditions.

He suggested that the Dominion government arrange with the president of the United States for a conference on the five-hour day.

What Next!

Tests of experimental roads in the south employing cotton fabric as a strengthening agent may result in an important new use for cotton, according to a statement by R. J. Cheatham, of the department of agriculture, in charge of studies of adaptation of cotton to new and extended uses. Tests on roads in South Carolina and Texas, using cotton membrane embedded in surfacing materials, are said to show that cotton cloth spread on tar-treated surfacing and subjected to hot asphalt treatment offers a quick and durable method of improving rural roads.

5-Day Week Opposed By Short Time Bosses

Oakland, Cal.—"There are thousands of employers in this country who cannot give workers employment for two days a week protesting against the inauguration of a five-day week," said Frank C. MacDonald, general president California Building Trades council, in his report to the annual convention.

"This type of employer has fought every change," said Mr. MacDonald. "We find employers, who are being eliminated by the maladjustment of our industrial Frankenstein, opposing any increase in wages that will help to bridge the chasm between production and consumption—the very condition which renders these merchants and manufacturers unable to sell their wares."

President MacDonald declared that the country's institutions are threatened by these conditions.

"The welfare of the great mass of our people is menaced by the appalling situation revealed by reports which show that wages and salaries paid by industries in the United States were $815,000,000 less in the first half of 1930 than in the first half of 1929, yet during the same period dividend payments of these industries were $350,000,000 more. Reports show that the railroads paid out $91,000,000 less in salaries during the first six months of 1930, but paid $39,000,000 more in dividends."

"I want my Telephone Put Back in please"

Almost daily people who discontinued their telephones during the stress of the past twelve months are ordering their service restored. They found that the small cost of the service had been repaid many times each month in convenience, in time and actually in money saved.

Others found that the loss of their telephones would soon mean the loss of friends, because of the lack of close and personal contact made possible only by telephone service. Still others mention that the sacrifice of their telephone meant the loss of many pleasant, impromptu social gatherings when their friends were unable to reach them by telephone.

It is all true, what these subscriber friends of ours say. Telephone service costs so little and the advantages of the service are so many that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Incorporated)

OPENING DAY

All Chattanooga will join next Tuesday in a rousing reception to

Joe Engel's 1931 Chattanooga Lookouts

The Best Ball Club that ever represented the "Dynamo of Dixie"

Chattanooga

vs.

Atlanta

Game Called at 3 O'Clock

Gates Open at 11 a.m.

General Admission Tickets on Sale at

LOOKOUT BILLIARD HALL
MONARCH BILLIARD HALL
SAVOY BILLIARD HALL
ELKINS DRUG STORE

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Smile.

Even though your heart be sad,
Try to smile, pretend you're glad,
Troubles won't seem half so bad,
If you smile.
When you're feeling very blue,
No one seems to care for you,
Here's the best thing you can do—
Try to smile.
Life is what we make it,
Sorrows, joys, of each a bit;
You can make the best of it
With a smile.

* * *

Sign in a bank window reads: "The man who has one dollar in his pocket must take the first job offered him. The man who has $1,000 can make his choice of a few. The man who has $5,000 can dictate who should get his services." Save your money and be a dictator.

* * *

Too many people grow stoop shouldered carrying around the responsibility for things that don't concern them.

* * *

Hal Itosis—Has your husband a good ear for music?

Sal Hepatica—I'm afraid not. He seems to think that everything he hears played in church is a lullaby.

* * *

Life is easier after one gets over the rough spots. The corset string that withstood the terrible strain of the early nineties is living on easy street. . . . If it were not for "Home Sweet Home," there wouldn't be any harmonica players. . . . Many a man has lost a lot of joys while saving a few dollars. . . . Arthur Brisbane says the average man's mind is closed tight at forty. It seems that way in a political way anyhow. . . . None are so well to do as were most of the depositors in a busted bank; to hear them tell it.

* * *

Dumb—I've got a cold in the head.
Bright—Well, that's something.

* * *

If a Hottentot taught a Hottentot to talk ere the tot could totter, ought the Hottentot to be taught to say aught, or naught, or what ought to be taught her? If to hoot and to toot a Hottentot tot be taught by a Hottentot tutor, should the tutor get hot if the Hottentot tot hoot and toot at the Hottentot tutor?—H. F. B.

* * *

The teacher was telling her class about parrot fever, and warned the pupils never to kiss animals or birds.

Teacher—Can any pupil give me an instance of this danger?

Little Jackie—My Aunt Emmy used to kiss her lap-dog!

Teacher—Yes, and . . . ?

Little Jackie—And it died!

* * *

A Londoner came out through the gate after viewing his first baseball game, when he was stopped by a newsboy. The score-board had recorded that both teams had made a run in the first inning and hadn't scored since.

Newsboy—Say, Mister, what's the score?

Londoner—Really, I don't know, but it was some place up in the millions when I left.

* * *

The man who is content with what he is isn't much.

* * *

Johnny—Say, Dad, remember the story you told me about the time you were expelled from school?

Dad—Yes.

Johnny—Well, isn't it funny how history repeats itself?

* * *

A wife is somebody who remodels your funny story as you go along.

* * *

Old Boy—I have had my life insured in your name for $10,000. Now, can I do anything better than that to show my devotion?

Young Wife—No, dear; not as long as you live.

* * *

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who used to hang her head out of the window to dry her hair after she had washed it?

* * *

Girls who are handy with men can either twist them around their fingers or keep them under their thumb.

* * *

Any man can get along with a woman not his wife.

* * *

Little James (on train)—What was the name of the last station we stopped at, mother dear?

His mother—I don't know. Don't bother me. I'm reading a story.

Little James—Well, it's too bad you don't know the name, because little brother got off there.

* * *

Our idea of a mean husband is one who sends candy to his wife when she's on a rapid reducing diet. . . . Only those who are "indispensible" dare take long vacations, and even they find often that they are not seriously missed. . . . To make a worthless article sell make prospective buyers believe it is very scarce. . . . A man is also known by the enemies he keeps and the friends he loses.

* * *

Head of Firm—How long do you want to be away on your honeymoon?

Johnston (timidly)—Well, sir—er—how long, would you say?

Head of Firm—How do I know? I haven't seen the bride.

* * *

In order to sleep soundly a fellow has to have either a clear conscience or a mighty good lawyer.

* * *

First Gangster—Dey put Blinket on de spot last night, and I plugged him through his glass eye wit me foist shot.

Second Gangster—Say, Bo! Don't youse know it's seven years bad luck to break a looking-glass?

* * *

John Smith was with a party of friends on a fishing trip, and around the campfire one evening the talk naturally ran on big fish. When it came his turn, John began, uncertain as to how he was going to come out: "We were fishing one time on the Grand Banks for—er—er—"

"Whales," somebody suggested.

"No," said John, "we were baiting with whales."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45113
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

J. R. Aldridge vs. Alice Lleualla Aldridge.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alice Lleualla Aldridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of April, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

P. L. Dixon, Atty.

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
BL & KR
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

The First National Bank
of Chattanooga
Volunteer Branch
Georgia Ave. at Ninth
Main St. Branch
Market St. at Main

Condensed Report to Comptroller, March 25, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$17,939,159.15
Overdrafts	3,987.99
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	3,497,726.57
State, Municipal and Other Bonds	1,068,968.40
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	120,000.00
Banking House and Fixtures	1,571,478.65
Other Real Estate, Including Old Banking House	575,947.59
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit	27,193.88
Customers' Liability Under Acceptances	3,467.40
Other Assets	14,237.11
Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	4,142,758.74
TOTAL	$28,964,925.48

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,500,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,040,772.44
Reserve for Depreciation	5,000.00
Reserve for Dividends	75,000.00
Circulation	2,500,000.00
United States Bonds Borrowed	500,000.00
Letters of Credit	27,193.88
Acceptances Executed for Customers	3,467.40
Deposits	20,813,491.76
TOTAL	$28,964,925.48

The $900,000.00 capital of the First Securities Company, which is held by Trustees for the stockholders of The First National Bank, is not included in this statement.

Will Mr. Clapp Answer This One?

Why Should Electricity for Domestic Purposes Cost 3.5 Times As Much in This Country as in the Province of Ontario?

Editorial in "Labor"

Paul S. Clapp, managing director of the National Electric Light association, chief propaganda agency of the power trust, has made what is called "a reply to the charges of Senator Norris against the electric utility industry."

This "reply" is being scattered broadcast over the United States by the power companies. It is a tissue of misleading statements, some cleverly camouflaged, but the great majority brazen distortions of established facts.

It would take a page of Labor to expose the fake in detail, but fortunately that is unnecessary because a candid examination of anybody's electric light bill will be sufficient to explode Mr. Clapp's entire "reply."

According to Mr. Clapp's own National Electric Light association, the average price paid for current by domestic consumers in the United States last year was 6.5 cents per kilowatt hour. There is grave reason to believe that this figure is too low, but let it stand.

According to the report of the Ontario hydro-electric commission, the average price paid for current by domestic consumers in Ontario last year was 1.7 cents per kilowatt hour.

In other words, private ownership is charging domestic consumers almost exactly four times as much in the United States as public ownership is charging them in Ontario.

There is the outstanding fact which no one can deny and which Mr. Clapp does not attempt to meet except to plead that privately-owned power plants pay taxes while publicly-owned plants are generally tax-exempt.

Again, let us take the power trust's own figures. When former Senator Lenroot was heading the power trust lobby in Washington a few years ago, he presented a statement claiming to show that 9.2 per cent of the gross revenues of the power companies went in taxes.

Figure that out on the basis of the charge per kilowatt hour. Nine and two-tenths per cent of 6.5 cents comes to 6 mills. Subtract that from 6.5 cents—which the N. E. L. A. gives as the average charge of private ownership to domestic consumers—and you have 5.9 per kilowatt hour left.

This is still 4.2 cents per kilowatt hour more than public ownership charges in Ontario. After writing off enough to cover its own statement of its tax burden, the power trust is still charging domestic consumers 3.5 times as high rates as they pay under public ownership just across the Canadian line.

Mr. Clapp says there are 20,000,000 domestic consumers in the United States. Most of them have limited incomes. They are forced to count their pennies. They are interested in rates—the amount they must pay for light and power every month. Why are they compelled to pay 3.5 times as much as the people of Ontario? Why doesn't Mr. Clapp devote his talents to answering that question?

While we are waiting for him to get into action, it may be recalled that Mr. Clapp, and all the other power propagandists, insist that "private enterprise" is "efficient"—that it can produce electricity for less than public plants.

That is interesting—if true—but what Mr. Clapp's 20,000,000 consumers would like to know is, "Who gets the benefit of the 'efficiency?'"

Rail Employment 10 Per Cent Less

Washington. — Railroad employment in this country, last year, dropped 10 per cent as compared with 1929, according to the interstate commerce commission.

During 1930 there was an average employment of 1,510,688, with a total wage of $2,590,274,843. This compares with employment of 1,686,769 and a wage of $2,940,868,690 in 1929, a decrease of 10.44 per cent in employment and 11.92 per cent in wages.

The largest decrease in railway employment was in maintenance-of-way and structures, which dropped 15.08 per cent in 1930 as compared with the 1929 total.

Maintenance of equipment and stores were second with an employment drop of 10.96 per cent, while the next, 9.76 per cent, was in employes engaged in transportation, train and engine.

Railway executives, officials and staff assistants were the least affected by the employment decreases, the loss in this classification being only 2.33 per cent, while professional, clerical and general employes dropped only 6.09 per cent.

WINNING STRIKE.

Philadelphia.—Striking hoisery workers secured eleven settlements and more than 1,200 workers return to their employment under union conditions. The strike was called Feb. 16. Several large plants are tied up.

Police and injunction judges are at the service of employers, but these forces fail to discourage workers.

FRIEDMAN'S
Quitting Business Sale!
WE ARE QUITTING!
With a complete stock of newly arrived Spring Apparel on hand, we are faced with the absolute necessity of vacating—there is no alternative—IT MOST BE SACRIFICED! The time is short——
BUY NOW!

PANTS
Pants of every description — staples for the conservative dresser and 22-in. bottom models for the youth. Fabrics in Suit Patterns to match your coat—
$1.00 to $3.89

SPRING SUITS
All new Spring patterns—novelty and staple fabrics, in the most popular shades of the Season. Style and durability built in every Suit—
Lot 1—Nearly all with 2 pants
Choice $14.88
Lot 2—Nearly all with 2 pants
Choice $19.88

HATS
Smart styles, newest Spring shades—
Quitting Business Prices
Lot No. 1 $2.19
Lot No. 2 $3.29

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Every Item of Men's Apparel at Quitting Business Prices!
A FEW SPECIALS

SHIRTS
Full cut fast color Broadcloths, in plain and fancy colors—
Choice 68c

Pajamas
$1.69 Pajamas . $1.09
$1.95 Pajamas . $1.29

"ARROW"
Non-ravel Rayon Athletic Shirts and Shorts. The regular price is $1.00—
Special! 48c each

ALL FIXTURES AT SACRIFICE PRICES

FRIEDMAN'S MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHES SHOP
812 Market St Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE BIG SALE
NOW ON IN FULL SWAY
Lowest Prices Ever Quoted

Our big sale started last week and is GOING STRONG and promises to be the BIGGEST sale of our career. Folks are buying furniture because they know that the prices are lower than they have ever been and that before very long, these same prices will go up. Buy now and save money. Come tomorrow — bring your friends — your neighbors — your relatives, and they'll thank you.

BLUE RIBBON EVENT

ONE DOLLAR CASH AND ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK DELIVERS ANY OF THE ITEMS	ENAMEL FINISH Steel Refrigerator $19.95	BUILT-IN OVEN OIL RANGE $39.75	SYRENE MIDGET RADIO SIX TUBES $29.75	PERFECTION WOOD RANGE $49.50	FREE! We are giving away a 26 piece set of Rogers Table Silverware to all engaged couples.
ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANER $22.95	BED ROOM SUITE $49.50	RAYON BED SPREAD SETS $7.95	INNER SPRING MATTRESS $12.95	FIBER LIVING ROOM SUITE $24.95	DAY BED $9.95
5-PIECE UNFINISHED BREAKFAST SUITE $9.95	ENAMEL FIBER ROCKER $4.95	PORCH ROCKER $2.95	$1.00 CASH $1.00 WEEK DELIVERS ANY ITEM IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT	50-POUND COTTON MATTRESS $4.95	KITCHEN CABINET $29.95
PAY $1.00 CASH and $1.00 A WEEK	RADIO BENCH $2.95	LAWN MOWERS WITH GRASS CATCHER $7.45	9 x 12 AXMINSTER RUG $29.95	9 x 12 CONGOLEUM RUGS $5.95	PAY $1.00 CASH and $1.00 A WEEK

TERMS TO SUIT YOU

RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY
608 Market Street Chattanooga, Tenn.

EVERY ITEM A VALUE

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00

Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.

718 E. Main 6-3163

Guaranty Trust Confirms News Of Trade Gains

Big New York House Close to Morgan Supports ILNS Report Business Has Taken Turn Toward Better Things.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, April 9.—The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which does much of the routine business for the House of Morgan, has confirmed the news given last week by International Labor News Service that business had turned the corner and was on the upgrade. Officially it announced this week "the most encouraging signs in some time."

Improvement was confirmed in steel, pig iron, building and the automobile industries, while declines in foreign trade, cotton consumption and copper demands were less than seasonal. Business is still irregular. As was pointed out in the ILNS report, the small business man and contractor will not be fully convinced until several months after the big fellows have been acting on the new evidence in the economical picture.

There will be a slow gradual improvement. Normalcy, to revive the late President Harding's term, is not looked for until 1933. "And until then," as Floyd Gibbons might say, "we will go through a presidential campaign and all that political stuff."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

constipation

"I HAD a stubborn case of constipation after a very severe spell of grip," says Mr. John B. Hutchison, of Neosho, Mo. "When I would get constipated, I'd feel so sleepy, tired and worn-out.

"When one feels this way, work is much harder to do, especially farm work. I would have dizzy headaches when I could hardly see to work, but after I read of Black-Draught, I began taking it. I did not have the headaches any more.

"When I have the sluggish, tired feeling, I take a few doses of Black-Draught, and it seems to carry off the poison and I feel just fine. I use Black-Draught at regular intervals. It is easy to take and I know it helps me."

This medicine is composed of pure botanical roots and herbs. Contains no chemicals. In 25-cent packages.

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

For CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS E-16

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

WHAT HAPPENS TO A FAMILY AFTER THE PAY CHECK STOPS?

What happens to a family in the months after the pay check stops coming in? What are the things a family gives up last? Who takes care of the families when the social agencies can't?

The answers to these questions and many others like them are suggested in a study of fifty families appearing in the current issue of The Family, a social work magazine published by the Family Welfare Association of America. This survey was made by five workers of the Family Society of Philadelphia, one of the 238 member agencies of the association.

Last spring, unemployment, with resulting poverty and illness, brought these families to the Family society, which helped them until the special emergency relief fund was exhausted. New funds have since been made available, so the families are now receiving aid.

Food and Work Chief Concern.

The center of interest in these fifty households during the months they were struggling along themselves was food—whether there would be more or less of it; and work—whether there would be any at all.

Four months after the Family society had been forced to discontinue relief, the five social workers discovered that many of the families were living on bread, potatoes, coffee and weak soup, and that it was common diet for children. Butter, milk, fruit and meat, because of their expensiveness, were the first to be eliminated from the table when unemployment hit the families.

"I used to just sit and wonder if the people next door would send in something after they had finished," remarked one of the fifty mothers interviewed. "Sometimes they would and other times they would have nothing left and we just wouldn't eat. I'd tell the kids to drink lots of water and we'd wait for the next meal."

Finding work, too, was of vital concern since in only twenty-six of the fifty families was any one employed. Often this was for only two or three days a week. In only three of the fifty families was there a weekly income of $25 to $30. Most of the other forty-seven families were scraping along on from $5 to $15 a week.

The twenty-four families in which there were no job-holders were living on charity from day to day. Relatives and neighbors were supporting 50 per cent of the families, while churches, relief agencies and former employers were taking care of the balance.

Most Common Debt to Grocer.

"The most common debt," states Miss Rosemary Reynolds, chairman of the group which made the study, "is to the neighborhood grocer, who gossips to his other patrons about the condition of the family. Some families prefer to starve rather than risk the insults and indignities encountered at such stores."

When unemployment came, the rent and the insurance were the first obligations allowed to lapse. Only fourteen of the forty-six families who paid rent were not behind. The other thirty-two families owed from one to sixteen months' rent. The average monthly rental was from $15 to $18 for three or four back rooms. Half of the families had been threatened with eviction by the constable for non-payment of rent, although only nine had actually been put out on the streets.

Three of the families were buying homes on the installment plan, but all had either lost these homes or had received warning notices. "To these families," writes Miss Reynolds, "life is the darkest because the men were all prosperous and hard working and were slowly raising their plans of living. The loss of the homes they were purchasing symbolizes the last of all their dreams. Small wonder that they starve and fight to the end to retain them."

Native-Born Families Hit.

There were more native-born than foreign-born families in this group suffering from unemployment, according to the five family workers. In thirty-five out of the fifty households, both the father and mother were born in this country. Not even skill and training protected workers against unemployment; men who for years earned $60 to $75 weekly as expert weavers were collecting junk at two cents a pound.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

The band is going to Cleveland to play at the presentation of a flag by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of this city to the post of Veterans of Foreign Wars of Cleveland today.

* * *

A. B. Pippin (retired carrier), formerly of Station A, is visiting old friends of this city this week. Mr. Pippin is looking fine.

* * *

Shorty Britton, of St. Elmo station, is reported off sick.

* * *

Harry Gribben went out on Route 27 and was handed a card by a tenant of an apartment house which was delivered in July, 1921, saying, "This don't belong here." It had slipped down behind the box.

* * *

Four-year-old Jimmie was sitting on the front steps when his father came home. "What's the matter, Jimmie?" "Nothing," he replied. "Come on now, old sport, and tell me what's the matter." "Oh, I just had a row with your wife."

* * *

Little boy Massey had a horn blowing in the washroom. Mr. Walker told him to stop the noise; so when he repeated it, he threw it out the window.

* * *

Opening day don't seem to be closing day with the postoffice, but it could have been if the officials would take enough interest in it to get the authority to close that afternoon.

* * *

Lover: "I would die a thousand deaths for you, darling." She: "Oh, one would be enough."

* * *

One of the special messengers has been missing all the week from the office. No one knows of his whereabouts.

* * *

He calls his garage the half-way inn, because that's the way his wife parks the car.

PARAGON CAFE

(Circle Club Headquarters)

11 West Ninth Street

Prices Right

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c

REAL WESTERN STEAKS

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

COME HERE

Men!

You Can Buy a Mighty

GOOD SUIT

For as Little as

$1.00

A WEEK

ASKIN & MARINE

904 MARKET ST.

Buy It Here On Credit!

REJECT IDLE INSURANCE.

Columbus, O.—A house committee refused to favor a bill that would set up a state fund for unemployment insurance. A senate committee had previously taken similar action.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

COFFEE MAXWELL HOUSE (Limit 2 Lbs. — Pound 27c

MARGARINE "Comar," Tinted, Very Best Grade — Pound 10c

APPLE BUTTER "Maiden Blush," Large 38-oz., Full Quart—Jar 15c

SYRUP "Kitchen Maid," Very Best Grade, Guaranteed, 2½ Can 25c

And Get One 15c Pancake Flour FREE

SALT Reg. 5c Size, 2 Boxes 5c MATCHES Large Size Bx 2c

COMPOUND Very Best Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.)—L Pounds 39c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Fifteen States Have Old Age Pension Acts

Laws Passed by 1931 Legislative Sessions Number Seven and Set New Record in Field, Nation-Wide Survey Shows.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, April 9.—Fifteen states now have old-age pension laws, as a result of the passage of new legislation in three states last month, bringing the number of new laws passed during the 1931 legislative session to seven—a record in this field—according to a nation-wide survey of the situation conducted by the American Association for Old-Age Security.

In March, West Virginia enacted an old-age pension law, the fifteenth state to do so. Oregon established a commission to report upon old-age needs and Colorado passed legislation to make effective its 1927 law which has been practically inoperative.

In addition, Delaware, Idaho, Minnesota and Wyoming have enacted new laws or improved old statutes during this session. New Jersey is also expected to join the pension states this year.

The survey showed that one house of the legislature in six states—Arizona, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada and Nebraska—passed bills or resolutions for old-age security. It was reported that the recent introduction of twenty-five bills in twelve legislatures brings the total number of 1931 old-age pension measures to more than ninety.

Nationally prominent leaders and speakers, including President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Murphy, mayor of Detroit, are scheduled to address the sessions of the 1931 National Conference on Old Age Security to be held in New York City on Friday, April 10, under the auspices of the American Association for Old Age Security. At the three sessions of the conference, the fourth of its kind sponsored by the association, the increasing need for security for the aged, administration of existing old-age pension laws and problems of legislative campaigns will be discussed.

VICIOUS BILL KILLED.

Salt Lake City.—The state legislature killed a bill that would permit voluntary associations to sue and be sued. The measure was aimed at labor unions, and would permit a jury to assess damages against a trade union for unauthorized and illegal acts of an individual member.

Union Heads Launch B. & L. Association

Principal Purpose of New Jersey Organization Will Be to Assist Working People to Build Homes.

(By A. F. of L. Direct News Service.)

Paterson, N. J., April 9.—The Passaic County Labor Building and Loan association just launched by leaders of organized labor in Passaic county is probably the first venture of this kind which trade unionists have undertaken in this country during recent years.

Carl Holderman, vice-president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, who has been elected president of the new association, says that its principal purpose will be to assist working men to build homes and that the organization will so conduct its affairs that wage-earners who are buying homes will be protected as far as is legally possible from the risk of losing their investments during a period of depression.

The tentative list of officers so far selected to launch the Labor B. & L. is as follows: Vice-president, Robert Barclay, president of the Passaic Central Labor union; treasurer, John Earnest, Typographical union; secretary, Fred Holderman, Hosiery Workers; counsel, Municipal Judge Harry A. Joelson.

"The wage-earners of this country are accustomed to invest their savings in building and loan associations and we are assured that an association under trade union control will gain wide support in this country. We propose to frame our policies insofar as the law allows to assist workers who must have homes to live in assurance that they will not be sold out during the period of unemployment. We propose to make it possible as time goes on to carry our members just as long as is possible," Holderman said.

LOWER SPEED ADVISED.

Madison, Wis.—Lower speed for fire departments is advised by J. E. Florin, superintendent state fire prevention division. Mr. Florin said more firemen are killed or injured while going to fires than while engaged in fire fighting. Collisions with private cars and trucks is not a necessary incident of the service and is inexcusable, he said.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 17, 1931 — Number 51

M. H. ORTWEIN AGAIN HEADS CENTRAL BODY

Signwriter Named for Fifth Successive Term.

McDANIELS, LEO LEE NEW BOARD MEMBERS

Annual Election of Officers Monday Night Brings Several Warm Contests.

M. H. ORTWEIN
Again Heads Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night elected officers, from president on down the line, and very few of the aspirants gained their places without a warm contest. M. H. Ortwein was chosen president for the fifth consecutive time, and Matt Gerlach and A. C. Kamin, secretary-treasurer and recording secretary, respectively, were again named to those offices without opposition. Other offices filled were vice-president, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, three trustees and two directors of The Labor World. Three delegates to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor were also elected.

Mr. Ortwein is a charter member of Local 299, Signwriters, and has served in an official capacity for that organization practically every since its formation. That his services as chief executive of Central Body have been creditable is demonstrated by the fact that his election Monday night for the fifth term sets a record, no one ever before having served that number of consecutive terms in that position.

E. E. McDaniels, named vice-president, is a newcomer on the executive board, although he has filled the position of a trustee for the past two years. Mr. McDaniels' work in his own local union, the Electrical Workers, has been outstanding, and he has also given a good account of himself in working for the advancement of the building trades crafts generally. He was instrumental in the organization of the first building trades council some two years ago, serving as president and business agent of that body, and only recently was named business manager, which position he also holds in his own local.

Matt Gerlach was re-elected secretary-treasurer without opposition. Mr. Gerlach has served sixteen consecutive terms, which is also a record.

Not to be outdone by the foregoing officers, A. C. Kamin, Movie Operators, "got himself elected" recorder, unopposed, after he had filled that office for some nine or ten years.

Another newcomer to the executive board is R. L. Lee, of the Soft Drink Workers, given the post of sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Lee has been a member of Local 79 since 1915, and a delegate to Central Body practically the same length of time. He has served with credit on many committee assignments.

Other officers elected are:

T. R. Cuthbert, Typos, doorkeeper; C. R. Ruggles, Signwriters; George Forbes, Postal Clerks, and W. L. Wergin, Machinists, trustees; W. E. Eckenrod, Cigarmakers, and Roy R. Lee, Soft Drink Workers, directors of The Labor World.

Delegates to the state federation convention were elected after considerable discussion, and when the smoke had cleared away the chairman announced the winners as Paul J. Aymon, George Forbes and Matt Gerlach.

SIGN INCOME TAX BILL

Oklahoma City.—Governor Murray signed an income tax bill that applies to corporations and individuals. The bill provides for a tax of two per cent on incomes up to $10,000 a year, three per cent on $10,000 to $20,000, four per cent on $20,000 to $100,000, and five per cent on all above $100,000.

LOCAL VISIT OF WILLIAM GREEN VERY PROBABLE

Will Address Legislature June 11—Musicians Extend Invitation.

Hopes of local members of organized labor, and particularly committees arranging for the Musicians' convention, that President William Green, of the American Federation, will again visit Chattanooga, were given a boost this week by announcement from Nashville that the labor chieftain has advised friends in that city that he will accept the invitation to address a joint session of the state general aseembly on Thursday, June 11. Mr. Green was invited to deliver this address just prior to the recess last month of the legislators, but upon learning that a visit at that time would be impossible, a committee extended another invitation, urging acceptance at any date between May 28 and July 1. Senator Albert E. Hill, of Nashville, was advised last week that Mr. Green would take advantage of the opportunity of addressing the lawmakers on June 11.

Annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians will be held in Chattanooga for one week beginning June 8, and H. S. Kennedy, general chairman of the local committee, had already wired an urgent invitation to President Green to address that body. The committee feels that his presence here at that time is thus practically assured.

President Green visited Chattanooga last fall, and made many local friends, but adverse weather conditions prevented the full measure of entertainment planned by local unionists, and it is hoped that he may be enabled to enjoy some Chattanooga scenery if he finds it possible to return.

Convention committee of Local No. 80 reports plans for the big international gathering progressing possibly as well as could be expected.

Governor's Wife Charges Utilities "Buy" Teachers

(By International Labor News Service.)

Philadelphia, April 16.—Speaking before the republican women of Philadelphia county, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the governor, declared that professors of economics in Chicago and the university here are being "bought up" by the public utilities in a campaign to "corrupt the minds of the next generation."

"The utilities have picked out professors, saying that the fees are being offered for the privilege of consulting them on certain matters," Mrs. Pinchot charged. She added:

"Of course, such a reason is merely an excuse. The fee is really being paid to get the professor to teach economics that will be favorable to the utilities. Such a buying up of professors is going on in Chicago and in the university here.

"Professors have the privilege of preaching from their platforms what they actually believe, but they certainly are violating the public's trust when they give forth as absolute knowledge doctrines of economics which favor the utilities."

People Are Filched By Public Utilities

Harrisburg, Pa.—Criminal prosecution of the public service commission and some utility companies for "plundering the people," was demanded by Rev. Fr. James R. Cox, of Pittsburg, at a hearing by a legislative committee that is investigating public utilities.

The priest referred specifically to the Scranton-Springbrook Water company, operating in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, and the Duquesne Light company, of Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg company, the clergyman said, reported a valuation of $49,000,000 for taxing purposes and a valuation of $149,000,000 for rate making purposes.

Ousting the public service commission is not sufficient, the witness insisted. "We need action to properly punish these commissioners and the companies who have plundered the people," he said.

"We have enough evidence, in my amateurish way of thinking, to institute criminal cases and regulate these things for years and years to come.

"If we had the same situation concerning some poor criminal, some boy, we would have prosecuted him long ago, but here they are stealing millions and all we do is to pat them on the back."

USE OF COAL DROPS

Washington.—Fuel efficiency by electric utility power plants the last few years is one cause for the depressed condition of the coal industry.

The federal bureau of mines states that the average consumption of coal in 1902 by these plants amounted to 6.4 pounds per kilowatt-hour, whereas preliminary figures for 1930 show the amount dropped to 1.62 pounds. Power plants that operate street railways is included in this estimate.

CENTRAL BODY EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

MATT GERLACH
Cigarmakers
Secretary-Treasurer

E. E. McDANIELS
Electrical Workers
Vice-President

A. C. KAMIN
Movie Operators
Recorder

Continued Relief For Jobless in Cities Necessary

Despite Opening of Work in Some Lines, Idle Still Need Help, Reports to Hoover Committee Show.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 16.—Necessity of continued relief work for the unemployed in cities is shown by the current report of Colonel Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Unemployment.

The relief work list in Buffalo, employing now 4 700 men, is usually cut off on April 1; but this year the city will continue to employ these men one day per week. A man-a-block system, originally instituted for snow removal, has been swung over in lawn and garden work, thus employing about 700 men, earning from $15 to $20 per week. The group of 140 factories in the Buffalo industrial district have increased employment about 700 over February, and plants on a three-day basis per week have generally increased to the four-day rate.

Los Angeles reports fewer persons applying for meals, clothing and assistance. The city public works is employing 5,000 men on a five-day week, alternating another 5,000 group on the following weeks.

Funds Lacking in St. Louis

In St. Louis it has become necessary to release 630 men who had been employed in emergency work, because of the failure of funds. An effort to raise $300,000 resulted in less than half that amount. Applications for work numbered 18,000 to date, for which there had been found 451 permanent jobs and 1,111 temporary places.

Philadelphia reports a notable movement of workers from the city onto the land, increasing the volume of farm labor by five per cent.

General construction contracts are mounting, and the total is said by Colonel Woods to approach the sum of $1,000,000,000. Paving contracts, which have usually started a month later, are opening up in April in Buffalo.

"Feeler" Thrown Out For Wage Reductions

Washington. — John F. Sinclair, writing a copyrighted article for the North American Newspaper Alliance, says that information from "responsible sources" indicates that Governor Montague Norman, of the Bank of England, is in this country primarily to have American bankers accept Great Britain's policy of what is called "wage adjustment."

Wages of 1,500,000 British workers, it is stated, have been cut during the last 30 days "without serious disturbance." In fact, little has been said about it, writes Mr. Sinclair.

Dr. Lionel D. Eddie, American economist, is quoted as saying that lower wages is inevitable because of reduced retail prices.

"One authority," continues Mr. Sinclair, "estimates that the large corporations already have reduced working men's incomes at least 10 per cent —not by making cuts in the wage rates, but by dividing up the work among more people.

"Organized labor is against wage reductions. The Hoover administration has come out against it. Admittedly, the subject is a delicate one to handle, but the realities of the situation must be faced, sooner or later."

The Sinclair article is in line with previous declarations by bankers, led by Albert H. Wiggin, head of the Chase National bank of New York City, the largest bank on the North American continent.

FAVOR INCOME TAX

Denver.—A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment that would permit a graduated income tax has been passed by the house of representatives. The vote was 57 to 6.

NOTICE

Circle Club will meet in regular session Monday night, 7 o'clock, at Paragon Dining Room, 11½ West Ninth Street. All members are requested to be present to hear an address by a prominent local speaker.

W. C. SMITH,
President.

Plumbers Indorse Dobbs and Wheals

The following, signed by the secretary of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, and bearing the seal of that local, is published in accordance with the policy of this paper:

April 10, 1931.

The Labor World,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Gentlemen:

At the regular meeting April 10, 1931, the Plumbers and Steamfitters of Local No. 43, Chattanooga, Tenn., unanimously indorsed Brother Joe G. Dobbs for the job of plumbing inspector for this city.

Brother Dobbs by his practical experience is well fitted for the position and if appointed will, no doubt, make a good inspector.

Respectfully,
G. F. CHAPIN,
Secretary, Local No. 43.

April 10, 1931.

The Labor World,
310 W. Eighth St.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Local Union No. 43, of Chattanooga, have unanimously indorsed Mr. A. Wheals for the position of plumbing inspector of the city of Chattanooga.

Brother Wheals has been actively engaged in the plumbing business for thirty years and has been a member of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters since 1902 and affiliated with Local Union No. 43 for the past fifteen years.

We respectfully request that organized labor indorse Brother Wheals for the position of plumbing inspector.

Respectfully submitted:
Yours fraternally,
LOCAL UNION NO. 43,
G. F. Chapin.

U. S. To Deport Smuggled Seamen

Washington.—Deportation of aliens smuggled into this country as "seamen" is ordered by the department of labor.

The United States supreme court has aided in this movement by its recent decision that an alien who has unlawfully been in this country for three years can be deported.

The aliens ship in foreign ports and pay from $200 to $400. They pose as "seamen," and when the vessel docks at an American port they step ashore and disappear in the large cities.

The King bill, passed three times by the senate, would correct this condition by having all seamen examined by government officials before the ship is docked. Fake seamen would be held and shipped to their home port at the expense of the vessel that brought them. Vessel owners oppose the King bill, which failed to be voted on in the house in the closing hours of the last congress.

The department of labor is aware of the futility of attempting to stop this influx of aliens until legislation along lines of the King bill is passed.

Under present conditions the government deports the aliens—when they are finally discovered after much expense. Under the King bill the aliens would easily be discovered and shipowners would pay for deportation.

Exodus Is Held To Help Relieve Unemployment

Labor Department Pushing Campaign Against Aliens, Helped by Court Decision, But Hampered by Lack of Ship Law.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 16.—Based on a United States supreme court decision to which little attention was given when it was rendered in March, the United States department of labor has launched a campaign of deportation that early this month turned the tide so sharply that for the first time in history there were more departures than entries.

The supreme court decision brings into the labor department's net those who entered the country by sea illegally more than three years ago and adds great numbers to those liable to deportation.

Information at the department of labor this week is that the real drive against illegal entrants has just begun, but already the tide has been so turned that the rate of expulsion exceeds the rate of immigration.

Jobs Opened to U. S. Citizens.

Whether the deportees are mostly skilled workers is not known, but it is known that there is among them a high percentage of skilled workers. Deportation, working a hardship on the deportees, is opening jobs to legal residents of the United States and is expected to help the unemployment situation considerably.

A phase of the illegal immigrant situation not generally understood is that the work of the department of labor has been increased by reason of the failure of the last congress to enact a bill compelling ships to depart with a crew as large as that brought to American ports. The bill was passed by the house but was shelved in the senate as the result of representations made by the state department which acted on a protest from the British embassy, spokesman for a labor party government!

Deportation Drive Pushed.

The department of labor has declined to comment on this phase of the situation, but it does admit that desertions from ships' crews are constantly adding to the illegal resident population and that the department is deporting these illegal entrants as rapidly as it can find them.

The deportation wave has reached a point where since the middle of January nearly 1,500 have been deported from the New York district alone. Deportations are expected to total 20,000 by the end of the year and the figure may be much larger.

Deportees are found not only singly, but in groups, such as a group of forty discovered in Danbury, Conn., the first of this week.

Vigorous Action Promised.

"I'm going after every evader of our alien laws, regardless of nationality, creed or color, because I hold the belief that persons who have no right to be here should give their places to Americans," Secretary of Labor Doak declared.

Saying he was aware that many considered such extensive deporting as "inhuman," he added:

"My answer is that the government should protect its own citizens against illegal invaders. This I propose to do with every weapon in my power. Law is law, and I intend to enforce it as long as I hold my office."

Campaign Won't Be Halted.

Reports that court action in the cases of Guido Serio, Italian, and Sadaichi Kenmotsu, both alleged communists, would halt the labor department's campaign, were denied by Secretary Doak to International Labor News for The Labor World. These cases, he pointed out, were in court on their merits and decisions on them would affect only the cases involved. "Each deportation is an individual case," he said. "There is no such thing as mass deportation. A record is made in each case and each case rests on its own merits."

The Civil Liberties union is backing Serio, while the International Labor Defense, red organization, is backing the Japanese.

CARPENTERS TO BE AT JACKSON "100 PER CENT"

Cheek Says Every Local in State Will Be Represented at Council Meet.

Every local union of Carpenters in the state of Tennessee will be represented when the twelfth annual convention of the State Council of Carpenters convenes at Jackson on Thursday, April 30, for a two-days session, according to W. E. Cheek, secretary.

A review of trade conditions through Tennessee will consume some time of the convention, while other matters of interest to carpenters will be discussed, said Mr. Cheek.

Headquarters for the convention will be in the Southern hotel, and a number of entertainment courtesies have been arranged for the delegates and visitors to this meeting.

After the completion of the twelfth annual convention of the State Council of Carpenters the delegates will have the oopportunity of spending Sunday in Jackson in sight-seeing or enjoying themselves as they choose, and on Monday, May 4, the same delegates will represent their organizations at the three-days session of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Local 74 last week elected Tom Rose to represent that organization at the council meeting.

Strike Against Power Company Now State-Wide

Electrical Workers Out in All Plants of Georgia Utility Concern, Which Denies Men Right to Organize.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 16.—The strike in Atlanta of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the Georgia Power company has developed into a statewide contest, with between 500 and 600 men out all over Georgia, wherever the company has its properties.

With the support of the Atlanta Federation of Trades already behind the strikers, the Georgia Federation of Labor has now taken up the battle and through its president, O. E. Petry, has lined up solidly with the electrical workers fighting for the right to belong to a labor union and to bargain collectively. These rights have been denied by the power company officials.

Plans are being made for an intensive statewide drive against the power company interests, and at the forthcoming convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor at Brunswick the electrical workers' strike will be one of the principal subjects of discussion.

President Petry, meeting with the executive committee of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, has pledged his best efforts, and the full co-operation of the state organization, to bring the strike to a successful conclusion.

George L. Googe, of Savannah, representative of the A. F. of L., and G. C. Brown, consulting engineer of that organization, have been in Atlanta conferring with the officials of the Atlanta central body and the electrical workers, formulating plans for helping the strikers.

Dr. John R. Mott Raps Industrialists

(Special Staff Correspondence)

Nashville, April 16.—Dr. John R. Mott, internationally known traveler-lecturer, formerly head of the Student Volunteer movement, more recently executive chairman of the International Missionary council and president of the World Alliance of the Y. M. C. A., brought a serious indictment this week against American-owned industries in foreign lands. In the second of his series of 1931 Cole lectures at Vanderbilt university Dr. Mott scathingly rebuked so-called Christian capitalists of America who are establishing industries abroad and working women and children twelve hours a day and giving them in return a mere pittance for a wage. He told his hearers these capitalists were thinking only of profits, and in many cases expected their investments to return to them increased a hundredfold. In concluding his lecture the widely traveled humanitarian said these American capitalists were forcing men to work in almost abject poverty, breaking up home industries of the peoples of such lands, and family and village life were being sacrificed to the god Mammon. He pointed out it was up to the churches through their foreign missionaries to break up these evils.

WORKERS LOCKED OUT

Madison, Wis. — Local building craftsmen were locked out by employers who demand lower wages and the anti-union shop.

The employers would cut rates 50 cents an hour for some trades.

AYMON SEES GOOD PROSPECT FOR CONVENTION

Declares Interest in Meeting State-Wide.

LOCAL UNIONS AWAKE TO ITS IMPORTANCE

Thirty-fifth Gathering Will Make History for Tennessee Workers.

PAUL J. AYMON
President Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Central bodies and local unions throughout the state are alive to the necessity for a full representation at the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and when the meeting is called to order on Monday, May 4, practically the normal number of delegates will be in attendance, is the prediction of Paul J. Aymon, president, who visited homefolks for a few hours this week on his way to Nashville to confer with officials on final plans for the gathering. Unemployment and the generally unsettled conditions in the state will be taken up, among other vital questions, and although many local unions have been hard hit financially, even most of these are devising ways and means to be represented at Jackson.

"Many important questions will be considered by the delegates to the convention this year," Mr. Aymon said. "Most important, however, will be the action of the convention on the problems of unemployment and the attending difficulties, such as some employers who are taking advantage of the unsettled industrial conditions and are forcing wages to a lower level. Then, too, labor is vitally interested in the financial condition of our state, and will take some action on the enormous sums of money belonging to the state which was lost during the recent financial upheaval. The report of the chairman of the legislative committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will be heard at this convention, and as the Tennessee legislature will reconvene shortly after the close of the convention, it is very probable that some recommendations will be made affecting proposed legislation.

"The delegates and visitors to Jackson will find that even though the convention will be a busy one, that there will be plenty of time for amusement features. The committee from the Jackson Trades and Labor council have arranged a number of entertainment features, sight-seeing trips, and finally, a banquet and dance for the grand finale.

"No labor organization in Tennessee should fail to avail itself of a full representation of delegates to this convention. History will be in the making at this gathering, and let it be said that the action of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor is representative of the entire labor movement of our state."

Local 79, Soft Drink Workers, at the last regular meeting named R. R. Lee as its representative. Several other locals, in addition to those already reported, will act during the next two weeks.

Fight to Control Tobacco Company

New York.—The depression is removing the gloss from business supermen who were credited with creating large profits when good times were at their peak.

Stockholders in several representative companies are objecting to policies that were formerly ignored or unknown. The changed viewpoint can be traced to failure to pay dividends or the threat that dividends will be cut.

The Bethlehem Steel corporation must contest a suit started by a minority group of stockholders who demand that $32,000,000 voted as bonuses to officials be returned.

The P. Lorillard company, one of the major units in the tobacco industry also faces a fight started by minority stockholders who object to millions of dollars paid to higher-ups as a bonus.

THE LABOR WORLD

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NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1931.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

"The rise of labor in America cannot be understood without a preliminary survey of the British industrial system . . . to which many relics of tenure and of class and governmental responsibility can be traced."—Samuel P. Orth.

As suggested last week the first inception of a "labor question" is seen to take form in the guild system of England. The guild system developed fast once the feudal barons began driving the serfs off their immense estates and the former land toilers began to flow into the towns and cities seeking employment. Hence after a few years the guilds could hardly absorb all their apprentices as fast as they became eligible to journeyman status. And, too, the masters were becoming a class conscious and drawing closer and closer together as a body of employers, so year after year the number of skilled craftsmen who had no shadow of a hope of ever being masters grew larger. The guilds were well managed and thoroughly disciplined, the relations of master to journeyman and apprentices, wages, hours, quality and quantity of output, etc., all being in accordance with minute regulations. Remains of magnificent guild halls eloquently bespeak the power and splendor of the guilds during the Middle Ages.

By the middle of the fourteenth century the "labor class" was a recognized quantity as a result of the development of the guild system, and as early as 1450 laws were in force dealing with the labor question. But coincident with the rise of the guild workers and their masters there was taking place a parallel movement in the rural sections and in the suburbs of the cities which, after the decline of the guild system, became the prevailing mode of industry in England. It will be described next week.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When was the bricklayers' union first organized, and in what state?

A.—On October 17, 1865, in Philadelphia, Pa., where seven men belonging to the Philadelphia and Baltimore unions met, drafted a constitution, elected officers and instructed the secretary "to correspond with all bricklayers' unions known to exist in the United States, requesting them to send delegates to the next convention, to meet in Baltimore on January 8, 1866." The convention was held as planned, with delegates from eight cities present and the International Bricklayers' Union of North America was established. Three changes of name followed, the organization finally becoming known by its present name, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

Q. — Has the International Molders' union recently taken action on behalf of Thomas J. Mooney?

A.—President M. J. Keough, of the union, in March addressed a letter to Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California, urging him to grant Mooney "an unqualified pardon, and thus right the wrong which the great state of California has done an innocent man." President Keough's letter asserts that he is personally convinced of the absolute innocence of Mooney.

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years. E-177

Take CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

BANKERS AND WAGE CUTS

The statement that the governor of the Bank of England is in this country to discuss wage reductions with American bankers should be given more than passing notice by trade unionists and sympathizers.

The statement may be denied—as bankers usually do not announce their purpose—but the statement should remind workers of the power of these financiers and their attitude toward lower wages. Industrialists, retail business men and statesmen may declare for high wages, but the bankers hold the key to the situation by their control of the nation's credit.

The banker knows nothing of industry. He loans money at a certain per cent and he demands returns. To secure his per cent he is willing to revert—as he is now doing—to the discredited philosophy of the iron law of wages.

The head of America's largest bank has gone so far as to declare:

"It is not true that high wages make prosperity—instead, prosperity makes high wages."

In other words, trade unions have nothing to do with maintaining high wages. Neither is high purchasing power a factor in sustaining prosperous times.

Wages, according to this banker's reasoning, depend upon the employer, who graciously permits a certain percentage of income, sufficient to maintain a bread basket standard of living, to sift into the workers' pockets in the form of wages. These bankers would overthrow America's wage philosophy that has been accepted after a quarter of a century agitation by organized labor. The bankers are revamping theories that prevailed in England 75 years ago—high wages increase production costs and interfere with dividends.

Let no organized worker put his trust in glowing statements by employers or office holders who talk of high wages. These men should be given credit for sincerity, but there is a power beyond them—the banker who controls credit. He can dictate—generally by secret methods—the terms under which money is loaned to employers.

If organized labor permits this bankers' policy to be unchallenged—if the purpose of these bankers is unknown—they will continue their policy of stealthily undermining the nation's concept of wages. This is the first essential for a mass attack on wages that will eventually swamp every protest.

Organized workers should draw a sharp line between the business man who favors high wages, because of increased purchasing power, and bankers who want low wages that per cent is assured.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Recognizing that the spirit of domination by a small group who control the bulk of the wealth of the United States is unjust, there are about umpty-eleven varieties of so-called industrial democracy being advocated by people whose powers of reasoning they have delegated to a clicking typewriter and whose only hope for success for their plans is in selling them to magazine editors and book publishers.

When we read in the newspapers, as we did this week where the Kellogg company, cereal manufacturers, Battle Creek, Mich., has adopted the six-hour day as its permanent operating policy we toss our magazines and books aside and wonder.

We all claim to know what is wrong with our industrial and social life, but nobody seems to want to get down to business and right these wrongs. We need to get down to making adjustments and applying some of our boasted knowledge. It's a plain case of "put up or shut up."

We know the system is condemned which regards men and women as mere instruments for the production of wealth rather than the human ends for whom wealth is produced. We know, for instance, that steady maintenance of output is more possible under the short workday and is better for the workers. Lewis J. Brown, president of the Kellogg company, says his company's experiment with the six-hour day since December has proved highly satisfactory and profitable to both stockholders and employes. Why don't we now make use of this particular knowledge presented us in this case and many more like it? Our greed and desire for power won't let us. There is no other answer.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

The defeat of "Big Bill" Thompson and the triumph of Anton J. Cermak in the mayoralty race in Chicago, one of the chief strongholds of the gangster element in America, ought to give courage to law-abiding citizens of other cities to take steps to get gangland under control and drive out of power its henchmen scattered among police departments, law courts and municipal offices.

Under the protection of the city officials and police departments of many of our biggest cities the gangsters have practically had their own way for quite a few years. They have "muscled" their way into such a position of power as to be able to dictate whatever terms they wished with their victims with apparently no fear of molestation from the police and prey-

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XXII.
AGAINST SORDID ANXIETY

WM. L. MOSS

Jesus saw in worldly possessions a far more formidable enemy of the Kingdom of God than we of today account them to be. He did not dread poverty as we dread it—as something which lowers our social standing. To Jesus poverty could be a blessing, for when the purse is empty, the lasting spiritual possessions of the soul grow large and luminous, precious and worth while. The poor, as Dr. Stalker says, "are less liable than the rich to feel that one world is enough." Our Lord knew that as a man comes into possession of the means whereby life is made easy he is more apt to forget Him from whose hands have come the basic essentials of his wealth!

What do Jesus' words mean about the ravens sowing and reaping not, yet God feeding them, or what does He mean when He says the lilies of the field neither toil nor spin yet are more brilliant in their simple vesture than Solomon was in all his glory, or what can He mean when He admonishes us to not be of doubtful mind? Jesus is pointing out to us that the possessions of a man, which he values so highly, are not really the most important thing in life. Life consisteth not in the abundance of a man's possessions but in the way he lives (i. e., makes use of what he does possess while he lives). Again, Jesus is inviting us out into life's sunshine and warning us it is foolish to crouch back among the shadows and poisoning today's happiness in the Father's bright world by borrowing tomorrow's troubles.

Martha, you remember, fussed and fretted a lot as she was preparing a meal one day when Jesus was at the house. Her sister Mary sat quietly at the feet of our Lord and listened attentively while he talked to her. For this Mary was upbraided by Martha. But Jesus interrupts Martha by taking her to task for chiding Mary for wanting to get some of the more precious spiritual elements of life just at that moment. Mary, He says, has taken the wisest course—"she has chosen the better part." He is proud of Mary because she is able to think of the spiritual side of life as well as the practical. What we need, as Jesus points out, is an even balance of the two, probably with just a little more emphasis on the spiritual. Life with its pressing problems always before us is going to get enough of our attention, it is our spiritual development that we must really fear for.

"Which of you with taking thought can add to his stature one cubit?" asked Jesus on one occasion. Not that "taking thought" about anything in this world is basically wrong, but Jesus is making it clear that needless worry is wrong, sordid anxiety is poisonous to the human system, and along with our attention to practical things man needs also to look after his spiritual welfare.

(To Be Continued)

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

James L. Fieser, vice-chairman of the American Red Cross, is reported to have told unemployed miners that persons who were suffering and destitute because of unemployment were no concern of his organization.

Fieser indicated that disasters were the Red Cross' specialty, and just now it is dealing in relief for the drought-stricken areas.

"Drought relief is on our beat," he said, "but not unemployment relief."

This is a most peculiar attitude. If unemployment is not a disaster, then in heaven's name what is a disaster, anyway? A lot of people would like to know.

The opinion expressed by Mr. Fieser, and previously by others, is one of the reasons why many wage earners have not been more generous when asked to give financial support to the Red Cross.

* * *

In the days of so-called prosperity there was a tremendous amount of desertion of the farm for the chances of making good wages in the cities. This tendency has shown a decided reverse in the last few months, owing to unemployment in the industrial centers, and the farm population is now increasing, for the first time since 1920, when the department of agriculture began to make estimates of the number of persons living on farms.

The farm population now is 27,430,000 the department announces, compared with 27,222,000 a year ago. This is a gain of 208,000 in 12 months.

The gain in farm population occurs at a time when professional farmers are faced with business hazards which are more difficult than any that have arisen in a quarter of a century. Prices of farm products have slumped to a level below those of the prewar period, and the making of profits through farming is rated as extremely difficult.

* * *

Governmental functions at times seem fantastic, but at other times quite useful. For instance, it is useful to be told how to reduce your waistline and become more efficient—but you must not reduce it too much—for there is efficiency in a little overplus of fat—a reserve, so to speak.

One thing we learn is that persons too lean are apt to be nervous and have too little resistance; not as much as one alightly fat. A fat person, a too fat person, we are told, has too much of a load to carry, and efficiency is reduced by the difficulty in getting around quickly.

This comes from the bureau of home economics. It gives further advice on the diet, what foods to eat, how much of it, or how little, in order to reach top notch of well-being.

Now if this or some other bureau will just be good enough to tell 6,000,000 unemployed where they can earn enough money to buy some food, any quality and any amount, food for themselves and their families, who are developing too many nerves from being too lean, things will take on a better aspect.

ing at will on private citizens, private business and labor unions.

The country has been severe in its criticism of gang rule and municipal rottenness in Chicago, but it must be remembered some of the corrupt conditions of that city are duplicated to a greater or lesser degree in practically every one of our municipalities. Only Chicago smells a little worse because its corruption is on a magnificent and intensified scale and well advertised.

Will the example set them by Chicago be followed by other cities as soon as possible, or shall we be forced by their indifference to face the horrible truth that municipal corruption and gangsterism are a part of present-day American life and therefore no desire prevails to exterminate either of them?

LAST OF THE BOURBONS.

"Le roi est mort . . ."
"The king is dead . . ."

It is the cry brought down from ancient times and uttered by people living under monarchial rule when their king's death becomes known to them.

Within the last few days democracy the world over has breathed these words softly—with no little feeling of joy. A king is dead, alright, although in no fit condition for the undertaker to take charge of as yet.

King Alfonso XIII of Spain, last of the Bourbons to rule in Europe, is just the same as dead—as a king, at least—for he has abdicated his throne at his people's "request."

His exit from the number of the few kings left means another people is relieved of the onerous task of supporting him and bowing in menial deference to his majestic person. With his abdication the way is cleared for his people to exercise now the power of ruling their own and their land's destinies. In this respect his passing from the scene of life as a king is a godsend.

Laws! Laws!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

If every law passed by congress since 1900 was an automobile and these automobiles were placed bumper to bumper on one of our national highways we would have a motorcade reaching from Chattanooga to away down below San Francisco! There has been a total of 25,000 laws enacted by congress since the opening of the present century—about 15,000 the first decade, 3,000 the next ten years, 6,000 the next ten—and the last congress before it adjourned said we needed 1,524 more laws and didn't hesitate to give them to us. Are we really any better off with this multiplicity of laws? As an illustration, what has a single one of these laws done to save us from the present depression? In candid truth, congress, like all the state legislative bodies, enacts just about two-thirds of the laws it writes simply because it is in session and is a law-making body. Law-makers seem obsessed with the idea they must follow an age-long custom. Doesn't it seem congress would be following common sense instead of custom if it appointed about 90 per cent of its members to small standing committees whose duty it would be to spend, say, the next five years, doing nothing but studying the needs and conditions of the country and enacting no laws but those deemed necessary by a two-thirds majority of both houses?

Public Utilities Evade Probe Costs

Concord, N. H.—Governor Winant favors charging back to public utilities the cost of investigations of their rates by the public service commission.

The governor in an address before the state senate said that in order for the public service commission to carry out its obligation of rate regulation it would be necessary for "an additional appropriation which would be paid out of the pockets of the general taxpayers, whether or not they live within the area served by the utility company under investigation.

"Today the cost of the defense against lowering rates by public utilities is borne by consumers who pay the rates objected to as unreasonable," said the governor.

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Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

HERE'S A REAL PROMISE

You need never WAIT for Hot Water Again

JUST consider for a moment what such a promise means—Hot water as you like it, always on tap—Freedom forever from the discomforts of cold water bathing—Life-long relief from the annoyance of an inadequate hot water supply.

Yes! You get all of that—with an Autohot self-action gas water heater. For it operates faithfully without attention or thought—and it's built to last—To say the least, it's a marvelous means to scrupulous personal and domestic cleanliness.

Investigate this modern-day appliance at once.

You Can't Be Clean Without Hot Water!

$94.50
Installed
Small Monthly Payments.

Over 1,000 Autohots in Use in Chattanooga!

Chattanooga Gas Co.
"Public-Be-Pleased Service"

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

Shorter Work Week, Higher Pay Held Only Unemployment Remedy

Better Balance Between Mass Production and Distribution of Goods Must Come If Depressions Are to Be Prevented, Women's Bureau Head Tells Y. W. C. A. Conference.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 16.—A strong, intelligent and persistent effort must be made to work out a better balance between mass production and the distribution of goods produced if we are to find a permanent solution to the unemployment problem, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, told a conference held by the Y. W. C. A. here to discuss unemployment.

"Today we are searching for more than remedies for the immediate distress and suffering caused by the present acute unemployment," Miss Anderson said. "We are searching for preventives that will enable us to avoid unemployment in the future, and to do this requires the finding of a better balance between our mass production and the distribution of the goods and services that we produce.

"For today we are not faced with a situation of over-production. The problem is rather one of under-consumption. While perfecting the processes of mass production, not enough attention has been directed to seeing that the buying power of our people has been enabled to keep pace with the out-turning of goods."

Home Market Most Important.

American industry is largely dependent on its home market, Miss Anderson pointed out. "Here is consumed nine-tenths of our total production. **The home market is nine times as important to American business as is the foreign market, and it is a workers' market, rising and falling, as do wages, with the increase and decrease in unemployment.**

"It is to our unemployed and underpaid workers that we can look as the greatest potential market in the world. If they could buy what they need to maintain an American standard of living, much of the fear of unemployment would vanish.

"And the wants of our people are almost insatiable. There would be little fear of saturation points, and industry could continue with increased activity with the maintaining and increasing of the purchasing power of the rank and file of our people.

"We can manufacture for the wants of the people, but if the people have not the money to spend and the time in which to consume goods, the market becomes stagnant and business dislocation and poverty follow."

Miss Anderson pointed out that while wages paid in industry have fallen since 1929, more interest and dividends were paid to stockholders in the first 11 months of 1930 than in 1929.

"Adequate wages, that will bring to life our great potential workers' market by a more equitable distribtion of the national income, constitute the most powerful, far-reaching and permanent solution of our unemployment problem."

Hand in hand with increased purchasing power, Miss Anderson said, must go more leisure, more time for consumption of the volume and variety of the goods and services produced.

Shorter Work Day Progresses.

"In this country the movement for the shorter work day has advanced through many different channels. In some cases progressive employers have realized the value of reasonable work hours and led the way. In others, long and hard-fought struggles of workers and their organizations have brought the short day to an industry. Often, especially in the case of women, it has been the state itself that has set the limit of the working day or week."

The shorter work day means more general employment for everybody, Miss Anderson said. It means more regular work for those employed and increased time for the worker to make use of many products that can be consumed only in leisure hours.

"And so, in seeking to establish the balance in our economic life that will prevent unemployment and work toward a national industrial prosperity, insuring the opportunity of work to every able-bodied man and woman, we can look to no sounder basis for industrial progress than the shorter work week and a well-paid working population."

Coal Concern Broke; Employed Communists

Bicknell, Ind.—The Knox Consolidated Coal company, largest concern of its kind in this state, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the federal court at Indianapolis. Its assets are $1,263,943, and liabilities $4,346,976.

This concern violated an agreement with the United Mine Workers and imported communist strikebreakers. The "reds" organized a local of the so-called National Miners union, with direct connection with the "red" international of Moscow.

The communists worked for wages that are lower than the regular union, and made no concealment of their purpose to smash the United Mine Workers. They were aided by the company, which is now wrecked and owes three times as much as its assets.

Iron-Fisted Bankers Arouse Revolt Against Domination

"Now No Bigger Than Man's Hand, But Appearing in Most Unexpected Places," Editor Finds in Survey of Business and Management Opinion on Industrial Freedom.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, April 16.—Roy Dickinson, whose astonishing article on the turning of big business management toward better planning on a basis of proper distribution of buying power in wages, already reported in these dispatches, has created a real stir, returns to the attack in Printers' Ink, of which he is associate editor.

In this weekly magazine of the advertising and managament world, Dickinson pours hot shot into the ranks of reactionary bankers and candidly warns them that "many people seem to be bored with a certain type of bankers," the type of which is obvious.

"This little revolt," Dickinson writes, "now no bigger than a man's hand, is appearing in the most unexpected places."

"An emergence or perhaps a revolt of management is under way," proclaims the caption of the article, which is perhaps the most outspoken condemnation of those banks that seek domination of industry yet written outside of trade union publications.

Freedom from Bank Control Is Demanded.

Dickinson takes up the cudgels for management and for freedom of management from bank control, which, he points out, hates change and new methods, while management must be fertile in the creation of new methods. He shies a hefty rock also at the type of management that lands in a good job where an industry can be stifled simply by the good old method of having luck in the choice of a grandfather.

Editorials from a number of the magazines of commerce and industry are cited by Dickinson in building up the case against control by banks. He shows a goodly and rising tide of resentment against such fulminations as those of the Chase National bank, which has been all for wage slashes and, he says, "it has amazed me recently to hear, for example, how many people admit they could get along nicely without hearing Rome C. Stephenson, president of the American Bankers' association, make any more speeches."

Bankers Say "Don't"—And Take Their Profits.

Dickinson criticizes the bankers for their effort to dominate management and for a continuously negative point of view. His contention is that the type of bankers under fire make no constructive criticism, offer no plans for moving forward, but veto and check and deny, in the face of a situation that calls for progressive action. To show some of the bitter condemnations of the Stephenson banking type Dickinson quotes the following from "Factory and Industrial Management:"

"Reduced working time has already reduced income of wage earners; why cut deeper? Have bankers not yet learned that costs of production may be cut while wages and earnings are increasing? This has been proved time upon time during the past twenty years; ever since in fact the gospel of Taylor, Gantt, Emerson, Gilbreth and their followers has penetrated into factory after factory. What about scientific research and engineering? Are we completely to abandon all the gains made during recent years? Does business recovery lie in that direction? Emphatically no! It lies in the direction of a fuller utilization of every iota of managerial skill and an even more complete use of the brains and equipment of our scientific and engineering leaders. If this means shorter hours, well and good. Management is not bankrupt."

"What Country Needs" Is Bankers on Skids.

He then quotes from a recent book, "What This Country Needs," by Jay Franklin:

"They have done nothing to anticipate or to control industrial depression and unemployment, and the bang of closing doors in hundreds of banks shows that they are not even capable of maintaining their own solvency. And these are the institutions which are going to save mankind, these are the men who get the headlines and the honorary degrees. They can't manage their own affairs intelligently and show no sense of responsibility to the public whose money they use. The skids are ready for them."

That more and more business men and leaders in management are hunting for ways to get along without the bankers, or to put them in their place as merchants of credit, but without the power to control, is Dickinson's belief. Driving pointedly at the group under fire he writes this stinging rebuke:

> "Ordinary men seem to be getting more and more doubtful of the widely advertised capacity of bankers to administer all of mankind in a big, broad way. I have even heard presidents of great corporations say recently that management will have to emerge more and more from the domination of bankers, make them realize what business is, what its functions are and ask them to keep out of management."

Money Masters Not For Self-Deflation.

Pursuing the subject he adds pointedly:

"There is no doubt about the fact that there is one small group of bankers so anxious to deflate everybody but themselves that they are annoying some of the best management brains in the country."

He predicts "at least an emergence of management in the next few years," adding that "some people even go so far as to call it a real revolt."

"If through the building up of big cash surpluses, and what some economists have called a misuse of the credit privilege, some banks and bankers have been able to get ownership of industries, should they immediately try to run a business as they would a bank?" Dickinson asks.

"There are bankers who are as progressive as that in their looks ahead," says Dickinson, after quoting Owen D. Young's advocacy of the idea of using capital "as a tool," and then he concludes: "It is too bad they are not more vocal. For it isn't a good thing for people to be bored with bankers at a time when they are thinking hard about the high cost of outworn ideas."

British Workers Resist Wage Cuts; Different Story Is Told U. S. Labor

Washington, April 16.—Wage reduction proposals are rejected by British workers, according to information received by Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L.

British workers are also publishing profits of employers who demand lower rates.

This attitude is contrary to statements by American financial writers, one of whom recently stated in a syndicated article:

"During the last thirty days wage reductions have been agreed to by more than 1,500,000 workers in Great Britain without any serious disturbance. In fact, little has been said about it."

This meek acceptance of wage cuts is denied by Will Sherwood, an official of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, who writes from London to Secretary Morrison:

"We are having a good deal of controversy in this country in regard to the need of reducing existing wage levels, and for some months there has been a sustained press campaign, aided by the liberal political party, for a complete 10 per cent cut on all wages."

The British Employers' Federation flooded England with a pamphlet entitled "Realities and Problems," with a view of creating the necessary public opinion to sustain wage reductions, said Mr. Sherwood.

Conferences of employers and representatives of shipbuilding, engineering (machinists) and iron, steel and metal workers of all grades are being held. The trade unionists challenge the need for wage cuts, and have shattered the claim that the cost of social services (national health insurance, unemployment insurance and widows' pensions) are paid by the employers.

The workers quote employers to uphold the claim that "rationalization" (called "stabilization" in the United States) contributes to unemployment.

The unionists say: "If you close down factories, shipyards and engineering shops, if you 'rationalize' thousands of men out of their jobs for your own objects and your own purposes, these men have a claim which must be met and towards which they have contributed heavily through their own wages."

The unionists twit employers for objecting to rates (taxes) after receiving generous bonuses from the government. The objection to taxes is classed by the unionists as "ungrateful clamour."

The unionists also take employers' testimony to prove that plants are obsolete, that they operate with worn-out tools. This applies to engineering, textiles, iron, steel, etc.

"The average output in a day of an American blast furnace is almost equal to the average output in a week of British blast furnaces," they say.

The unionists make crushing reply to the employers' claim. The conferences indicate that employers are not sure that they can mold public opinion to accept their wage-reduction plan. The employers are also awake to the determination of workers to resist.

Ohio Coal Miners Facing Starvation

Indianapolis.—"Wages for Ohio miners have been reduced—not once, but many times," says United Mine Workers' Journal, official magazine United Mine Workers of America.

"All decent working conditions have been destroyed. Starvation and want prevail among the miners and their families to such an extent that some counties in that state are nearly bankrupt from taking care of their destitute population.

"Every source of public and private relief has been taxed to the utmost and there is an appalling amount of poverty and destitution among miners' families that has not been and cannot be relieved.

"Company stores were established by coal companies which took business away from local merchants and left them high and dry. Many of them were forced into bankruptcy by this double-cross act of the coal companies, whose promised prosperity has not materialized.

"Instead of producing more coal and affording more days' work for miners, the wage-cutting policy resulted in less output. Those who secured jobs in the mines have seen their wives and children suffer for want of food because they are unable to earn enough to provide for them.

"Local merchants long ago discovered that anti-union operators have gyped them. Scores have been driven out of business by company stores and the fact that miners have no money. Banks have been closed in a number of mining towns and the mining section of Ohio is in a more deplorable condition today than ever before."

A continuous demand for the union label, shop cord and working button will bring joy and sunshine into the lives of thousands of trade unionists

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45178
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Cooley H. Tindell vs. Maggie May Tindell
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Maggie May Tindell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 16th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. L. Dixon, Atty. 5-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45113
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. B. Aldridge vs. Alice Lleualla Aldridge.
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alice Lleualla Aldridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 1st day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. L. Dixon, Atty.

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
BL&KR
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
BL&KR is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
FORDER CARS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

THERE AND BACK BY TELEPHONE
QUICKLY AND AT SMALL COST

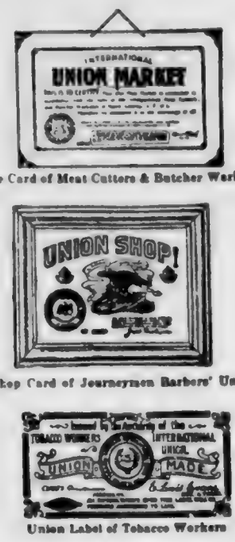
WHATEVER your business—whether you spend all or part of your time on the road—you can save tiresome trips, valuable time and avoid large expense accounts by using the modern, high speed long distance telephone service.

The personal touch that your voice alone can give, the advantage of getting an immediate answer and the low cost of the service are causing more and more people to turn to the telephone for out-of-town business and social contacts.

The next time a trip seems necessary or a letter inadequate, try telephoning instead. In most cases, Station-to-Station service will answer every need, and you will be surprised at the small cost. Ask "Long Distance" for rates.

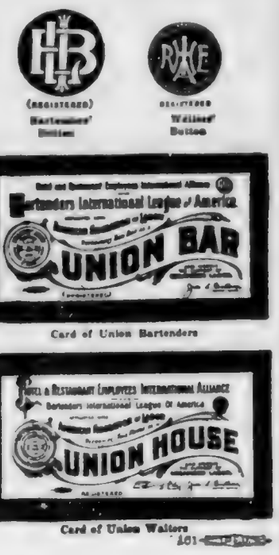
SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone & Telegraph Co.
(Incorporated)
"THE COST IS SMALL WHEREVER YOU CALL"

KNOW
Your Union Label



Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label



Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

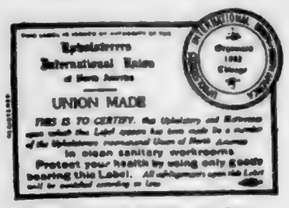
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Card of Union Bartenders

Card of Union Waiters

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America


Upholsterers International Union of North America
UNION MADE
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the Upholstery and Bedding upon which this Label appears has been made in a shop of the Upholsterers International Union of North America
Protect your health by using only goods bearing this Label.
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Coopers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Hatters of North America Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Paper Makers' Union Labels

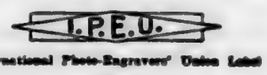
Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

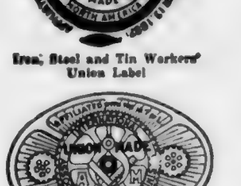
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label



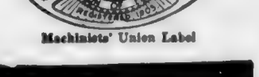
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label



Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Allied Printing Trades Label



Machinists' Union Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

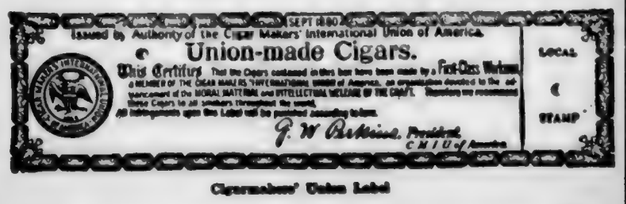
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

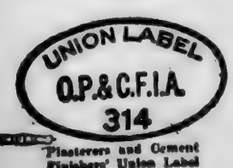
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians



Cigarmakers' Union Label



Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

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COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00

Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.

718 E. Main 6-3163

CONSTIPATION

"IF I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. E. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. E-171

THEDFORD'S Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

Chattanooga's Best Entertainment

BIJOU

Chattanooga Owned and Operated

MONDAY — TUESDAY — WED.

BILLIE DOVE

in

"ONE NIGHT AT SUSIE'S"

PATHE SOUND NEWS

"BOOZE HANGS HIGH"

A LOONEY TUNE CARTOON

THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SAT.

"LITTLE CEASAR"

with

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

PATHE SOUND NEWS

VITAPHONE VARIETIES

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

The outstanding news of the past week has been the announcement that the Tivoli will again present the Troubadours. Congratulations are in order to Bill Krug, for the papers advised that he would be one of the additions to the old outfit. Others mentioned to be back will be Pedro, Jimmy Johnson, Earl VanArsdale, Dick Stamper, Bob Cramer, President Summers and Sugar Saidenburg.

* * *

As days roll by the convention gets closer and closer. The local will certainly have to pull together 100 per cent to get the convention over the top. It's entirely too large a task for two or three men. The only assurance of its success will be every man doing his part and doing it well.

* * *

Who said that we didn't need a new book on scales? Frank Worthy, of band leading fame, finds that his choice job on Signal mountain was in extreme danger because of his charging the weekly hotel rate, which is, by the new price lists, about ten bucks higher and more costly than engaging his band by the day.

* * *

Whoever gave Ralph Miller a job at the Gas company certainly knew the right man for the job.

* * *

Almost all of Local No. 80 attended the opening ball game. The Lookouts played great ball and deserved to win. Joe Engel, however, is not satisfied with his club and wants two or three new men. We understand that he will go into conference this week with J. Frank to learn just how a leader gets the choice artists.

* * *

The auto show really took local musicians for a ride. It gave work to twenty-one or more men and gave each and every one a round trip on the elevator.

* * *

A number of people have been congratulating Jimmy Johnson and his radio band. Jimmy has the right idea and has the energy to put it over. Some remarked that it was the best sounding band that ever broadcast from Chattanooga.

* * *

We note where John Patty and Hubert Pless have changed orchestras. Ramon Pryor says our bunch wants to trade a punk banjo player and two new orchestrations for a job.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Play ball! Did you see the opening game Tuesday? If not, why not? The crowd was a sight not soon to be forgotten, the grandstand a solid mass of humanity, with the different colors of clothes harmonizing throughout. And what a game. Peerless playing kept the crowd upon their toes, so to speak, until that last homer, which broke up a beautiful game at the close of a glorious day for Chattanooga.

* * *

Woods, the janitor at the office, asked Supt. John S. Walker, "What are you going to do about Brother Dailey?" "Why," says Mr. Walker. "Well, he won $45 or $50 out at the ball park." He said, "I don't care a d—— if they are ahead, the Lookouts are going to win."

* * *

Bob Marshall is back at work after quite a spell of the flu. Had the old boy out for a while. Glad to have you back, Bob.

* * *

W. J. Griffitts is not feeling well, so is taking a short vacation.

* * *

Received letter from the finance division of the state saying according to their records that I had failed to remit the inheritance tax upon the estate of my brother, the late Harry O. Lane. I replied by informing him that I had a receipt signed by him with the seal of the department on it and entered in a certain book on a certain page by a certain clerk, also a canceled check indorsed by the chief and deposited in a certain bank on a certain date, then asked him if Luke Lea had gotten my $100, too. In a few days I received another letter apologizing for the other one and assuring me that my remittance had reached the state treasury in the utmost safety. So much for that.

* * *

"That flour you sent me yesterday was very tough." "Tough, madam!" "Yes, my husband simply could not get his teeth into the pastry I made with it."

* * *

Fond Mother: "Yes, Minnie is studying Spanish and algebra. Say good night to the lady in algebra, Minnie."

* * *

Pat Connor got 11 games out of the last 40, so I am told.

MANY METHODS USED TO PUSH UNION LABEL IN BIG CAMPAIGN

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 16.—Many different methods of union label agitation are being used in the big nation-wide label campaign, now on under the direction of the Union Label Trades department of the American Federation of Labor. Some of the methods follow:

The radio, mass meetings, distribution of literature, moving pictures free to the merchants to interest them in the work, a day or week selected by different local unions when each member is required to spend at least $1 or more for some union label article, a prize being offered to the member who has purchased the greatest number of such articles, local newspaper representatives urging the merchants to stress the union label in their advertising, cataloging union members as to where living and other commodities are purchased, window cards given to business houses, letters to business men, clubs and lodges, setting forth the object of the campaign, label exhibits, banquets at which the speakers call attention to the campaign and its object, advertising through the local newspapers, label entertainments, broadcasting invitation to unorganized to attend label mass meetings.

Since the last report the following central bodies have joined in the campaign: Kern county, Cal.; Lancaster, Pa.; Orlando, Fla.; Waterloo, Ia.; Duluth, Minn.; Boise, Idaho; Boston, Mass.; St. John, N. B., Canada; Oshkosh, Wis.; Janesville, Wis.; Grand Island, Neb.; Santa Rosa, Cal.; Salina, Kans.; New London, Conn.

John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades department, points out that the present campaign, which will last through April, presents a fine opportunity for all trade unionists to unite on a program of creating an interest in union labeled merchandise and pushing union services of all kinds.

POWER TRUST DEALT HARD BLOW; DENIED FREE HAND TO SET RATES

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 16.—The federal power commission upset Attorney-General Mitchell's ruling that the Appalachian Electric Power company may erect its proposed dam across the New river, in West Virginia, under a "minor" permit, free from the accounting and valuation provisions of the federal power act.

The attorney-general holds that the New river is not a navigable stream, and therefore does not come under the federal act. The decision would create a precedent by permitting this power company to build the dam without having to report costs to the federal commission. With this freedom assured there would be no control of rates based on values for this or numberless other streams. Rates could be charged at the will of the company.

The commission holds that the New river is a "feeder" for navigable streams and that the dam must be constructed under a standard form of license.

Waterpower conservationists throughout the country were aroused at the Mitchell decision, which would undermine federal control of these utilities. Several states supported the decision under the plea of "state rights."

The National Popular Government league defended the federal power act, but the federal power commission refused to permit the league to be represented by attorneys who would appear in behalf of the public. The United States attorney-general is on the other side of the question. The commission, however, permitted the league to file a brief, which was signed by several well-known lawyers, including Jackson H. Ralston, former counsel for the A. F. of L., and who now resides in California.

The commission's decision puts the power trust in an awkward position. Under the Mitchell rule ground was prepared to wreck the federal power act by taking control of many streams out of the hands of the commission by issuing "minor" permits to power companies.

If the trust challenges the commission's decision it repudiates its professed faith in federal regulation and strengthens sentiment in favor of public ownership.

Extra Auto Capacity Means Big Overhead

New York.—Excessive plant capacity in the auto industry is "eating its head off," according to an editorial in the Automotive Daily News.

The auto industry, says this trade publication, is built to a capacity of 8,000,000 motor vehicles a year. The enormous output of 5,621,000 units in 1929 was still about 1,500,000 vehicles below the industry's capacity.

"What is the solution?" asks the paper. "A good many economists will thank the man who finds one," it continues.

"Certainly the automotive industry has got to take up in some way the slack between a production capacity of 8,000,000 vehicle units and a demand for somewhere around 4,000,000 units. It can not logically expect the demand to increase fast enough to meet the plant capacity factors within any imminent space of time.

"Plant capacity means overhead. In the first place, there is the cost of land, building construction, machinery and other equipment. In the second place, any plant or segment thereof brings with it operating expenses. Even if it is not in use, insurance must be maintained, watchmen and mechanics must be paid to care for the idle machinery. Thus an idle plant or portion thereof may be said to be 'eating its head off,' exactly as a horse idle in the barn is said to perform that interesting operation.

"Under certain conditions it is quite possible for a manufacturing organization to be eaten out of house and home by idle plant space."

Teacher—What do you call a man who keeps on talking and talking when people are no longer interested?

Boy Pupil—Please, sir, teacher.

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MINERS RENEW CONTRACT

Terre Haute, Ind.—Organized miners and coal owners renewed their agreement that must be approved by a miners' convention. The miners will continue work until a decision is reached.

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OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XV | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 24, 1931 | Number 52

Hill Company Again Hits Local Workers

Coal Miners Seek Relief From Oppression

ORGANIZATION HELD ONLY HOPE FOR INDUSTRY

Non-Union Policy of Operators Has Failed.

NATIONAL UNION RETURNS TO FIELD

Repeated and Insistent Appeals of Workers Finally Heeded by U. M. W. of A., and Work of Reorganization in Tennessee and Kentucky Is Begun — Many Owners Welcome Move.

BEN WILLIAMS

Repeated appeals from the coal miners of Tennessee and Kentucky, which have become more insistent as working conditions became unbearable, have at last been answered by the United Mine Workers of America, and already machinery has been set into motion with the purpose of reorganizing these sorely-afflicted people, and through co-operation with the mine operators to lift the industry in this section to something approaching its former status, when workers were thoroughly organized and worked in accord with their employers to insure the highest efficiency in the operation of the mines.

Already in the southeastern Kentucky fields splendid progress has been made, and it is apparent that the operators, a few years ago bitterly antagonistic to the unionization of the workers, are welcoming with open arms the return of the miners' organization.

Ben Williams, representative in this district for the United Mine Workers for several years, has been returned to the field, and is now busily engaged conducting a survey of conditions. Mr. Williams enjoyed the respect and esteem of the miners in this section, and for the most part of the operators, and his wise leadership and counsel will no doubt prove a valuable factor in the readjustment which is now being attempted. Mr. Williams said Thursday that his headquarters will probably be at Cookeville, in the center of the district. He will, however, spend considerable time in Chattanooga, where he is well and favorably known.

"Condition of the mining industry in this section has grown steadily worse," Mr. Williams said Thursday to a representative of The Labor World, "since the operators, some four or five years ago, determined to destroy the organization of their employes and thus force wages and living standards down and down and down. Their purpose was for the most part successful, and never has a policy been so thoroughly discredited. Coal markets have been demoralized, operators bankrupted, the miners and their families impoverished to the extent that in many localities famine and want has stalked the camps. Small merchants and business people who prospered when the United Mine Workers' organization worked in co-operation with all concerned are now scattered to the four winds of the earth, and even many of them have been driven to want—all because of the selfish and short-sighted policy which drove the miners' organizations from these fields.

"When I was first called into this territory, several years ago, to advise and counsel with local unions, I found a healthy condition. Many mines were operating full time; the owners were prosperous; the workers were for the most part receiving fair wages and enjoying fairly decent working conditions, and the mining communities were filled with contented business men.

"But what a different picture is presented today. A brief survey already made discloses a situation which cannot be described, and which must be seen to be appreciated in all its hideousness. The union-busting, starvation-wage policy which the operators believed was a cure-all for the ills of the industry has brought their house of prosperity tumbling about their own heads. Never has a more effective indictment been brought than has developed from this policy.

"For months past, headquarters of the United Mine Workers has been besieged by the urgent and pitiful appeals of thousands of native Tennesseans and Kentuckians, who have spent the better part of their lives under ground, and who are now experiencing the pangs of hunger for themselves and the spectacle of their families in destitution and abject want. And, too, this condition is prevalent even where mines are operating in some cases. Incidents have been reported to me recently where coal miners are working regularly, but due to the starvation dole allotted them by the operators, charities are forced to feed and clothe their children. It is my purpose to make a thorough investigation of this, and of other similar allegations, and we intend to demand some action where we believe governmental authorities should intervene.

"Happily, however, the pathetic appeal of the workers has been echoed widely by the operators and business men. Where a few years ago a representative of the international union was regarded as an interloper, an 'agitator,' etc., he is today received with open arms by all concerned, and apparently the operators have realized the folly of their course and are willing and anxious to again work in co-operation with their employes in restoring the industry to its proper place.

"The program and policy of the United Mine Workers in this district is to bring about a peaceful and honorable solution of this unprecedented condition, and with the co-operation and approval of all parties, to re-establish joint contract relations in the industry.

"We believe that we can and will restore the economic status of the Tennessee miner to something like that which is the heritage of every honest, hard-working American citizen, and in this endeavor the United Mine Workers will appreciate the co-operation of The Labor World, the local labor movement and all other good citizens."

PAY CUTS GRAVE PERIL, JULIUS KLEIN ASSERTS

Attacking Wage Slashers, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Declares in Radio Speech Buying Power of Wage Earners Must Be Sustained and Strengthened.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 23.—Talking on a Columbia coast-to-coast network this week, Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, lambasted wage-cutters and, by showing what happened in 1920, forecasted what would follow wage cuts today. He said:

"We must sustain and strengthen the buying power of our wage-earners. As President Hoover pointed out it all gets down to that one word 'work.' Fortunately most of our industrial leaders are keenly appreciative of the necessity of providing at least some work for the maximum number.

"Most of our leaders realize the grave perils that lurk in the short-sighted proposal of the wage cut. Let us not add strikes and other industrial disorders to our troubles. We have had grief as it is. That is what was done in 1921 when wage cuts started the greater part of the 2,400 strikes in that depression and turned more than a million workers into the streets. One dose of that kind of dangerous nostrum ought to be enough in our depression experience.

"We need more jobs, not less; and we need them, not after a lot of cumbersome political maneuvering, not next year or next winter, but right now.

"During 1931 not less than $725,000,000 is being spent by government for public works. Scores of millions of dollars of that have already gone into the pockets of grimy overalls, and other millions are on the way right now.

"Just compare that amount with the $275,000,000 expended in 1928, a fair average recent year of federal building. That is an increase of 160 per cent—nearly half a billion dollars."

Walter J. Vaughn Dies Suddenly

Walter J. Vaughn, inspector for the Nashville district on the state board of barber examiners, died suddenly Sunday afternoon at Nashville, from a heart attack. Mr. Vaughn had been in splendid health, and his passing was totally unexpected.

As a member of the barbers' board Mr. Vaughn had made frequent trips to Chattanooga, and enjoyed the friendship of a large number of local trades unionists. He was a long-time member of the Barbers' local at the capital city, and on occasions had done special work for his international.

Illinois Senate Bill Starts Fight

Proposal to Repeal Presidential Primary Law Denounced—Cermak's Secretary Introducer of Similar Measure.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Springfield, Ill., April 23.—The state senate, in passing a bill to abolish preferential presidential primaries, has set the state by the ears, with charges flying thick and fast. A fight of major proportions is expected in the assembly.

Ex-Senator Charles S. Deneen called attention to the fact that the assembly passed the bill to establish a political "monarchy" in Illinois a day or two after Spain threw its king off the throne.

Mayor Cermak's personal secretary, Representative Henry Sonnenschein, introduced on January 14 a bill identical with the one just passed. Now he says he intends to withdraw his bill, asserting that he never intended it to call for abolition of the primaries, but only to change the date. His critics point out that its concluding line reads "and to repeal section 29," which is the section providing for the presidential primary.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis calls the repeal bill "dangerous legislation" that would "deprive the people of any voice" in selection of national convention delegates and candidates.

No Steel Price War; Harmful to Profits

New York.—There is no prospect of a general price war in the steel industry, according to the Wall Street Journal.

Rumors that the steel trust will seek business at any price are without foundation, it is stated.

Such action, says W. S. J., "would result in giving consumers unusually reasonable levels at which the steel companies would not make a profit. A ruthless price war would not help any part of the industry."

This reasoning, however, does not seem to apply to labor, as "wage readjustments" are not unusual.

It is not good business, however, to cut prices. Profits would be lessened.

Did You Get Yours?

No. 1

This week Drug, Inc., operating Liggett drug stores, reported 1930 earnings of $21,130,698.37. Net working capital of the concern is $50,000,000. There are 26,000 stockholders.

5 STATES ACT TO TIE CAN ON "YELLOW DOG"

Legislatures Seal Doom of Iniquitous System.

ORGANIZED LABOR WINS BIG VICTORIES

Enslaving Individual Contract Loses Standing Before Many Courts.

This week the national war against yellow dog contracts moved ahead to victory over a wide front.

The yellow dog contract, outlawed first in Wisconsin, now has no standing before the courts of Arizona and Oregon and is expected to pass out of Ohio and Colorado this week or next, legislatures in both states having enacted measures supported by organized labor.

Illinois labor again is waging a hot battle for passage of the model bill.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Columbus, O., April 23.—Ohio's anti-yellow dog contract bill, passed by both houses, should have the signature of Gov. George White early next week and take its place as one of the five states having laws stripping the enslaving individual contract of its standing before the courts.

Sponsored by the Ohio State Federation of Labor and given its full and energetic backing, the measure owes a lot to Assemblyman Joseph Cassidy, Cleveland Plain Dealer linotype operator, who was elected on the anti-yellow dog issue and who has made its advancement his main business here.

Speaker's Illness Delays Bill.

The measure would have been signed this week, it is believed here, had not the burst of insurgency in the assembly, largely engineered by Cassidy, resulted in the illness of the speaker whose signature was thus not attached and which must be attached before the bill goes to the governor.

Gov. White has not made known his intention, but the general belief is he will sign the bill.

The measure does not make use of the individual contract illegal, but, like the Wisconsin law, declares such contracts against public policy and unsupportable in the courts. Robbed of their court standing such contracts become useless.

Secretary Tom Donnelly, of the State Federation of Labor, on the job through the entire campaign and through previous campaigns, is enthusiastic over the action of the legislature and is eagerly awaiting action by the governor.

Other Similar Laws.

In addition to Ohio, Wisconsin has an anti-yellow dog law. Oregon and Arizona have enacted similar laws this year and the Colorado legislature has just followed suit with a bill that the governor is expected to sign immediately.

In Ohio the anti-yellow dog fight began in 1924 when the Ohio State Federation of Labor, of which John P. Frey then was president, laid down the declaration that until victory was achieved the anti-yellow dog issue would be labor's paramount issue in the state. The Ohio State Federation, with Secretary Tom Donnelly at the helm every minute, has been unrelenting and unflagging. It has campaigned for and against candidates and created an understanding of the issue without which there could have been no victory. The federation has estimated that as many as 1,500,000 American workers were victims of yellow dog contracts in the industrial and mining states.

GREEN SAYS 5-DAY WEEK WOULD GIVE JOBS TO ALL

A. F. of L. President Declares Adoption of Universal Shorter Working Period Would Be Most Effective Single Measure That Could Be Taken for Relief of Unemployment.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, April 23.—Introduction of the universal five-day working week would be the most effective measure that could be taken against unemployment, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, says in a study of the shorter week appearing in the Harvard Business Review.

"That failure to reduce hours of work in proportion to other progress has contributed to unemployment is evident from widespread provisions for part-time work, rotation of force and similar provisions to make employment go round," says Mr. Green. "Many companies have put in the five-day week as an emergency measure."

Declaring that the five-day week was the most important single step that could be taken to relieve unemployment, Mr. Green says that the introduction of the shorter work-week would absorb the jobless. He also shows that the shorter work-day would mean increasing leisure, opportunity for culture and an increasing time for the wage-earner to assume the responsibilities of citizenship.

"No group of citizens should be forced to restrict their lives to industrial problems and environments, but each should have opportunity for a rounded, balanced life," he adds.

After tracing the history of the shortening of the work period from 1822 and pointing out that as machines and methods of doing work have been improved the output of the individual worker has increased, Mr. Green goes on to say:

"Each step has been contested by employers on the grounds of expense, upsetting of customary regulations and decreased output," says Mr. Green. "Yet since both work day and work week have been shortened, unit costs of production have lessened, output has increased many-fold and all of industry has learned more efficient habits. The force which employers ignored in their arguments is the adjustability of industry. Production is a live thing that finds new methods of its own volition or under compulsion. Pressure brought on any one point forces all other factors to meet a situation. Demand of workers for higher standards has been a stimulus to industry to find more efficient methods.

"The rapid mechanization of industry within recent years has made possible a far greater reduction in hours of work than has actually taken place. The production of the average worker in industry has increased far more rapidly in the decade since 1919 than in any other period of which we have record."

One Dominating Man in Politics, Clergyman Says

Same Individual Controls Transit Utilities and Federal Government, Pastor of Pittsburgh Catholic Church Claims.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Harrisburg, Pa., April 23.—That transit utilities are "owned and controlled by one gentleman" and that sensational revelations that will constitute "the bursting of a bomb" are to follow, was stated here by Mgr. James R. Cox, one of Gov. Pinchot's three observers at the house utility investigation here.

More than that, this one man controls the government, according to Mgr. Cox. He cited the Pittsburgh taxicab strike of last year in which he assisted union leaders. He said Mitten Management was represented there by the Parmalee officials "and they brought on a man to take care of the situation who had been for years with them in Philadelphia and who said he would remain as general manager."

"We learned," the pastor of old St. Patrick's Cathedral church of Pittsburg continued, "that these companies were owned and controlled by one gentleman. Now I am not going to mention the name because we don't have the facts, but it seems to be leading up to one. They not only control the utilities, but they control the United States government, and when the bomb bursts, it will show one dominating figure in political life."

Union Printers Give Day a Week for Idle

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, April 23.—Typographical Union No. 6 has announced extension of its plan to help unemployed members. Beginning May 1 and continuing for twelve weeks employes in the newspaper composing rooms will work voluntarily five days a week to allow a substitute to work the sixth day. Printers in the book and job branch will pay an extra assessment of 4 per cent as their contribution to unemployment benefits.

The decision of the printers was made by referendum vote. Under the terms of the vote the newspaper printers are relieved of paying the 4 per cent assessment. The book and job printers may elect to take a day off each week for three months and if they do so they will not be required to pay the assessment.

There are about 3,500 situations in the newspaper composing rooms, and it was estimated by union officials that the five-day week plan would enable substitutes who now work one or two days a week to work five days.

Wages Slashed On Federal Job, La Guardia Says

New York Congressman Charges War Department Is Paying Below Prevailing Scale on West Point Construction.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 23.—In a letter to Secretary of Labor Doak, Representative La Guardia, of New York, flatly charges that the war department has taken advantage of present unemployment conditions to pay less than the prevailing wage rate for the construction of government buildings at West Point.

Mr. La Guardia asserted that plasterers, bricklayers and masons were being paid 68 to 75 cents an hour less than the prevailing wage rate in the neighborhood of West Point. He asked Secretary Doak to lay the facts before President Hoover for remedy.

"I am certain that the whole country is back of President Hoover in his effort to prevent a deflation of wages and lowering the American standard of living," Mr. La Guardia wrote.

"I appeal to you as the representative of labor in the executive branch of the government and because all efforts on the part of labor with the war department have been ignored."

Conditions at West Point were brought to the attention of the secretary of war only recently by officials of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union, Mr. La Guardia said.

"I am informed that these officials were told by the quartermaster's office that they were acting under orders and would pay the prevailing rate of wages when ordered to do so," he wrote.

"It is impossible to explain to them why a government department takes advantage of the unemployment situation to reduce wages, especially when the law requires the payment of the prevailing rate and congress has appropriated sufficiently to carry out the intent of the law."

Mr. La Guardia said that there had been "a most disgraceful and flagrant disregard of the prevailing rate of wages" at West Point and he added that the war department "is setting a bad example to industries and is placing the administration in a most ridiculous position."

RAY STEWART DIES.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Raymond G. Stewart, editor the Cedar Rapids Tribune, died at his home here at the age of 59. He was a member of the International Typographical union and was a labor editor for many years.

CHAIN STORES INCREASE LIST OF UNEMPLOYED

Former Saunders Meatcutters Join "Out-of-Works."

NASHVILLE CHAIN AGAIN HITS LABOR

Order Issued From Capital to Replace Workers at Markets Acquired by Union-Hating Merchant Prince—Six Chattanoogans and Families Fall Under Out-of-Town Axe.

CHAIN STORE PROFITS REACH RECORD FIGURE

New York, April 23.—The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, that operates 15,737 stores, made a net profit last year of $30,742,775. This compares with $26,219,631 the previous year. The company installed 319 new stores last year.

The dollar value of merchandise sold last year was almost as large as the steel trust and was considerably in excess of some of the larger industrial corporations.

How much did YOU contribute to this billion-dollar octopus?

Sale of the Saunders Stores to the H. G. Hill company is responsible for loss of jobs by a half-dozen members of Local 600, the Nashville concern which took over the Saunders stores, of course, declining to deal in a collective capacity with these workers.

After granting the local management of the chain grocery company one week in which to attempt to prevail upon the millionaire Nashville owner to agree to recognize the union, meatcutters at the four Saunders markets left their jobs Tuesday night, the following members being affected:

Market Square Store—Homer Merville and Jack Foster.

McCallie Avenue Store—Frank Roth.

Market Street Store—Richard Scholze and Grover Forwalter.

St. Elmo Store—J. W. Looney.

It is understood that two of the markets have already been closed, and that the Hill corporation plans to dispose of the other two as early as practicable.

When the H. G. Hill company, upon orders of its Nashville director, locked out members of Local 600 as a sort of Christmas present in 1930, it was said the chain concern operated very successfully fifteen meat markets in connection with its Chattanooga stores. At the present time, officials of the organization said Thursday, the company operates but two markets in this city, exclusive of the Saunders units just purchased. A number of Hill's Chattanooga stores have also been closed since the lockout of the old and faithful employes.

The H. G. Hill company was formally declared "unfair to organized labor" by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and by the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and working people in other localities were informed of the attitude of the Nashville Merchant Prince.

Local trades unionists were of one accord in expressing regret at the passing from this city of the Clarence Saunders organization. The Saunders management had been consistently fair to its employes, it was said, and enjoyed splendid relations with the organized workers of Chattanooga.

Attitude of the local public as between the Saunders Stores and the Hill chain is declared to have been immediately demonstrated when it became known that the Nashville corporation had taken over the Saunders stores. It was a matter for common comment that the stores were practically deserted following announcement of the purchase by the capital city company.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1931.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

"In England it (the capitalist system) began by overspreading the village as well as the town."
—J. L. Hammond.

WITH the decline of the guilds the village life of England was established permanently, bringing problems peculiar to it, chief of which was the appearance of what we now term "middleman." The rapidly growing populations of villages like Manchester, Leeds and Suffolk engaged in home industries: the preparation of wool for the hand looms; weaving, dyeing and stretching of the cloths, as well as paper-making, manufacture of wire and nails, barrels and horseshoes. The villagers grew no farm products, depending in an indirect way on the farmers for food.

On paper this sounds like an ideal situation for all concerned; in fact, it is sometimes called the "Golden Age of Labor," but evils began to crop out of this domestic system. A farmer living near Manchester and with a surplus of corn on his hands found it easier to dispose of his grain by selling it to the miller. The miller sold it to the mealman (our wholesaler) and the mealman to the shopkeeper and the shopkeeper to the village housewife, she paying 10 per cent more for her flour in consequence.

Daniel DeFoe made a tour of England in 1724-6 and has left us a graphic picture of the domestic system: "The land was divided into small enclosures from two to six acres. . . At every considerable house was a manufactory. . . The houses are full of lusty fellows, some at the dye vat, some at the looms, others dressing the cloths; the women or children carding or spinning, being employed from the youngest to the oldest." But it was only an apparent independence for the cottage workers, for they were neither owners of the raw materials nor did they control the finished product. The middleman (or agent) reaped all the real benefits of their toil since he brought the cottage workmen the raw wool, dictated what was to be manufactured of it and paid the cottagers their hire when the finished cloth was delivered to him.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—In what big industrial state is organized labor conducting a campaign for the modernization of the state's compensation act?
A.—Illinois.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The south has been laboring under the bane of cheap labor and cheap living, which does not make for the permanent prosperity of all its people?"
A.—John Hopkins Hall, Jr., commissioner of labor of Virginia.

* * *

Q.—What state legislature recently asked Gov. Rolph, of California, to pardon Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, convicted on perjured evidence of complicity in the bombing of the Preparedness day parade in 1916?
A.—The legislature of Wisconsin.

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."
—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

Sold At All Drug Stores. S-173

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

RESTORE BUYING POWER

"Economic planning," "scientific order in production," "stabilization" and "rationalization" are new names for the old system of greater production at less cost.

These phrases mean more centralization, combines, speed up and automatic machinery. The new planning provides for accurate information on the people's income and on trade conditions. Commodities will be produced as needed. No large stocks (inventories) will be carried.

This means less capital invested and lower interest charges. Standardization to a point undreamed of will be the rule. Excessive plant capacity will be junked and only the fittest among workers will be given steady employment to supply a market that has been "stabilized." The more than six million unemployed will remain where they are.

The age limit of 40-45 years for workers will be general, as only young men can stand the pace. Wages for those employed will not be reduced. Such a reduction would unite the employed and unemployed, whereas the new plan will tend to keep them divided. The number of needed workers, however, will be steadily lessened as automatic machinery and other processes are silently installed.

"Economic planning" is an attractive system for employers who forget that mergers and combines will continue to reduce their number. Automatic machinery will have the same effect on employed workers, despite promises that the new "stabilization" will provide them steady work.

The "economic planner" will reply, of course, that elimination of every possible waste, and greater mass output based on a knowledge of markets will reduce production costs, cheapen commodities, increase demand and thereby create more employment.

This is not a new claim. It was heard when mass production and displacement of labor by automatic machinery first attracted attention. The claim has not proven satisfactory to more than 6,000,000 idle workers. The "economic planner" ignores the fact that an unemployed worker cannot buy, regardless of price. The "planner" is only interested in production, while our major problem is distribution—to establish buying power that employment will be created.

Men who talk of "economic planning" ignore the cause of our depression. They accept the status quo—millions of idle, other millions on part time work, and other millions paid a low wage. The "economic planner" would build on that foundation. He fails to see that the very force that created these workless will continue to function.

Prosperity cannot be based on a few million workers receiving comparatively high wages until they are 40 or 45 years old, when they are turned into the idle ranks. Automatic machinery accelerates this movement.

Employers, as a class, will receive no permanent benefit from the "economic planner." Employers will continue to be engulfed by the grinding process.

Organized labor's solution of high wages and shorter hours must be accepted. Work is the solution for unemployment. Buying power is the only thing that can start idle factories.

A BOY'S BAD GUESS.

From a safe distance in Paris, the 20-year-old Prince Alfonso, nephew of King Alfonso XIII, deposed king of Spain, soberly remarked to reporters the other day upon hearing of his uncle's flight:

"I am afraid that the republic has made a mess of things in my country. There are two choices, monarchy and communism."

This fledgling prince names "monarchy" and "communism" as the only two forms of government from which his uncle's former subjects can choose as a permanent mode of government for their country. The boy forgets neither of the two is a "choice." Monarchy is not a "choice" because it is an inherited curse, nor is communism a "choice" for the reason that it is a calamity forced on an ignorant people. That leaves republican form of government as the only genuine choice when it comes to a form of government for a people, and it is generally in these days the only choice of the people of every nation who have the opportunity to decide for themselves.

THE "OPEN SHOP."

The expression "open shop" has a very generous and American sound as if the proponents of this miscalled "American plan" meant they advocated a fair and equal opportunity for every worker. But it has been the bitter experience of many workers to discover the "open shop" subtly implies the individual employe must passively submit to whatever terms of pay, working conditions and treatment the employer thinks due him.

Why members of employers' associations call their non-union shops "open shops" is a mystery to most sensible persons. The "open shop" is really a closed shop—not only to union men but to men and women without union cards if the employer or his employment manager doesn't like the color of the applicant's hair. In nine cases out of ten where employers designate their places of employment as "open shops" they publish a lie before the world.

An industrial order that is thanklessly taking the toilers' time, strength and health as well as the best years of their lives and resorts to well-developed spy system in its efforts to keep them in subjugation is in an unhealthy condition. The spy system and the "open shop" came into existence simultaneously. Both are a disgrace to American ideals since they thrive on and can only exist where the worker has lost his self-respect and is willing to give up his rights.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XXIII.

THE MISSION OF THE TWELVE

"And he called unto him the twelve, and began to send them forth by two and two, and gave them power over unclean spirits, and commanded them that they should take nothing for their journey, save a staff only; no scrip, no bread, no money in their purse, but be shod with sandals and not put on two coats . . . And they went out and preached that men should repent." — Mark 6: 7-9, 12.

WM. L. MOSS

So far each week these articles have been based on words of Jesus containing some direct or implicated teaching about money. But the passage quoted above was selected with the full knowledge that it contains no teaching of the Master on the subject we are interested in. Then why bother with it at all? Because it sometimes is used to support an interpretation of Jesus' teaching concerning money that is entirely foreign to what He really taught and His view of wealth. There are those who would have us believe this passage gives men indisputable proof that ministers of the gospel and missionaries and all who give their time and talents to the propagation of the Word of Truth through the Christian church ought to work for nothing—or practically nothing. Others say the passage points in a round about way to a supposed teaching of the Master on "renunciation." There are others who dish up for us a half-baked theory of what Jesus taught which sets forth the idea that He would have us give no thought for the cares of this world, quoting His words as recorded in Lk. 12:22-31 and the passage at the head of this article in support of their contention. The best way to obscure Jesus' teaching is to dissect isolated texts without any reference to their relation to the chapters in which they are recorded, their relation to the verses preceding and following them, and above all else their relation to the entire teaching of our Lord. The method also includes a consideration of the aims of the writer of the book from which a passage is taken for study, the relation of the book to the other two of the first three gospels, and the relation of the book to the life of Jesus. As stated in a previous article in this series, this is the complete "historical context method" and is really the only trustworthy method that is possible to adopt in the study of Jesus' teaching. The skeleton-work of this method need not show in the finished study, but the process, whether seen or not as something definable, must always be the used.

The scene: Jesus and His little band of chosen disciples were now in "His own country," meaning Galilee, and in His own hometown, Nazareth. As was His invariable custom He had taught in the local synagogue on the Sabbath. But his former fellow-townsmen were "offended" at His teaching. John Mark tells us that when Jesus became acquainted with the fact His former neighbors were "offended" at Him the Master healed a few sick folk as a parting shot at the unbelief of the Nazarenes and departed. After a short tour of nearby cities Jesus called His disciples about him one day and had a little intimate talk with them, John Mark's summary of which we quote at the beginning of this article.

(To Be Continued)

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Rome C. Stephenson, president of the American Bankers' association, denied the other day that bankers want wage cuts.

Mr. Stephenson may be right, but bankers are certainly not taking the lead in advocacy of maintenance of present wage scales. When they are not openly urging lower wages, as has been done by A. H. Wiggen, of New York; Melvin Alvah Taylor, of Chicago, and other leading bankers, they are keeping very quiet on the subject.

Mr. Stephenson will have to do some pretty good talking to convince the nation that bankers are not lending at least tacit encouragement to the campaign for lower wages.

* * *

In view of the apparent indifference of most Americans to the increase in recent years of attacks on free speech, free press and free assemblage, it is good to see every straight-from-the-shoulder defense of these fundamental rights. Such a defense is made by President Charles P. Howard, of the International Typographical union, in the Typographical Journal. He writes in part:

"We believe in free speech. No group in all the world should be more devoutly wedded to the ideal of free speech than the members of this organization. We must not only believe in and support free speech for ourselves and those who agree with us, we must fight, if necessary, for the right of those with whom we do not agree to speak freely of what they believe. It is easy to applaud those who tell us what we like to hear. It is easy to approve that with which we agree. It is not so easy to give courteous consideration to unpleasant truths about issues upon which we may be wrong."

Snell No Snail

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

AS AN echo of the conference of the Progressive element of congress in Washington following closely on the heels of adjournment of the Seventieth session of that body comes the "tariff wail" of Chairman Snell, of the house rules committee, himself a dyed-in-the-wool republican. Snell smelled trouble in that gathering of progressives, but undoubtedly, like others of his fellow-partymen, he also had previously gotten a tiny whiff of the discontent of the American people resulting from the present tariff. Maybe it wasn't such a tiny whiff after all—perhaps it was a whole nostril full, for in addressing the St. Lawrence County society recently he said: "We have gone the limit on a tariff, our natural advantages are being depleted and it will be necessary that the next generation govern its economic standards and living conditions more in accord with world-wide conditions than we have in the past."

Which proves Snell is no snail when it comes to going after the truth and is no slouch in getting right up and clearing his conscience. A few more years—no, a few more Snells and we will have no tariff!

What Next!

Porous plaster moulds are being used for casting of things in concrete. The porous plaster absorbs most of the water from the concrete and results in stronger castings. Remember about that next time you have one of the pesky plasters on your back.

Family Relief Cost Jumps in 100 Cities

Amount Disbursed for Needy Increased 89 Per Cent from 1929 to 1930, U. S. Children's Bureau Reports.

Washington, April 23.—In 100 cities reporting to the United States children's bureau the amount disbursed in aid to needy families increased 89 per cent from 1929 to 1930.

Altogether it is estimated that some $40,000,000 was spent for this relief in 1930—and this amount does not include sums expended by missions, municipal lodging houses, or other agencies providing individuals with temporary shelter or food, nor agencies giving relief to war veterans only.

The proportion of the cost of relief met by private philanthropy and by the public through taxation varies from city to city. The largest proportion of the cost met by the public (in 75 cities) was in Detroit, where 94.9 per cent of the money came from public sources. At the other end of the scale were New Orleans and Washington, D. C., where none of the money was provided by public appropriation, all of it being raised by private contributions.

Boldest Social Views Found in U. S. Senate

New York.—"It is in the senate that progressive views have in recent years found their boldest advocates," said Senator Wagner in a radio broadcast in Germany and in the United States.

The New York senator explained to citizens of the German republic how America's lawmaking branch functions.

Mr. Wagner said that while members of the senate are relatively older than members of the house of representatives, the former is "the only platform for minorities to give expression to their grievances, the only check upon administrative excesses, the only source from which light can be thrown upon the executive branch of the government."

Senator Wagner expressed well wishes for the "gallant efforts of the German republic to solve its problems through democratic government."

"As a member of the United States senate," he said, "I am daily reminded that Carl Schurz, the grandest spirit among the German Forty-eighters, fought his great battles for American democracy, for political idealism, for progressive liberalism, in the very chamber where it is now my honor to serve."

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Labor All Over Nation Pushes Big Campaign for Union Label

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 23.—With trade unionists all over the United States pushing the union label, shop card and button, the nation-wide campaign in behalf of union products and services is gaining great momentum, it is reported at the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Reports from every union show that union men and women are enthusiastically supporting the campaign and that the demand for union-made goods has been greatly increased.

In several cities exhibits of union label products have attracted much interest. In Atlantic City, N. J., such an exhibition has been given under the direction of the chamber of commerce. Some of the larger cities are employing a full time field man in the label campaign.

Local unions of the following international unions have been most active in the drive:

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, United Garment Workers of America, International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International Typographical union, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, American Federation of Musicians, Upholsterers' International Union of North America, Cigarmakers' International Union of America, International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Boot and Shoe Workers' union, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Buy Union-Made Goods and End Depression in Thirty Days

(By International Labor News Service.)

San Francisco, April 23.—Dr. James M. Heady addressed an audience in the auditorium of the Labor Temple here recently, taking for his subject, "How to Improve Yourself and Existing Conditions." The lecturer, as reporter in the Labor Clarion, launched into an exposition of psychological teachings applicable to individual and collective success. Developing the theme along the lines of "What a man believes, that he is," the speaker showed that the will to do is responsible for all of the "success" in life. He then took up the subject of popularizing the demand for union-made goods and the support of the union label. Speaking of the prevailing business depression, he said that if everybody would demand union-made products—the products of workers who are paid adequate wages and labor under proper conditions—the economic depression would be a thing of the past within thirty days.

"If workmen have steady employment at good wages everybody profits; the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker and every line of business benefits." The demand for union products is the only way to bring about and to maintain this condition, he declared, and he expressed the hope that in the series of lectures which he proposed to deliver it would be demonstrated that in the demand for union-made products was the solution of labor's problems.

The audience was also addressed by Miss Sarah Hagen in behalf of the Garment Workers' union, under whose auspices the lectures are given. She explained the plight of the members of her union, who are among the greatest sufferers from unemployment, and suggested that the effort to stimulate the demand for union-made goods was the only hope for relief.

Strikers Are Jailed By Injunction Judge

Stroudsburg, Pa.—With a frenzy that befits the most rabid anti-unionist, Judge Samuel E. Shull, of this county, imposed a fine of $500 each on sixteen young girl hosiery strikers. Jensen Shaw, president of the local Hosiery Workers' union, was jailed. The court said these workers violated his over-night injunction.

A score of other pickets were arrested by Sheriff Werkheiser. This official recently gave wide liberty to strikebreakers who were charged with the murder of a young woman, while another victim of the strikebreakers' bullets was arrested.

In sentencing the strikers, Judge Shull said he would release them if they would swear to uphold the federal and state constitutions and obey his injunction. Accused replied that they willingly uphold the constitutions, but not an injunction which violates both documents.

The strike is being directed by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The unionists deny that they have committed violence. They point out that the only violence was when four strikebreakers killed Alberta Bachman, a young striker. Judge Shull released these murderers on bail despite the fact that never in the history of the state has a homicide charge been bailable.

Mexican Wage Cut Opposed by Editors

Mexico City.—The government's proposal to reduce wages of federal employes to meet a deficit is being opposed by editors in this city.

One newspaper suggests that the high-salaried employes be cut, but objects to reductions of the lower income that will affect business and further limit sales.

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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45178
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Cauley H. Tindell vs. Maggie May Tindell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Maggie May Tindell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 16th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 1-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45113
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

J. R. Aldridge vs. Alice Lucalla Aldridge.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alice Lucalla Aldridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 1st day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty.

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at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
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OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

Told to Break Into Headquarters Of Union, Strikebreakers Say

Philadelphia, April 3.—If proof were ever needed that manufacturers instigate their dupes to engage in violence to smash strikes that trend is now piling up.

Here is the latest case which has come to light:

In Hatboro, Pa., the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers has a strike against the Wear Nebel mill, which is paying southern wages, right next door to Philadelphia. Across the street from the Nebel mill, the strikers have set up headquarters in a rented bungalow. Riding home past the mill about 4 o'clock in the morning Strike Chairman Beverly Clymer was stopped by a deputy who has been guarding the Nebel plant. The guard informed Clymer that three men in a roadster had driven up in front of the union headquarters and had broken windows, evidently in order to be able to break into the house. Surprised by the deputy the three men had fled, but the license number of the car was taken. Blood was found on the window sill of the house, indicating that one of the men had cut his hand in breaking the window.

The sheriff's deputy pursued the marauder's car in Clymer's auto and quickly ran on to the men wanted coming from a doctor's office in the town. Chief of Police Kraemer, of Hatboro, made the arrest. It was found that the driver of the automobile was Arthur Doutrick, foreman of the Nebel mill, while the men with him were two strikebreakers, Lloyd Jensen and Edward McGuirk. The trio were turned over to Chief of Police Schaeffer, of Jenkintown, who quickly got a confession from all three that they had been sent to the union's headquarters. Edward McGuirk had injured his hand breaking the glass of the window and blood stains on the automobile and the window had given him away.

The much advertised "push" of the manufacturers to induce a mythical army of 6,000 or more Philadelphia workers to come in and scab on themselves flopped completely, union officials announce. In fact all the talk of a break in the ranks by the employers had the effect of stiffening union morale and causing renewed strike activities.

War on Illiteracy Favored by Wilbur

Washington.—Despite its decrease, illiteracy continues to be "ominous, formidable and challenging," said Secretary of the Interior Wilbur in a radio address.

"Recent returns from the bureau of the census in sixteen states show a reduction of illiteracy during the last decade amounting to 12.6 per cent," said the secretary. "In 1920 these states reported 1,160,781 illiterates. In 1930 they reduced the number to 1,013,623, or 147,158. The District of Columbia lowered its number from 10,509 to 6,611, which was a drop of 37 per cent. Alabama reduced its number nearly 27,000, Mississippi nearly 30,000 and Arkansas more than 25,000.

"A critical observer may scrutinize the returns from the sixteen states and embarrass us with a sharp question. If the reduction has been 147,158 in ten years, or 12.6 per cent, he may say, then at that rate it may take seventy years to eradicate illiteracy."

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FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE TO BE OPENED IN EACH STATE

Secretary of Labor Doak Announces Complete Reorganization of U. S. Service, With State Directors and Seven Central Divisions to Deal With Separate Trades and Industries.

Washington, April 23.—Following announcement of complete reorganization of the United States employment service, with forty-eight state employment bureaus and one in the District of Columbia, state directors met in conference here and were addressed by John J. Alpine, recently appointed supervising director of the service. In addition to the state directors, seven special divisions have been established to deal with the employment problems of various trades.

Francis I. Jones continues as director-general of the service, while A. D. Lewis will be assistant director-general, with supervision also over the mining and quarrying trades division.

In announcing the reorganization of the employment service, Secretary of Labor Doak said:

"The United States employment service has decided to open up at least one employment bureau in each of the states and the District of Columbia to co-operate with state and local authorities.

Co-ordinated Service.

"There will be a co-ordinated service throughout the entire country making available its good offices to all those seeking employment in co-operation with free state and local offices. It likewise will undertake in the broadest sense to care for interstate labor placements in co-operation with employers and employes.

"In addition to these already well-organized bureaus, the industrial activities of the United States employment service will be reorganized on a basis which will afford every opportunity of placing employes in contact with labor and in giving employers a ready field from which to draw all needed labor necessary to carry forward any kind of work.

Seven Special Divisions.

"There will be seven special divisions of the service, each under the direction of a co-ordinating superintendent—namely, a superintendent for each of the following:

"Building trades, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and metal trades, transportation service, clothing and needle trades, office and mercantile trades and marine seamen and longshoremen. There likewise will be a director of the veterans' service, a director of the farm service, a chief clerk, a director of information and a special representative.

"There will be forty-nine state directors, one for each of the states and the District of Columbia. The duties of these officers will be to direct the work of their respective states and to co-operate with state agencies and to work in conjunction with the United States employment service. The number of suboffices within any of the states will be determined from time to time as circumstances justify."

Union Barbers Fight Price Cuts With Free Service for Jobless

Salisbury, N. C., April 23.—Without cutting prices one penny, union barber shops of Salisbury and Spencer have non-union shops who recently started a vicious price-cutting war on the run.

"Hard times we have with us and a lot of people cannot afford to pay high prices for a shave or a hair cut or a massage," was the vocal excuse of the price-cutting warriors. A price-slashing spree began with the cellar as the limit.

"We will agree times are hard, but cutting prices will not cure that," answered the members of Local No. 485 of the Journeyman Barbers International union. "We shall not cut our prices, but there will be no excuse for the chap without a job in Salisbury or Spencer suffering from tonsorial neglect."

Through the Salisbury Central Labor union the union barbers have announced that they will give free service to the unemployed and their families. The service will not be given during regular shop hours, says F. T. Cornelius, secretary of the Central Labor union, which has indorsed the action of the union barbers. By special permission of the barber shop owners, it will begin at the close of regular hours and continue as long as necessary. It will be effective on as many days as advisable.

The union barbers of the two cities secured the names and addresses of more than 300 residents of their communities who are out of work. Tickets affording free barber service for them and their families at any of the union shops in Spencer and Salisbury have been mailed them.

President A. B. Holt, of the union, is enthusiastic about the plan. He points out that it has been undertaken by the union barbers of the two communities to meet the present emergency occasioned by people being out of work without resorting to a policy of price-cutting.

Senator Couzens Warns Industry To Change or Pay Idle Insurance

Washington, April 23.—"Business must prevent a recurrence of present conditions or be prepared to accept unemployment insurance and old-age pension legislation."

This warning was made by Senator Couzens in a formal statement addressed to the United States Chamber of Commerce for consideration at its meeting in Atlantic City April 28 to May 1.

The Michigan lawmaker notified the nation's business men that they need not expect that present conditions can continue or that unemployment insurance and old-age pensions can be avoided by the old system of libeling and abusing congress.

"Questions of unemployment insurance, old age pensions, or regulation of industry do not arise in congress unless there is a great need," said Mr. Couzens. "Issues are not raised in congress out of thin air.

"Congress will not provide for unemployment insurance and old age pensions if industry does not create the need. If industry does not want government interference in business, it must prevent the need.

"Frankly, knowing as I do the details of government in Washington, I would much prefer that industry, individually or in groups, would take care of these matters.

"However, the great American public has exhibited great patience to give industry an opportunity to take care of these matters, and it cannot be expected that the public will wait much longer, if at all."

Senator Couzens asked if the business men will "assure the millions upon millions of our citizens who are in great distress because of an inadequate living income how they propose to prevent a recurrence of the conditions which now have been existing for going on two years."

"Will these business men," continued Mr. Couzens, "tell the American people if they approve of the present tendency of property into the hands of the few? If they observe from treasury department statistics that the distribution of corporate net income is gradually rising until nearly 81 per cent of the entire distribution is going to corporations which have more than $100,000 of annual income."

Stock Ownership Plan Blows Up; Unorganized Street Car Men Stung

Philadelphia, April 23.—The Mitten Management, operators of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company and other local transportation systems, was characterized as "financial vultures" and as "a colossal conspiracy to drain the revenues" of the company, by Judge Harry S. McDevitt, Jr., of the common pleas court, in appointing three receivers for the concern.

The court referred to Mitten executives as "Mitten marionettes" and "rubber stamp officials" and directed that the receivers recover sums aggregating at least $8,000,000 and to further investigate the relationship between the local traction company and Mitten affiliates.

The court blasted the latest co-operative, stock owning venture in which unorganized workers were lured by high-pressure publicity and salesmanship. Assurances are made to the duped workers that their interests will be cared for, but no one can predict the outcome until the financial mess is probed.

Mitten Management was launched in 1924 when the late Thomas E. Mitten organized a financially irresponsible corporation with a small capitalization to collect from the Rapid Transit company, to use the words of Judge McDevitt, "a much larger return for his services than was provided in the original arrangement of 1911."

Mitten organized various interlocking companies in which his employes invested part of their earnings. A sensational publicity campaign was started and the plan was pictured as the final solution for industrial problems.

These workers are now placing their trust in Judge McDevitt's statement that their wage movements shall not be disturbed, and by a similar statement by A. A. Mitten, son of the late founder of Mitten Management.

Even if the workers' funds are saved, the collapse is a blow to the system of employers' stock ownership that is intended to keep workers unorganized.

The Mitten workers put their trust in this scheme, rather than in united action and the inevitable has happened.

Judge McDevitt shows that millions of dollars have been wasted. Mitten Management was surrounded by "yes-yes" men, who received vast sums in fees and commissions.

The relations between the local traction company and Mitten, said the court, were marked "by gross waste, extravagance and acts of questionable honesty."

CIGARETTE INDUSTRY MARKED BY LOW WAGE

Washington.—The cigarette industry in this country is marked by low wages and long hours, according to the federal bureau of labor statistics.

Average full-time earnings per week for males ranged from $11.05 for hand stemmers to $34.36 for mechanics, and for females from $9.48 for laborers to $20.90 for glassine wrapping machine operators. The full-time hours per week ranged between 49 and 50. This industry reports large profits.

Are You Sure You Are Always Welcome?

"May I use your telephone for a moment, please?"

Neighbors may borrow any one of a hundred things the best housewives run short of, and still remain friendly, but "may I use your telephone?" is very likely to be considered an imposition by your neighbors. If you had a neighbor who persisted in borrowing things and never returning them, you'd probably at least become impatient with that neighbor. When you borrow your neighbor's telephone, you are borrowing something you cannot repay when you haven't a telephone of your own.

Avoid embarrassment of this kind by having a telephone of your own. Find out, now, how little it costs. Just call the Business Office, or ask any telephone employe.

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KNOW
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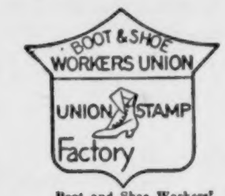
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

Bartenders' Button

Waiters' Button

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union



Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

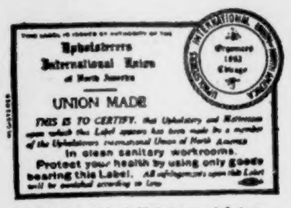
Card of Union Bartenders

Card of Union Waiters

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Bookbinders' Union Label

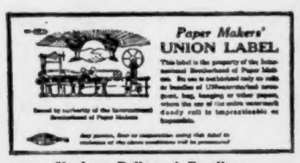


Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Coopers' Union Label



Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Paper Makers' Union Labels

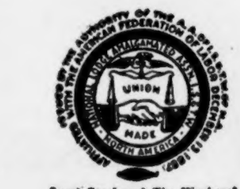
United Hatters of North America Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

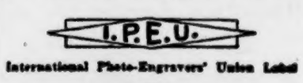
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label



Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label



Allied Printing Trades Label

Machinists' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Label of Stogie Makers

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"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."

—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.

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MONDAY — TUESDAY — WED.

'THE OFFICE WIFE'

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Dorothy Mackaill

—o—

Pathe Talking News

Ripley "Believe It or Not"

THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SAT.

"THE LASH"

. . with . .

Richard Barthelmess

—o—

Pathe Talking News

Vitaphone Variety

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

The state band contest was a success from every angle. Shelly Sands deserves a lot of credit for the showing of his City High school outfit and for the masterful way in which his committees handled the contest. However, the main attraction of the evening was the playing of Uncle John Washburn's Ooltewah High school musicians. With only eighteen pieces against several other schools who had as many as fifty, they took first place in their division and were one of the high lights of the evening.

* * *

It must be that business is picking up. We hear of the merging of two of Chattanooga's largest corpulations.

* * *

Plans continue to go forward at a rapid rate for the convention. At any time now we expect to hear when Ralph Miller is to stage his big dance at the Patten.

* * *

May 4 has been set aside as the mystic date when the Troubadours will again greet Tivoli patrons. Don Pedro, who was just plain Pedro to us, will direct, croon, play and whip the xylophones.

* * *

Among the new debtors of Lee Dearing's Music company we find Ramon Pryor, the little boy with the big voice. Ramon has purchased a great big tenor sax and will carry it to Signal mountain, from which point he will entertain the residents of the surrounding country.

* * *

It is rumored that Mr. Maynard and his Southern Serenaders will spend the week-end sojourning in our city. We advise our president to appoint a reception committee of Messrs. Worthy, Cox and Addis to make his stay a pleasant one.

* * *

Just eight days until the old Local No. 80 has its regular monthly meeting. They are great things, these meetings. A time when all loyal brothers can gather to enjoy the hospitality of Mr. Summers and his execution board.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

With the wrangling over the street widening around the new postoffice site, there is a good chance for a change of site. If all who are in favor of the Market-Broad streets site would write the treasury department with clippings from the daily papers protesting, and asking that the Market street site be taken, there is a chance that the department would reconsider the matter. Why should we take a half block when we can get a whole block for $15,000 less and at a more prominent location?

* * *

R. M. Long, carrier No. 5, is on vacation.——W. J. Griffitts is still off, not feeling well.——Brother Dailey has been suffering from infected teeth.——J. L. Park, Massey and Lane have been afflicted as Job was.——Supt. John S. Walker has been absent from his desk, being very busy going over some new territory. There will be some changes made in routes.

* * *

W. B. Langley, secretary-treasurer of the Federal Employes Credit union, is back on the job after a week's vacation.——Lawrence Miller, carrier No. 8, took a ride in an airplane the other day; in fact, he says he took two at the same time, his first and his last, as it made him deathly sick.

* * *

They tell this on Dawson: He had a couple of parcel post packages for a large store and they were not open, so he left the packages on the outside. When he was taken to task about it he said, "Why, where I came from nobody would bother them at all."

* * *

Hubert Guthrie says, "I made a bad move then." Pat Connor says, "You made several." Pat has been doing better with his game this week.

* * *

Some say that the Lookouts have struck their stride. They are playing good ball, but are playing in hard luck right now. Seems that they are unable to put over the punch in a pinch, but they will come out of it and give us good ball games. Play ball!

* * *

We are counting and weighing our mail this week. It is not showing up so well as usual, the mail having dropped off. Semi-annual affair.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Beautiful Modern Daughter—Well, mother, I proposed to Jim myself tonight.

Her Mother—You must be mad, Edith!

Daughter—You're darned right I am. He turned me down.

* * *

A flapper who learned that Kipling had referred to woman as "a rag, a bone and a hank o' hair" indignantly retorted: "Yes, and a man is merely a jag, a drone, and a tank of air." Seems to be a case of about fifty-fifty.

* * *

Mrs. Hendricks—That woman next door certainly has a violent temper—have you seen her husband?

Mr. Hendricks—Yes, poor fellow. He looks like her battered half.

* * *

The station master rushed out of his room after hearing a crash on the platform. He discerned a disheveled young man sprawled out perfectly flat among a confusion of overturned milk cans and the scattered contents of his traveling bag.

Station Master (to small boy standing by, admiring the scene)—Was he trying to catch the train?

The Boy—He did catch it, but it got away again.

* * *

Mentioning an old flame has caused more than one flare-up.

* * *

Teacher—When water becomes ice, what is the greatest change that takes place?

Bright Student—The price, sir.

* * *

Teacher (during test)—I hope I didn't see you look at your book, Sam.

Samuel—I hope you didn't, either.

* * *

Household Help: We clean dirty kids for a quarter.—Ad in the Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.

* * *

Daughter—Nothing gives the thrill of those three little words, "I Love You."

Daddy Dear—How about those three little words, "Enclosed Find Check."

* * *

Mr. Perkinson—Do you act towards your wife the way you did before you married her?

Mr. Livingston—Exactly. I remember just how I used to act when I first fell in love with her. I used to lean over the fence in front of her house and gaze at her shadow on the curtain, afraid to go in. I act that way now.

* * *

Sweet Young Thing (to hotel clerk)—How much are your rooms?

Hotel Clerk—Two dollars up to twelve.

Sweet Young Thing—How much for one all night?

* * *

Gladys—Why is Dorothy so angry? The papers gave a full account of her wedding.

Eloise—Yes, but they put it in that Miss Blackfield was married to the well-known collector of antiques.

* * *

A bride, so the story goes, sent a dollar to New York recently for a copy of a book advertised as: "What Every Young Married Woman Ought to Know." She received a cook book.

* * *

Jacob—I've got a good job now, Reuben, working in a shirt factory.

Reuben—How does it happen that you are not working today?

Jacob—Oh, they are making night shirts this week.

* * *

Bill—Our cat has kittens.

Sue—What did you expect it to have?

* * *

Gayful Gladys Giggles: "A bachelor is a man who believes in freedom of the sea of matrimony."

Modern Banditry Costing Billions

Albany, N. Y.—Racketeering is costing the nation from $12,000,000,000 to $18,000,000,000, according to a final report by the state crimes commission.

An investigation so that steps can be taken to curb this form of banditry in New York state is recommended.

"During the past few years," the report states, "there has grown up, particularly in the larger cities, an illegal system of levying tribute from legitimate organizations and business.

"How much it is costing the American public cannot be definitely figured, but estimates range from $12,000,000,000 to $18,000,000,000. One racket in New York state alone, that of fake securities, is known to total approximately $400,000,000 a year."

The report said large surety companies estimate that crimes against property total nearly $7,000,000,000 annually. It referred to a recent speech estimating that between $200,000,000 and $600,000,000 has been levied yearly in tribute from almost every business in New York City.

"These figures are astonishing, and it is the public who pays them," the report added. "It would seem that corrective measures can be formulated to stop, in part at least, the racketeering within the confines of the state, but the subject sould be investigated, which can be done, so that the necessary steps can be intelligently taken."

The report pointed out that a large percentage of criminals are developed through juvenile delinquency.

Sharp Drop Made In Alien Arrivals

Washington.—Only 3,147 aliens entered the United States in February for permanent residence. This is the smallest number in any month since 1820, beyond which records of the government do not extend.

"Consuls are selecting prospective immigrants more closely and it is almost impossible for a laborer to secure a visa to come to this country," said Commissioner General of Immigration Hull.

"Deportation of aliens who have violated American laws is proceeding at the rate of about 18,000 annually this year."

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Prices Right

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For as Little as

$1.00

A WEEK

ASKIN & MARINE

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AGED PENSION GAINS.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The house is considering the Harris bill, passed by the senate, and which provides for a constitutional amendment to permit payment of old age pensions, soldiers' bonus and mothers' assistance.

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100% HOME OWNED STORES

PINEAPPLE "Delmonte" Largest 2½ Size, Sliced or Crushed—Can 20c
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE "Good to the Last Drop," Lb. 28c
LARD Pure or Compound (Limit 4 Lbs.) Best Grades—4 Pounds 39c
SUGAR "Domino" (Limit one bag) 5 Pound Bag 23c
PEACHES Large 2½ Size, California Sliced, No Syrup—Can 12½c
PEACHES Large 2½ Size, California, in Heavy Syrup—Can 15c

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Speaking of Cakes—

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ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS